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EUCLID'S ELEMENTS OF GEOMETRY,

CHIEFLY FROM THE TEXT OF Dr SIMSON,
WITH EXPLANATORY NOTES ;

TOGETHER WITH A SELECTION OF GEOMETRICAL EXERCISES
FROM THE SENATE-HOUSE AND COLLEGE
EXAMINATION PAPERS ;

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED AN INTRODUCTION, CONTAINING
A BRIEF OUTLINE OF THE HISTORY OF
GEOMETRY.

DESIGNED FOR THE USE OF THE HIGHER FORMS IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS
AND STUDENTS IN THE UNIVERSITIES.

BY

ROBERT POTTS, M.A.

TRINITY COLLEGE.



CAMBRIDGE:
PRINTED AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS.

LONDON:
JOHN W. PARKER, 445 WEST STRAND.

M.DCCC.XLV

P R E F A C E.

THIS new edition of Euclid's Elements of Geometry will be found to differ considerably from those at present in general use in Academical Education. The text is taken from Dr Simson's approved edition, with occasional alterations; but so arranged as to exhibit to the eye of the student the successive steps of the demonstrations, and to facilitate his apprehension of the reasoning. No abbreviations or symbols of any kind are employed in the text. The ancient Geometry had no symbols, nor any notation beyond ordinary language and the specific terms of the science. We may question the propriety of allowing a learner, at the commencement of his Geometrical studies, to exhibit Geometrical demonstrations in Algebraical symbols. Surely it is not too much to apprehend that such a practice may occasion serious confusion of thought. It may be remarked that the practice of exhibiting the demonstrations of Elementary Geometry in an Algebraical form, is now generally discouraged in this University. To each book are appended explanatory notes, in which especial care has been taken to guard the student against the common mistake of confounding ideas of number with those of magnitude. The work contains a selection of problems and theorems from the Senate-house and College Examination Papers, for the last forty-five years. These are arranged as Geometrical exercises to the several books of the Elements, and to a few only in each book the solutions are given. An Introduction is prefixed, giving a brief outline of the history and progress of Geometry.

The analysis of language, together with the sciences of number and magnitude, have been long employed as the chief elements of intellectual education. At a very early period, the study of Geometry was regarded as a very important mental discipline, as may be shewn from the seventh book of the Republic of Plato. To his testimony may be added that of the celebrated Pascal, (*Ceuvres*, Tom. I. p. 66,) which Mr Hallam has quoted in his *History of the Literature of the Middle Ages*. "Geometry," Pascal observes, "is almost the only subject as to which we find truths wherein all men agree; and one cause of this is, that geometers alone regard the true laws of demonstration." These

are enumerated by him as eight in number. 1. To define nothing which cannot be expressed in clearer terms than those in which it is already expressed. 2. To leave no obscure or equivocal terms undefined. 3. To employ in the definition no terms not already known. 4. To omit nothing in the principles from which we argue, unless we are sure it is granted. 5. To lay down no axiom which is not perfectly evident. 6. To demonstrate nothing which is as clear already as we can make it. 7. To prove every thing in the least doubtful, by means of self-evident axioms, or of propositions already demonstrated. 8. To substitute mentally the definition instead of the thing defined. Of these rules he says, "the first, fourth, and sixth are not absolutely necessary to avoid error, but the other five are indispensable; and though they may be found in books of logic, none but the geometers have paid any regard to them."

If we consider the nature of Geometrical and Algebraical reasoning, it will be evident that there is a marked distinction between them. To comprehend the one, the whole process must be kept in view from the commencement to the conclusion; while in Algebraical reasonings, on the contrary, the mind loses the distinct perception of the particular Geometrical magnitudes compared; the attention is altogether withdrawn from the things signified, and confined to the symbols, with the performance of certain mechanical operations, according to rules of which the rationale may or may not be comprehended by the student. It must be obvious that greater fixedness of attention is required in the former of these cases, and that habits of close and patient observation, of careful and accurate discrimination will be formed by it, and the purposes of mental discipline more fully answered. In these remarks it is by no means intended to undervalue the methods of reasoning by means of symbolical language, which are no less important than Geometry. It appears, however, highly desirable that the provinces of Geometrical and Algebraical reasoning were more definitely settled than they are at present, at least in those branches of science which are employed as a means of mental discipline. The boundaries of Science have been extended by means of the higher analysis; but it must not be forgotten that this has been effected by men well skilled in Geometry and fully able to give a geometrical interpretation of the results of their operations; and though it may be admitted that the higher analysis is the more powerful instrument for that purpose, it may still be questioned whether it be well suited to

PREFACE.

form the chief discipline of ordinary intellects without a previous knowledge of the principles of Geometry, and some skill in their application. Though the method of Geometrical analysis is very greatly inferior in power to the Algebraical, yet as supplementary to the Elements of Euclid, it is of great importance. It may be added, that a sound knowledge of the ancient geometry is the best introduction to the pursuits of the higher analysis and its extensive applications. On this subject the judgment of Sir Isaac Newton has been recorded by Dr Pemberton, in the preface to his view of Sir Isaac Newton's Discoveries. He says: "Newton censured the handling of geometrical subjects by algebraical calculations. He used to commend the laudable attempt of Hugo d'Omerique (in his '*Analysis Geometrica Nova et Vera*,') to restore the ancient analysis, and very much esteemed the tract of '*Apollonius De Sectione Rationis*,' for giving us a clearer notion of that analysis than we had before. The taste and mode of geometrical demonstration of the ancients he professed to admire, and even censured himself for not having more closely followed them than he did: and spoke with regret of his mistake, at the beginning of his mathematical studies, in applying himself to the works of Descartes and other algebraical writers, before he had considered the Elements of Euclid with the attention they deserve."

Regarding the study of Geometry as a means of mental discipline, it is obviously desirable that the student should be accustomed to the use of accurate and distinct expressions, and even to formal syllogisms. In most sciences our definitions of things are in reality only the results of the analysis of our own imperfect conceptions of the things; and in no science, except that of number, do the conceptions of the things coincide so exactly (if we may use the expression) with the things themselves, as in Geometry. Hence, in geometrical reasonings, the comparison made between the ideas of the things, becomes almost a comparison of the things themselves. The language of pure Geometry is always precise and definite. The demonstrations are effected by the comparison of magnitudes which remain unaltered, and the constant use of terms whose meaning does not on any occasion vary from the sense in which they were defined. It is this peculiarity which renders the study so valuable as a mental discipline: for we are not to suppose that the habits of thought thus acquired, will be necessarily confined to the consideration of lines, angles, surfaces and solids. The process of deduction pursued in Geometry from certain admitted principles and possible

constructions to their consequences, and the rigidly exact comparison of those consequences with known and established truths, can scarcely fail of producing such habits of mind as will influence most beneficially our reasonings on all subjects that may come before us.

In support of the views here maintained, that Geometrical studies form one of the most suitable and proper introductory elements of a scientific education, we may add the judgment of a distinguished living writer, the author of "The History and Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences," who has shewn, in his "Thoughts on the Study of Mathematics," that mathematical studies judiciously pursued, form one of the most effective means of developing and cultivating the reason: and that "the object of a *liberal education* is to develop the whole mental system of man;—to make his speculative inferences coincide with his practical convictions;—to enable him to render a reason for the belief that is in him, and not to leave him in the condition of Solomon's sluggard, who is wiser in his own conceit than seven men that *can* render a reason." To this we may subjoin that of Mr John Stuart Mill, which he has recorded in his invaluable System of Logic, (Vol. II. p. 180) in the following terms. "The value of Mathematical instruction as a preparation for those more difficult investigations (physiology, society, government, &c.) consists in the applicability not of its doctrines, but of its method. Mathematics will ever remain the most perfect type of the Deductive Method in general; and the applications of Mathematics to the simpler branches of physics, furnish the only school in which philosophers can effectually learn the most difficult and important portion of their art, the employment of the laws of simpler phenomena for explaining and predicting those of the more complex. These grounds are quite sufficient for deeming mathematical training an indispensable basis of real scientific education, and regarding, with Plato, one who is ἀγεωμέτρητος, as wanting in one of the most essential qualifications for the successful cultivation of the higher branches of philosophy."

R. P.

TRINITY COLLEGE,
October 1, 1845.

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EMIGRATION AND COLONISATION.

AT a MEETING, held at the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, on Tuesday, March 17,

The Right Hon. the LORD MAYOR in the Chair,

The following resolutions were adopted:—

Moved by the Lord Bishop of LONDON, and seconded by THOMAS BABING, Esq., M.P.:

That, while a great present deficiency of the means of public worship and religious instruction exists throughout the British Colonies, about 40,000 persons, for the most part of the poorest class, annually go out as emigrants, to settle in those countries.

Moved by the Bishop of JAMAICA, seconded by Lord JOHN RUSSELL, M.P., and supported by R. D. MANGLES, Esq., M.P.:

That the poor labourers and workmen, who are compelled to seek an independent subsistence for themselves and their families in the Colonies, and are thus deprived of the advantages provided for them at home in their own parish churches and schools, have a strong claim on their countrymen for help, in providing themselves and their children with the ministrations of religion and the means of education.

Moved by Archdeacon MANNING, and seconded by Sir GEORGE LARPENT:

That the merchants, bankers, and tradesmen of the City of London, whose commercial interests are so closely interwoven with the prosperity of the Colonies, are specially called upon to promote their moral and spiritual welfare.

Moved by Alderman COPLAND, M.P., and seconded by Mr. Sergeant MEREWETHER:

That a subscription in behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel be now opened; and that, with a view of carrying the foregoing resolutions into fuller effect, a Central Committee of the Society be formed, for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions and donations from all classes in the City of London; that special committees be formed in each parish, or district, and that the clergy and churchwardens be invited to act on the committees in their several parishes.

Moved by WILLIAM COTTON, Esq., and seconded by CHAS. FRANKS, Esq.:

That the cordial thanks of this meeting be given to the Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, for the interest which he has evinced in the objects of the meeting, by granting the use of this hall, and by kindly consenting to preside on the present occasion.

The following bankers have consented to receive donations and subscriptions:—Messrs. Hanbury and Co., 60, Lombard Street; Messrs. Bosanquet and Co., 73, Lombard Street; Messrs. Barclay and Co., 54, Lombard Street; Messrs. Jones Loyd and Co., 43, Lothbury; London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury; Messrs. Hankey, 7, Fenchurch Street; and the London Joint-Stock Bank, Princes Street, Bank.

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V. K. CHILD, M.A. { Hon. Secretaries.
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A list of subscriptions will shortly be published.

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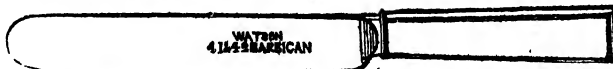


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The only other appointment yet made is that of Mr. Zeller to the office of assistant-master, also provisionally. Mr. Zeller is a native of Switzerland, the son of a very distinguished schoolmaster, and was warmly recommended by his Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen.

The Committee further intend to select a pious and learned member of one of the English universities for the important office of Principal, but this they have postponed for a few months.

Under the management of the teachers already named, the institution was opened on the 3d of February last.

The Committee have the gratification to add, that the Lord Bishop of Gibraltar has, with much kindness and cordiality, accepted the office of visitor; the venerable Bishop of Calcutta has extended his patronage to the institution; and his Excellency the Chevalier Bunsen, Ambassador from his Majesty the King of Prussia, has allowed his name to be placed on the list of the Provisional Committee.

Guided and prospered thus far in their undertaking, the Committee humbly trust that, by the blessing of Almighty God, they will be permitted, without delay, to carry out their original plan to its full extent. For this a sum of £15,000 (including £5,000 already collected) will be required.

The work is of the most urgent importance. Its object is nothing less than to spread the pure light of revealed religion, with the blessings of moral and intellectual cultivation, amongst nations now sunk in the lowest state of degradation.

It is to raise up from amongst themselves Missionaries, whose feet shall be beautiful upon the mountains; who shall publish the Gospel of Peace—who, through Divine mercy, shall recall the members of the fallen Asiatic Churches to their first love, and be instrumental in leading even the darkened sons of Africa to stretch forth their hands unto God.—London, Feb. 28, 1846.

A list of the donors and subscribers, together with other explanatory papers, a copy of the Constitution of the College, &c., may be obtained of Mr. Eaton, at the Malta College Office, 3, St. James's Street, where donations and subscriptions will be received; also by the following bankers: Messrs. Herries, Farquhar, and Co., 16, St. James's Street, Pall Mall; Messrs. Drummond and Co., 49, Charing Cross; Messrs. Coutts and Co., 62, Strand; Messrs. Smith, Payne, and Co., 1, Lombard Street; Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, and Co., 54, Lombard Street; Messrs. Barnett, Hoares, and Co., 62, Lombard Street; Messrs. Williams, Deacon, Labouchere, and Co.; Messrs. Gower and Co., 28, Coleman Street; Messrs. Rickards, Bittle, and Co., 15, Bishopsgate Street.

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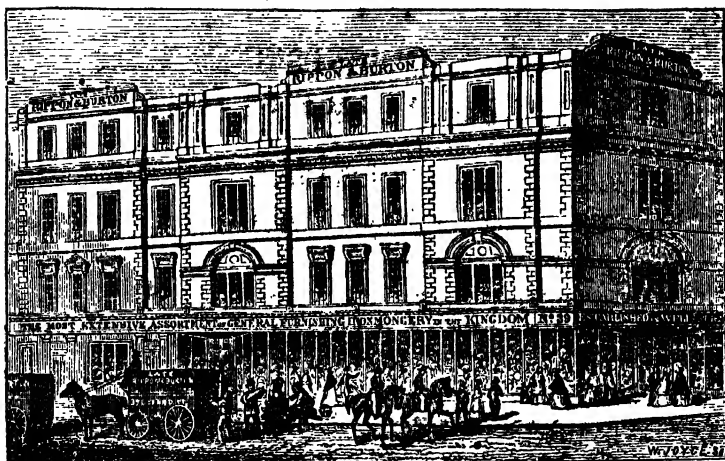
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SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

No. 28.]

APRIL, 1846.

[Vol. VII.

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Editors of Papers will oblige by sending a copy of their Journal in which notices of the COLONIAL MAGAZINE appear, to the Publishing Office.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Notwithstanding that we have given an extra eight pages, we are so cramped for room, that we must crave the indulgence of Correspondents for the postponement of several articles which would else have appeared this month.

COLONIAL POSTAGE REFORM.—We propose to take up the discussion of this subject (which we are glad to see has been mooted in Parliament) in an early number.

LATEST DATES

OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS, PRICES CURRENT, AND SHIPPING
LISTS, received at the COLONIAL MAGAZINE OFFICE, to the 30th March.

Places.	Dates.	Places.	Dates.	Places.	Dates.	Places.	Dates.
Europe—Mediterr.		Tobago	.....Feb. 10	Nelson	.....Aug. 16	Newfoundland—	
Gibraltar	.....Mar. 15	Trinidad	.....Feb. 16	Wellington	.....Aug. 17	St. John's	.....Feb. 5
Malta	.....Mar. 18	Africa—		East Indies—		Harb. Grace	Feb. 1
Corfu	.....Feb. 28	Algiers	.....Mar. 20	Mauritius	.....Dec. 29	Canada—	
West Indies—		C. of Good Hope	Jan. 25	Bombay	.....Feb. 13	Montreal	.....Feb. 25
Antigua	.....Feb. 26	Grah. Town	Jan. 18	Calcutta	.....Feb. 7	Quebec	.....Feb. 23
Bahamas	.....Feb. 10	Australasia—		Madras	.....Feb. 14	Kingston	.....Feb. 20
Barbados	.....Feb. 24	N. South Wales		Delhi	.....Feb. 5	Toronto	.....Feb. 24
Berbee	.....Feb. 18	Sydney	.....Oct. 24	Agra	.....Feb. 3	United States—	
Bermuda	.....Feb. 20	Geelong	.....Oct. 15	Ceylon	.....Jan. 16	Boston	.....Mar. 1
Dominica	.....Feb. 25	Portland	.....Oct. 7	Penang	.....Feb. 6	New York	.....Mar. 4
Grenada	.....Feb. 25	Maitland	.....Oct. 16	Singapore	.....Feb. 7	Philadelphia	.....Feb. 27
Guiana, British	Feb. 19	Port Phillip	.....Oct. 11	Hong Kong	.....Feb. 1	Baltimore	.....Feb. 18
Havannah	.....Feb. 28	South Australia—		British N. America—		Washington	.....Feb. 12
Honduras	.....Jan. 20	Adelaide	.....Oct. 1	New Brunswick—		Charleston	.....Feb. 14
Jamaica, Kings	Feb. 24	Western Australia—		St. John	.....Feb. 28	New Orleans	.....Feb. 10
Falmouth	Feb. 20	Perth	.....Sep. 16	Frederickton	Feb. 21	South America—	
Mont. Bay	Feb. 21	Van Diemen's Land—		Nova Scotia—		Rio de Janeiro	Jan. 25
St. Christopher	Feb. 25	Hobart Town	Oct. 11	Halifax	.....Mar. 3	Monte Video	Jan. 15
St. Lucia	.....Feb. 24	Launceston	Sep. 30	Yamouthe	.....Mar. 1	Buenos Ayres	Jan. 12
St. Vincent	.....Feb. 24	New Zealand—		Prince Edw. Isle.		Valparaiso	.....Nov. 22
St. Thomas	.....Mar. 2	Auckland	Nov. 22	Charlotte-town	Feb. 27		



SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

RIDES, RAMBLES, AND SKETCHES IN TEXAS.

BY CHARLES HOOTON, ESQ.

AUTHOR OF "COLIN CLINK," "BILBERRY HURLAND," ETC. ETC.

How natural is the propensity in man to seek for El Dorados, Happy Lands, wild Gardens of Eden, where flowers grow without cultivation—where beasts of chase are not monopolised by the arm of aristocratic power—where Governments are as liberal as the air—where labour reaps its own results, and lastly, and above all else, where a man's back is not exactly either broken or very badly humped by too heavy a load of that most solid and dense of all known substances, commonly recognised under the name of taxation! Poets, happy race! have the faculty of manufacturing their own Paradises at home, without encountering sea-sickness and all the perils of the great deep before arriving at them. They can see happiness in the landscape of a murky London street, and, by an alchemy more abstruse and subtle than was that of Roger Bacon, convert a garret into a garden, a washhouse into a flower-pot, and the dirty dimity of a bedstead into the Tyrian purple drawn around some beautiful ideal Paphian queen.

Ordinary people, however, are compelled, in the course of their search after a blissful scat on earth, to go another and quite a different way to work. The dirty lanes of mere matter-of-fact must be gone through—the mire of pure animal misery must be trampled in, until both body and mind are almost brought to a stand-still; and long and heavy must be the labour before the garden wilderness smiles as it ought to do, and enables the labourer therein to laugh outright as he ought to do, from very joy at his changed condition.

To speak individually, from my very youth upwards I had a strong desire, one day or another, to squeeze myself through the gate of some one or other of these (next to heaven itself) most-to-be-desired places. It so happened, however, that up to the year of Grace 1840, I contented myself with thinking about it, and abiding my appointed time.

At the latter end of December of that eventful year, after having carefully weighed in the balance the respective merits of different paradisaical parts of the earth, including New Zealand, and Australia (the present prison, alas! of my friend Richard Howitt), I finally made up my mind to go to Texas. The very name of Mexico, with its marvel-

lous associations,—its Montezumas, its magnificent vegetation, its old renown in the romance of American history,—ever threw out attractions to my imagination. To add to them, the various books and pamphlets written upon that country, which happened to fall into my hands, contributed a golden store of almost unalloyed “sweet promise;” while the political relations of the young Republic so exactly coincided with all my preconceived notions of Governmental purity and integrity, that it is no wonder the seal was at once and conclusively affixed to the bond of my determination to depart forthwith.

Accordingly, after much delay and trouble, occasioned by the unprincipled conduct of the ship-brokers, we left the London Docks on the 28th of December, 1840, with twenty-one adult passengers, male and female, and eight or ten children. Although our voyage was not without its curious incident and interest, I shall not linger over its description in this place, but proceed at once to relate in what manner we first touched upon the Texan shore.

About half-past six o'clock in the evening of the 25th of March,—many of the passengers^d being on deck for the benefit of the air, unsuspecting, and wrapped in the conscious security of having passed the great deep unharmed,—with the suddenness of a falling thunderbolt the ship struck upon the bottom. The shock made her shiver from head to stern, like a leaf in the wind, or a creature alive that has received its deathblow, and trembles nervously before it falls. For a moment or two every soul was dumb. The water heaved and swelled around us, and as the waves passed on and left the vessel to sink again, crash we came again upon the bottom,—and again, and again. And then followed shrieking of women and children, and weeping and praying, shouting and swearing, and hurrying half-unconsciously and desperately to and fro. Many of the sailors—men of courage and desperate daring on any or all other occasions—now seemed to lose all confidence, and with the loss of confidence all power; while the Captain (who happened to be below when the vessel first struck) rushed instantly up the stairs, and in an agony of terror ran about the deck, crying, “The Lord preserve us!”—“God Almighty have mercy upon us!” and using other expressions of a similar nature, but which of course carried little comfort to the already hopeless hearts of the females and the more timid of the stronger sex.

Twilight was drawing on. That sun, half under the horizon, was gazed on tearfully by many wild eyes as the last sun they would ever see; while the very soul seemed to sink at the dread consciousness that night and an undug and tombless grave were closing over us for ever. During this time, the ship was put upon many various tacks in order to try in what direction we could make our escape from the shoal. At length she again floated, and we steered direct from land and towards the open part of the Gulf of Mexico. So close upon the tropics, day and night are almost as distinct, and as abrupt in their distinctness, as dark and light painted close together on a board. There is little blending of the two together,—almost nothing of that warm, dreamy, and angelic twilight which in more northern climates gives to romance one-

half its ideality, and to love one of its deepest fascinations. Darkness fell, and fear became more fearful than before. The deck was crowded with anxious but invisible faces, and all ears were strained to catch the tidings minute by minute communicated in a musical, melancholy tone by the seaman at the lead, as he sang out with each haul of the sounding-line, "Quarter less two!"—"Deep two!"—"Half-quarter two!" and the like. If we gained a quarter of a fathom, there arose beneath that dark canopy of sky a general and very heartfelt "Thank God for that!" in which even the old skipper himself was not too heroic to join.

The pumps were tried, and, to our surprise as well as gratification, found not to have more water than before. The old ship had clearly sprung no leak. About two o'clock in the morning, however, the man at the helm discovered for the first time that the vessel refused to obey her rudder, and declared his conviction that we had lost it when we struck, and had been sailing all night without one,—or rather, perhaps, it may be said, under the especial guidance of the stump thereof only.

Within a short time afterwards, the anchor was dropped; and early after daylight on the following morning, what remained of the helm was unshipped, when it was discovered that the post was snapped asunder, and the whole of the rudder part had been carried away. All hands on board (passengers included) were now busily employed in manufacturing a new helm out of three spars rough from the forest and a few old planks which luckily chanced to be on board. These were lashed together and nailed as well as circumstances and the rude nature of the materials would permit; while, in order to give this poor substitute for a rudder the requisite ponderosity in the water, a quantity of broken flints, brought from Ramsgate by way of ballast, were inserted into the interstices between the boards on either side. When finished and shipped, it was calculated to last, with moderate weather, about three days at farthest; while hard weather and a rough sea would, in all probability, have carried it off in as many hours. To increase the delights of our situation, it was now discovered, on examination, that but fifty gallons of water remained, while there were above forty souls on board. The victuals also ran short, partly in consequence of the unusual length of our passage, but much more in consequence of the vessel having in the first instance been despatched from London upon such rigidly economical principles, that she might more aptly have been regarded in the light of a sort of floating parish workhouse, than a vessel carrying such a number of human beings, and bound upon a voyage of rather precarious duration in point of time. This, indeed, is a point upon which emigrants (of the poorer classes especially), to any part of the world, generally find themselves most miserably misled and deceived. To find it out, however, only when in "blue water," is too late for the application of any remedy: patience and endurance are the most available virtues during the remainder of the passage. Perhaps on some future occasion I may give, for the especial benefit of the thousands of emigrants who annually leave our shores, such an insight into the system pursued by "passenger-brokers" in our sea-ports as cannot fail at least to be highly useful to them, even if it answer not the higher purpose of

assisting in the correction of a deeply gross and infamous, though too little understood, abuse.

Not to prolong the story of this our first misfortune, let it suffice the reader to be informed that after two other days' blind sailing in fog and mist, which rendered the sun invisible, so that no observation could be taken, we anchored again on the night of Saturday, March 27th, intending to remain there until the return of daylight, and, perhaps, clearer weather, should enable us the better to ascertain our actual position. About midnight, however, the wind rose until it blew almost a hurricane, and the sea rolled in magnificent and lengthened billows, until our old ship pitched head and stern, as though about to dive endways into the sand below, and reeled from side to side so deeply as to threaten every instant to lie down like an exhausted and too-toil-worn a thing to struggle for liberty any longer. At the same time, her timbers trembled and shrieked with the prodigious strain upon them; and she tugged madly at the chain cable by which her anchor held us to the place, as might some infuriated and unmanageable wild beast at the lashings that fix him to the ground. About half-past three, the morning being pitch-dark, the cable snapped suddenly in two, and we drifted rapidly towards the land, and those formidable breakers which everlastingly dash with such impetuous violence upon the whole shelving coast of the Gulf of Mexico. In this second emergency, the pusillanimity of our Captain evinced itself in the same manner as before: he appeared half-bewildered, and as though he now finally gave us up for lost; but, by the combined exertions of all on board, a second anchor was soon slipped, and the vessel was brought-to in about five fathoms water. When daylight at length broke, the sky seemed still almost as heavy and black as night; and the "ground swell"—the result of the preceding storm—was absolutely fearful to look upon. Signals of distress were now hoisted, but, owing to the fog which enveloped the land, were not seen until late in the day. About four o'clock P.M. the pilot-boat, which had long been seen approaching, reached us, and on the same night we anchored just outside that shifting sand-bar which renders the harbour of Galveston so difficult to enter—and, in the opinion of many men much better qualified to judge correctly in this matter than myself, will ever prevent this, the most favourable port on the whole Texan sea-board, from becoming a place of any really extensive maritime commerce. This sand-bank, or "bar," proved to be the same upon which we had struck four days previously, our vessel at that time drawing only nine feet water. Statements have repeatedly been made, calculated to lead to much misconception on this subject, and to direct that spirit of enterprise towards Texas, and on the part of inexperienced and far-off individuals, which eventually resulted in partial, if not entire, disappointment and disaster. It has been said that in certain tides, sixteen feet of water are upon the bar: this may be the case occasionally; but it is not upon occasional and comparatively rare chances of ingress and egress to and from a port that commerce by sea can beneficially be rendered dependent. One of the only two pilots in Galveston (Mr. G. S.—, formerly of Liverpool) has several times

assured me, that, *in general*, no vessel can pass with safety that requires a greater depth of water than *thirteen* feet—that being the average sounding upon the bank. He also states, that the bar itself has changed its position nearly half a mile within the last three or four years.

These facts, for as such they are given, are most admirably illustrated by the appearance of the Bay of Galveston itself. Sprinkled with wrecks of various appearances and sizes—all alike gloomy, however, in their looks and associations—it strikes the heart of a stranger as a sort of ocean-cemetery, a sea churchyard, in which broken masts and shattered timbers, half-buried in quicksands, seem to remain above the surface of the treacherous waters only to remind the living, like dead camels on a level desert, of the destruction that has gone before, and yet awaits many who may come after.

It may not be improper, while on this subject, just to add, that a current produced by the rivers from the uplands which fall into the bay, runs through it to the sea, and forms the only safe track, like a narrow lane for a coach, down which ships reach the city. The remaining mass of water, at least three miles across from Galveston to Pelican Island opposite, is so shallow, that, under the influence of particular winds, combined perhaps with other causes, it may in certain places be *waded* across with safety! Such, then, is the plain truth, as far as I could ascertain it, respecting the famous port of Galveston—the intended mart of all the rest of Texas, and the place from which all the, as yet, unproduced produce of the interior, the dreamed-of wealth of thousands of dreamed-of settlers, is to be exported to all parts of the civilised world.

About noon, on the 29th of March, we landed in reality. From the sea, the appearance of Galveston is that of a fine city of great extent, built close upon the edge of the water; but its glory vanishes gradually in proportion to the nearness of approach of the spectator, until on his arrival at the end of one of the long, rude, wood projections, called wharfs, which shoot out some quarter of a mile into the shallows of the bay, he finds nothing but a poor straggling collection of weather-boarded frame-houses, beautifully embellished with whitewash, (they may be mistaken for white marble from the Gulf,) and extending, without measurable depth, about the length of two miles of string. It presents in this respect a bold front to the enemy, but, like a bulwark made of brown pasteboard, has more appearance than power, and in the event of a war with the Mexicans, might, in the course of a few hours, be swept from the face of the earth by a brisk and determined cannonade of nothing more formidable than dried peas, instead of grape-shot, and bay-shells by way of bombs.

As Galveston is at present (and, in all probability, for a very long time to come will continue to be) considered the head-quarters of modern Texas in population, in commercial importance, in the civilisation of its society, in religion, education, morals, and literature, I shall be rather more particular than otherwise might be deemed needful in its description touching all these matters; trusting thereby to convey to the reader a more perfect *fac-simile* of things of this kind in the new

Republic, than all the laudatory pens of all preceding writers put together have yet attempted to give.

When a man reads of a "city," he very naturally associates with that word the idea implied by it at home. He almost unconsciously jumps to the conclusion, that a city in a newly-founded country is, if not quite so elegant externally, yet pretty much the same sort of thing as a city in an old one. If he be told there is already a university established, his mind reverts to Cambridge and Oxford; education assumes her most imposing aspect, and learning peeps out in cap and gown from her palace of books, surrounded by a splendid court of intellectuals, and raising up, as her most solemn duty is, a train of graceless rascals, on whose heads the stamp of manhood is not yet fully impressed, but who are destined to become, each in his degree, the lights of our modern world. Should he be told of civilisation,—arts, sciences, and those numberless and nameless refinements which constitute, in his view, the stock-meaning of civilisation, instantly rise up to view, and mentally he beholds the strange phenomena of intellectual and moral power rising unsupported in the midst of a natural wilderness, on which even the hand of agriculture, the first task-master of physical labour, has not as yet left so much as its lightest impression. He is told of busy ports, and harbours dotted with the flags of all nations—of steamers plying up and down, and to and fro; and at once, by the most easy and natural of all associations, he sees a floating forest of branchless and leafless pines, throwing their streamers abroad upon the air, over the bosom of some Thames or Mersey yet unknown to fame, and exalting, by their commerce, the humble and industrious pedlars of the newly-planted cities into merchants who ere long shall become like princes.

Such and similar are the impressions almost invariably made upon home-bred readers and aspiring emigrants by the perusal of favourable commissioners' very impartial reports, the works of interested or hasty and incompetent parties, and the inspection of maps upon which cities, only just conceived by the parental surveyor, are laid down as fully grown, and over which it is quite as easy to travel four or five hundred miles by the aid of a scale and a pair of compasses, as it is to walk as many single miles along the nasty, dirty roads of the "Old Country," from one's own house to the next village.

It is not a little surprising, too, with what unexpected ease a man fells imaginary timber growing upon a map; selects his bit of "happy land" upon the bend of some delightful river; knocks up his log-house, or "shanty," as the case may be; puts to the rout whole bodies of hostile and obnoxious Indians; kills his own buffalo and deer; catches more than he can consume every time he goes fishing, (since fish, in places of this description, are generally of such a generous nature, that they positively volunteer into your net, whether you want them or not); and, in short, succeeds so admirably in the country of his adoption (sitting all the while by his fireside, with his pipe and pot of English ale), that, in the course of a very few years, he finds himself perfectly independent, and as happy as a little rural king.

More surprising, however, than all this, is the reality—the fact against the fiction. It is usually a rather melancholy surprisal, too. The flourishing “city,” rising in importance, in commerce, and in wealth, he discovers, in the majority of cases, to be not half so large as many an English village; its houses being of the poorest and most temporary nature, and reared here and there, and anywhere, with no more apparent regularity than is displayed by a crop of mushrooms that have suddenly popped their heads up some dewy morning in the prolific area of a sheep-pasture. Its “University” is considerably less than a country pedagogue’s common school, both in its means of education and the number of its students; while the magnificent pile of building in which the mysteries of language and mathematics are carried on, is built in the finest style of log and weatherboard architecture—the columns that support it being rough, unwrought cedar stumps, and the groining of the arched roof, the bare rafters and laths upon which the shingles are nailed. The “commercial importance” of which he had read, is found to consist principally in the mutual peddling and swindling carried on by the inhabitants amongst themselves and their country neighbours; while the remaining portion is made up of individual or associated monopolies, whose strength is obtained, and power perpetuated, by the employment of much greater capital than the hosts of new settlers commonly possess. Such, at least, is the reality in Galveston, as contrasted with the imaginary picture drawn at home by the intending emigrant from the delightful sketches made by those fanciful and highly-poetical gentlemen whose various works upon Texas are already before the public. The forest of masts, bearing the flags of many nations, dwindles into a few straggling poles, bearing the “star-spangled” bunting of the States, the “lone star” of Texas itself, and, possibly once in the course of four or five months, the red flag of St. George of England,—all, however, looking as idle, as melancholy, and as lonely, as so many half-starved cormorants, watching, from their perch of stone, whom or what they can devour. The arrival or departure of a steamer from or to New Orleans creates a sensation in the place, and two or three hours of common hurry and bustle along the wooden pier at the foot of which she may happen to come to anchor: after this, all relapses again into mere inanity, and the public mind, for want of something better to do, falls back upon its stock subject of speculation, touching that most interesting of all intellectual items—“What comes next?”

Literature and art, though words to be found in a dictionary, have nothing correspondent to them in Texas. The literature there is embodied in some twenty newspapers, of the most miserable description. The editor of each usually combines within the compass of his own body, proprietor and compositor too. This triunity of the printing-office clips out extracts, writes original drivel of his own, takes in both advertisements and the pay for them, notices a marriage for a bit of bride-cake and a gallon of whisky, works at his “case” along with his men (being not a whit more important than any one of them), and publishes the whole collection in his own especial name. By this means

he contrives to "get along" in the articles of bread and cheese, but seldom, if ever, arrives at such a high point of prosperity as to be enabled to enclose a snipping of prairie-ground, and build a plank mansion of his own. To expect to find a book for sale of any higher character than the illustrated alphabet—"A for Ape, and B for Bull"—except it be derived from the sea-chest library of some deceased and beggared emigrant, who disposes of all he possesses in order to get away again—would be to expect a very remarkable and unusual phenomenon. Any old book-stall in Her Majesty's dominions contains more literary wealth upon any given number of its square inches, than can be found in the same number of square leagues in Texas, pick them from whatever part you will. In fact, the means of obtaining a mere animal existence engross the first and almost only attention of every one,—a state of things inevitable in a country as poor as a country, as ever Job was as an individual, and far more prostrated by its extreme poverty than ever Job could have been. These are anything but unfounded and gratuitous observations, as will appear in proper place by-and-bye.

The city of Galveston as it stands, and the "city" laid down upon the plans, bear about the same relation to each other, in point of size, as a pea to a pumpkin respectively. And could but a man build houses with his eyes, the now waste and trackless prairie would be covered with first-rate edifices; he would behold streets thronged with happy citizens and happier merchants, where at present are found only rank grass breast-high, the carcasses and bleached bones of cattle that have died of thirst and madness, and gorged and gorging turkey-buzzards, that feed on the filthy carrion until they can scarcely fly away with their delicious burden. Such a man would be a very competent and fitting associate for all those praiseworthy gentlemen to whom the world is at present indebted for throwing open to its gaze the gates of the Texan Paradise. He would then see things as they *ought to be*, not as *they are*,—and that constitutes the grand secret of writing a book upon any country which requires an incoming population. Of course, there are abundance of squares laid down, but no square of building upon them. The streets (if wide passages between rows of houses may be so called) are ankle-deep in fine sand during dry weather, and almost deeper still in mud during wet—they being totally unpaved in any part. An east or north-east wind drives the waters of the bay so far up, that the principal street is laid completely under water; and boats have, I believe, been employed to convey necessities about the city, and to assist all such as were not naturally of an amphibious tribe in the transaction of their business. Upon one occasion it was carried away altogether—the place upon which it stood being left as clear as a summer beach during an ebb tide;—while at that period of the year commonly termed winter, but which more properly may be called the rainy season, a vast portion of that part of the island prairie upon which the imaginary portion of Galveston is already erected, the water lies from twelve to eighteen inches deep after storms, and forms a sort of extensive fish-pond (only without fish), in which a man might throw his float and line either from

his chamber window or his door-step, just as his genius and roving fancy might incline him.

The present remains of the city—or, rather, I mean the actual remains at the beginning of the city that is to be—are intersected with wide and tolerably deep ditches, for the purpose of drainage. These generally contain some portion of water, and, consequently, are the resort and local habitation of incalculable numbers of a small amphibious species of crab, familiarly denominated “fiddlers,” from the fact of their being amply provided with one enormous claw, larger than the whole body, and not unlike a huge animal bass-viol; while the corresponding one on the other side is a mere stick in comparison, and, to all appearance, fitted only to *scrape* the other. These curious insects inhabit every extensive gutter or drain, whether in the town or out of it, and exhibit a remarkable degree of alacrity in saving themselves from danger; as, upon the approach of the passenger, a tumultuous movement, a scouring away, and “general scramble” take place; and, in the course of a few seconds, nearly all have dropped into their holes in the banks. •The body of the largest does not exceed three quarters of an inch square, while the large claw is two inches and a half long. They are harmless, and not unwholesome, although never eaten; their diminutive size effectually protecting them from the ravenous appetites of the inhabitants.

When, for the first time, we walked down the hot and sandy “Strand” (the principal street before alluded to), the name of “Van Winkle” upon the front of a store caught our eyes, and called up pleasant visions of Washington Irving’s “Rip;” of mysterious, mute, and eternally-smoking Dutchmen; of the famous Katskill Mountains; and of the early times of settlement on Manhattan Island, when, perhaps, the New York of the present day was a sort of Galveston in this. And, at the moment, I wondered how long it might be before the first city of the “Lone Star” would become as great as is that of the many-starred banner which Washington and his colleagues have planted amongst the first and most permanent on earth. But nine months’ experience and observation have since led me to the conclusion, that, to say the least of it, it will at least be a *very* long time indeed.

The “stores” in Galveston are remarkable places—curious assemblages of all manner of miscellaneous articles, in almost every department of human wants and occupations. Unlike the shops of Europe, in which one article, or, at most, perhaps some few of the same genus, constitute the staple commodity of the place, these stores much more nearly resemble a series of modern museums, the curiosities of which are selected from almost every variety of manufacture upon the face of the globe. In one of these of any “mark and likelihood,” you may be provided with house-brooms and hair-brushes, combs and rakes, broad-cloth and baskets, wines, spirits and gunpowder, razors and Colt’s six-chambered rifles, boots and bed-tickings, pottery of all kinds and ready-made pantaloons, fish-hooks and bacon, soap and soda, buckets, iron pots, washing-tubs, Yankee clocks, French silks, stoves, and an infinity of articles much more numerous and tedious to mention than all the un-

mentionables of an auctioneer's catalogue. In short, with the two exceptions of meat and fish, I believe everything that *can* be purchased is to be purchased at these medley repositories denominated stores. Throughout this immense variety, however, it may be necessary to state, that perhaps not a single article is produced by the Texan population itself,—all are imported. And as the storekeepers generally calculate upon a profit of *one hundred per cent.* on the great majority of the goods in which they deal, it may readily be inferred how rapidly the little money there is in the place becomes transferred from the pockets of the people at large to the pockets of the storekeepers.

The latter have a practice amongst them of supplying the planters of the interior with a year's outfit of all kinds of necessaries, upon the pledge and security of their coming crops,—a system which keeps them long out of their money, and occasionally leads to losses of no inconsiderable extent. Accommodation of this description is also almost universally afforded by the shipping merchants of the Southern slaveholding States to the cotton-growers of that country,—a course which in many instances has pledged the latter two or three crops deep, and materially assisted, in conjunction with an atrociously bad banking system, to produce that stagnation and commercial distress, the complaints of which have latterly been so loud from those districts of America.

In connexion with the stores, it may be opportune to mention, that the market in Galveston is held every day, Sunday included; that day, indeed, being the best in the week for abundance and variety. It consists principally of meat and fish of various kinds, with now and then a few vegetables. These are but seldom seen, being very scarce and dear; a cabbage, about the size of a blacksmith's fist, readily bringing as much as eightpence or two shillings English. The market is opened with the earliest peep of daylight, and may be considered well over by six o'clock in the morning. The meat is killed during the preceding night, and brought to the stalls in a state that may properly be termed yet warm with life. Even with this necessary though disagreeable haste, unless it be cooked almost immediately, it will, during the hottest weather, turn green and putrify before mid-day. At any time, to purchase more than is needful for the day's consumption is useless, as all beyond that becomes waste. Beef and fish are very cheap indeed—their price may be considered almost nominal; pork is higher, and mutton higher still, though of the most wretched quality and the narrowest conceivable supply.

The exceeding dearth of green vegetables is severely felt by the newcomer in this intensely sultry climate, and, in conjunction with drinking-water of the vilest description, contributes, I doubt not, very much to the unhealthiness of the people (more especially of the poor, who constitute nineteen-twentieths of the whole), and at times renders both the island and the whole of the sea-board a mere lazarus-house for disease and death to revel in. Melons, of various descriptions and the finest growth, flourish and abound during the heats of midsummer, and constitute, indeed, almost the only resource of the parched-up and sun-

dried inhabitants. There are no springs in Galveston Island; nor is there any fresh water, except what is caught during rain, and that which filters through the sand into wells—one of which is usually attached to each homestead. The former soon grows corrupt in summer, and abounding in the larvæ of musquitoes, which assume the appearance of small eels with feathered heads, and are amazingly active while in this aquatic state. The wells cannot be dug more than about eight feet deep, as below that measure lies a stratum of black pestiferous sea-mud, intermingled with rotten shells, the contact of which with the water renders it totally useless. - During the hottest part of the year, these shallow wells fail partially, or altogether; and the drought that ensues is highly injurious to the inhabitants, as well as destructive to the cattle. At those times considerable money is made by such people as chance to have either rain or well-water to dispose of.

Although these minute particulars may not possess any general interest, they will perhaps be pardoned when the reader reflects upon the many strenuous efforts already made, and yet making, to populate Texas with English emigrants, and to whom, practically, such apparently insignificant circumstances are of every importance.

I will now proceed to make some few remarks upon the state of society in Galveston—to illustrate it by the story of Captain Thompson, who in 1841 met his death in Mexico, and thus conclude the present article.

Texas generally may with safety be regarded as a place of refuge for rascality and criminality of all kinds—the sanctuary to which pirates, murderers, thieves, and swindlers fly for protection from the laws they have violated in other countries, and under other governments. It has become almost a proverb in the United States, that when a runaway debtor is not to be found, when a slave-stealer is totally missing, or a murderer has contrived to elude justice, he has chalked upon his house-door, “G. t. T.”—*Gone to Texas*. Nor has this passed into a proverb without much fact to support it. Many innocent and deluded people are certainly mixed up with this vile population, and some mercantile men of respectability, Education, and probity; but, in the main, scoundrelism, under one shape or another, constitutes the larger portion of the present population of Texas. Were it either necessary or becoming, I could give the names of several parties of the most respectable standing in Galveston (so far at least as wealth may be considered to confer respectability), who were Southern slave-stealers, old smugglers and buccaneers in the Mexican and Indian Seas, runaway swindlers, and murderers in the States. This is stated with the greater certainty, as the individuals alluded to were within the range of my own acquaintance, and, in some instances, have related their lives and adventures within my own hearing. I also, on one occasion, accidentally met with no less a character than the first-mate to the celebrated Lafitte, the pirate whose head-quarters were on Galveston (formerly called St. Louis) Island, and who took such an active part with the Americans at Orleans during their last war with England. On another

occasion I shall probably have a curious story to tell of this old campaigner.

Some three or four years ago, as I am informed by the older inhabitants of the island, Galveston was scarcely habitable by people of decent life, in consequence of the numbers of desperate gamblers who infested it—set all law and authority at defiance, and by intimidation and force of arms (which they openly carried) maintained themselves at whatever period and during any length of time they might think proper. At that period, the formidable bowie-knife was in pretty active operation, and assassination the ordinary termination of personal quarrels and disputes. Mr. F—— of Galveston, a gentleman whose kindness to me in sickness and difficulties deserves this public acknowledgment, has related an anecdote to me touching this subject which I cannot withhold from the reader, as it so strikingly illustrates the lawlessness and disregard of human life which then prevailed. One evening, towards sunset, he was standing at his doorway in the principal street of Galveston, when he observed a man of respectable appearance and carriage coming down the rude causeway towards him. Not far behind ~~was~~ another individual, who walked rather faster than the first one, and apparently with the intention of overtaking him: this he shortly did, and on passing by drew a bowie-knife, stabbed the unsuspecting victim of his revenge, who instantly fell dead upon the spot, and with the greatest coolness and deliberation wiped the knife-blade upon his sleeve, and walked on as before. This was within about fifty yards of Mr. F——'s door. Little or no notice was taken of the matter, nor was the individual who had committed the crime even so much as arrested. In the "city" itself matters are now considerably improved; but no farther off than Houston, and throughout the country generally, the knife, pistol, or rifle is the supreme arbiter in every personal "difficulty," as a quarrel is there termed, that occurs. Even during my own residence in Galveston, a man was one morning found in the midst of the town slaughtered in a similar manner, and, as far as my knowledge or inquiries went, with equal impunity on the part of the murderer. Indeed, at this very day, although the crime of assassination is actually less frequent than formerly, human life is held at the least possible value, and esteemed not too great an atonement for very venial crimes. I shall have occasion to give some curious illustrations of this fact before my observations upon Texan society are concluded; but for the present month let the story of Captain Thompson suffice.

Being one evening at the Tremont Hotel in company with Mr. F——, the gentleman above alluded to, a large company being at the time present, he privately inquired of me whether I knew or had ever seen Captain Thompson, or *Mexican* Thompson, as he was more generally termed. On my replying in the negative, Mr. F—— pointed out an individual in the crowd, with the remark—"That is the very man! he is one of the boldest fellows that ever breathed, or he would not dare to come into Galveston, where he knows there are many who would seek his life, but are perhaps afraid to encounter him. He is a frank and good-natured man, but of the most desperate and reckless character.

I do not think there is a single individual in the whole island who would care to fight him, if he could possibly help it, with any weapon." On inquiry, I found that Thompson (an Englishman, I believe, by birth,) had several years previously been the captain of a sloop-of-war in the Mexican service. During the latter end of the year 1835, he was ordered to Galveston Bay for the purpose, it was stated, of ascertaining the facts connected with certain troubles that had previously taken place at Anahuac between the Mexican Government and the people there. Thompson, however, improved upon these orders (if they were his orders), and at once attacked, captured, and carried off an American vessel, then engaged in the Texan trade, and which at the time chanced by ill-luck to fall in his way. This act was regarded by the inhabitants as a virtual declaration of war on the part of Mexico, and the highest indignation was expressed towards the individual aggressor himself. Time passed on; the revolution which made Texas independent was effected; no restitution or redress for Thompson's violence was made; when, lo! he appeared in Galveston alone, and as bold and confident as Hector himself. He came and returned when and in what manner he pleased, and no man ventured to meddle with him. On my expressing the wish, Mr. F—— introduced me to this singular individual. He was a man of middle stature, stout but compact, possessed of the most good-humoured and pleasing of countenances, wore huge mustachios of a reddish-brown colour; carried on all occasions a brace of double-barrelled rifle pistols upon his person, besides a bowie-knife; while his conversation evidently showed that he lacked neither native intellect nor education. Indeed, to speak the truth, I was really "taken" with him.

Some few days after this interview, Mr. S——, the pilot, of whom I have previously made mention, expressed to me his intention of going down into Mexico Proper, with the view of settling there, in case things were found according to his expectation. From that time up to November 1841, (and several months had elapsed,) I heard nothing of either Mr. S—— or Captain Thompson, until one evening as I was smoking my cigar after a hard day's hunting, and trying to fumigate away the myriads of mosquitoes that filled the air as though with dust, Mr. S——, the pilot, entered, and sitting down upon a rough-hewn sofa by my side, informed me that he had just returned from Mexico, and subsequently related the following story of Captain Thompson:—

"Mr. Hooton," he began, "let me beg of you never to drink spirits any more; for I have seen such a sight with Captain Thompson in Mexico, originating altogether in brandy-drinking, as I hope never to see again in this world, and which has made me a teetotaller for life."

"What has happened, Mr. S——?" I inquired.

"I told you," he replied, "that I was going down to Mexico. Thompson wanted to go with me, and eventually we agreed to sail for Tampico, taking my pilot-boat, and that Thompson should act as captain. During the whole passage, which owing to unfavourable weather lasted nearly a fortnight, he did nothing scarcely but drink brandy day and night. He scarcely either ate or slept. When we arrived at Tam-

pico and went ashore, Thompson put a belt round his body, stuck a brace of pistols in it, and additionally armed himself with a cutlass. Three of the men we had brought with us he armed in the same manner, and, thus attended, walked into the town. He said it was needful in such a place as Mexico, where a man was never safe of his life. In one of the principal streets, he stepped aside to get a "drink" of brandy-and-water at a groggery: when he had ordered what he wanted, he gazed steadfastly in the face of the landlord, who was serving him behind the bar, and then demanded whether his name was not so-and-so, giving the name, which I omit. The man said it was his name. 'Then,' replied Thompson, 'do you not remember, about seven years ago, being my first mate? Do you remember how you betrayed me, and that I promised if ever I met with you again, no matter how long first, I would shoot you? I shall be as good as my word.' And immediately he drew a pistol upon the astonished vintner and pulled the trigger, but the weapon missed fire. The second was upon the point of being discharged, when the man attacked drew a double-barrelled gun from underneath his counter, and before Thompson could fire a second time, put the contents of both barrels into his body: he was almost cut in two, and fell dead upon the floor. One of his men immediately jumped over the counter, sabre in hand, and clove the inn-keeper down, nearly cutting the head and upper part of the body from the remainder. They were now making off, when the acting authorities, hearing something of the disturbance, arrested the attempted fugitives, and within an hour, without judge, jury, or trial, the three men were shot. Such is law in Mexico, and such the effects of drink in this burning climate."

And thus Mr. S—— ended his story, and thereby enabled me to be the first who has put the death of the notorious Mexican Thompson on record.*

(To be continued.)

* The first portion of these Sketches, in a slightly abridged form, appeared some years ago in "Tait's Magazine."—EDITOR.

REMARKS UPON THE MORAL STATE OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

AN opinion long prevailed, and still partially exists, that New South Wales is a country of great immorality and vice. This impression owes its origin to the fact of a large proportion of its population consisting of convicted felons, and partly to the erroneous statements made by the South Sea Missionaries, who, with every quality that could be esteemed laudable in piety, zeal, and purity of purpose, were yet disqualified for the task they undertook, by want of knowledge of mankind. Residing amongst a scattered community, where every man is conversant with the character and business of his neighbour, they became acquainted with, and hurried to represent, an amount and quality of crime which is equally met with in Europe as at the Antipodes. The misapprehension of the Colonial character appeared as an unquestionable truth when figures were brought in aid of general assertions: tables of the number of criminals in various countries were published, and which, in proportion to the population, appeared to tell grievously against New South Wales. But in fact, amongst the offenders against the law in the Colony, were included the assigned servants punished for trivial offences, such as absence from work, insolence to their employers, &c., which in other countries find no place in the criminal calendar. The actual number of felonies during a series of years, although exceeding those of England, Scotland, and the United States of America in proportionate amount, does not exceed the average of felonies committed in European communities. If we regard the disproportion of the sexes in Australia, and consider the great preponderance of crimes committed by males in all countries, we shall find, by a reference to statistics, that taking the sexes separately, convictions for felony are nowhere more rare, the United States excepted.

Nor is this result reasonably a matter of surprise; for although amongst the convicts were undoubtedly many of the most depraved character, yet the mass could not be regarded in that light. Many are expatriated for offences which do not argue any serious deterioration of character; as, for instance, political offences, riots, poaching, &c. Want and privation are amongst the chief sources of crime; inebriation often leads to the commission of offences to which the criminal may not naturally be prone; the contamination of evil example in our manufactories, workshops, and penitentiaries fills up the list, and leaves but a small minority of transports who are utterly

irreclaimable. Upon arrival in the Colony, many of these prologues to criminal acts were at once removed. There was a great demand for labour, a great abundance of wholesome food. The facility with which every man obtained a livelihood upon remission of his sentence, the prospect of acquiring property by an exercise of the commonest foresight and industry, were powerful inducements to good conduct. The temptation to commit crimes against property were far less powerful in the new than the old country : for, firstly, the pressure of physical wants was removed ; secondly, the amount of transportable wealth was much more limited. The temptations to acts of personal violence were lessened by the majority of convicts being scattered widely through the country, by regular labour, by strict discipline, and by the excitements of a frequently adventurous life. That the crimes committed by escaped convicts were often of a fearful nature is very true ; but the Colony was gradually purged of these desperate criminals, either by re-transportation, or more expeditiously on the public scaffold. The majority became industrious and valuable citizens, many of them attaining to great wealth, and, notwithstanding the invidious distinction made betwixt the emancipist and the freeman, not unfrequently winning the lasting respect of their fellow-colonists—their just due for integrity and moral worth.

In the earlier days of the Colony, the majority of emigrants were gentlemen of character and respectability. The great distance from England, and consequent expense of passage in those days, debarred all of limited means from emigrating ; whilst the adaptation of the country, from the supply of convict labour, to the capitalist, induced a class of men of higher standing than probably ever before emigrated to settle in the Colony. It cannot be denied that the possession of property tends to raise and refine the character, and is in some degree a guarantee for education and good conduct.

The most prominent evils of a Penal Settlement appear to be these :—that not possessing the advantages of elective representation, it is not so free as might be desirable, and that such want of political freedom tends to destroy independence of character : that the mass of convicts being males, the disproportion of sexes led to a system of concubinage unfortunate and injurious to morals ; infidelity became characteristic of Colonial women, and there ensued a preponderance over most countries in the number of professed prostitutes.

As New South Wales is now no longer a Penal Colony ; as it now possesses the privilege of electing members of the Legislature ; as the disproportion of the sexes is gradually lessening, and the constant influx of emigrants rapidly wiping off the stain, more imaginary than real, which has been cast upon it as a “ vast penitentiary ; ” it is reasonable to suppose that any prejudices which may still be entertained against it will not be of long duration.

The Australian character rather resembles the American than the English. Somewhat similar circumstances have induced similarity of characters. There is more energy and determination, more fire and restlessness, in the Australian than in the English people. They are

eager to rush into rash speculations, keen and shrewd in matters of trade, fond of adventure and excitement. An ardent desire for the accumulation of wealth, fostered and favoured by the frequent acquisition of large fortunes, has long characterised the Colony. There the possessor of wealth is your only aristocrat. Burns is read after this fashion:—

“The rank is not the guinea’s stamp,
The gowd ’s the man for a’ that.”

This love of wealth is accompanied by a most rash expenditure, and property changes hands with a most marvellous rapidity. The consumption of wines, spirits, and tobacco is enormous. In 1835 the returns of imports of the following articles were—

Spirits	Wine	Malt Liquors
501,282 gallons	283,234 gallons	274,798 gallons,

or more than thirty gallons for each male adult in the Colony. The consumption of imported tobacco averages about seven pounds per annum for each adult male, independent of a large import of Manilla cigars. The growth of tobacco in the Colony is also becoming extensive. Although so large an amount of ardent spirits is consumed, the Colonists are by no means habitually intemperate. For months at a time the dwellers in “the Bush” are totally abstinent from intoxicating liquors. When they relax from their usual pursuits, the previous monotony of their lives disposes them to excess. During the period the stockowners, shepherds, and hutkeepers pass in the towns, dissipation generally prevails; the labourers squandering their wages, and the employers expending a considerable portion of their yearly profits. The disposition of the people, under the influence of an exciting climate, involves them in endless disputes, quarrels, law-suits, &c., to an extent which would scarcely be understood in England. Their taste for violent contest, and frequently for low scurrility, may be at once perceived by inspecting the productions which flow from the Colonial Press, and which, with one or two honourable exceptions, are of the lowest and most despicable character.

But many of the Colonial vices are rather of service than disservice to the community of the world. The desire of wealth, the disposition for adventure, and occasionally the spirit of discontent, spur men on thus to people and to civilise the most distant of our Possessions. The rash, combative, impetuous temper is such as best meets and overcomes the difficulties of a new country. In the words of Father Charlevoix, who wrote thus upon the West Indian Colonies near a century ago,—“there are fiery, restless tempers willing to undertake the severest labour, provided it promises but a short continuance—who love risk and hazard, whose schemes are always vast, and who put no medium between being great and being undone. Characters of this sort are often dangerous members in a regular and settled community; but the Colonies open a fair and ample field for persons of such dispositions. With the advantage of experience, acquired by their mistakes, they are free from the ill reputation which attended them. There are persons too, still more blamable, who, having erred, without proper

caution, in points of morality, are deservedly regarded with distrust, yet are the proper stuff for making very good men of the world."

But little can be said favourably of the religious state of the Colony. It is true there are numerous places of worship, belonging to various denominations, in the town, and they are tolerably well attended; but the residents in the interior—scattered widely apart over a vast extent of country, and in general removed several days' journey from the nearest church or meeting-house—divested also of those associations and removed from that society which might heretofore have influenced them—hold religious observances in but little repute. The outposts of civilisation are on the verge of barbarism. The mild, subdued Christian character might seem out of place in the race of Colonial enterprise, in dealing with the untutored men who carry their speculation through the unknown seas of the South, or in reclaiming the wilderness from the treacherous savage; but the evil, if such it be, will eventually be remedied with the spread of population, and in a less fluctuating state of society. The disposition of the Colonists to overreach and entrap the unwary is often fatal to the emigrant. In new countries, the desire of acquisition appears most frequently to break through the bounds of honesty. This principle (or want of it) which induces them to "go ahead" into their neighbours' property is daily illustrated in New South Wales, and presents itself, more or less prominently, in most of our Colonies. In Sydney and Melbourne this want of integrity is very conspicuous: in the solitudes of the "Bush" nothing can be more rare. The stockowners, more especially in the newly-settled districts, are, as a class, men of education, and of high and honourable character.

The result of the Penal Settlements of the South has, on the whole, proved the wisdom which led to their formation. If we compare New South Wales to the Cape Colony, which possesses a similar climate, similar sources of production, and a more advantageous position, we shall arrive at the conclusion that, without the aid of convict labour, New South Wales would have remained in comparative insignificance. It has shown that the worst criminals may be converted, if placed in suitable circumstances, into valuable subjects. We have established some of our best Possessions by cleansing the mother-country of her least worthy children; out of the depths of crime we have advanced the public weal. In the words of the author before quoted—"thus have we drawn from the rashness of hot and visionary men—the imprudence of youth—the corruption of bad morals—and even from the wretchedness and misery of persons destitute and undone, a great source of our wealth, our strength, and our power. It will be a standing monitor to us how much we ought to cherish the Colonies we have already established, and it will be an additional spur to make us active in the acquisition of new ones. Since experience has taught us that, as there is no soil or climate which will not show itself grateful to culture, so there is no disposition, no character in mankind which may not be turned with dexterous management to the public advantage."

E. H.

ARCTIC AND ANTARCTIC DISCOVERIES.

ENGLAND, in the promotion or the pursuit of nautical and geographical science, was formerly emulant in the race. Her essentially commercial character did not, in the times of Anson and Cook, damp her ardour in pressing forwards the work of discovery relative to the phenomena of our globe. But during our thirty years' peace, the ardour for geographical discoveries has not kept pace with those of some former periods. Discovery in most other departments of science has pursued its onward march with rapid pace; but nothing commensurate with the nautical achievements of Anson and Cook has been effected.

Between the years 1817 and 1830, a considerable amount of Arctic enterprise was however elicited, and the names of Parry, Ross, and Franklin, coupled with other scientific and enterprising men with whom they were associated, will go down to posterity with honourable and distinguished notoriety in the cause of nautical adventure. Our expeditions, however, were confined to the North. Until very lately, those among us who had the means of directing maritime equipments seemed wholly oblivious of the fact, that there were vast regions towards the South unexplored and undiscovered—but whether consisting of land or water was a problem which the successors of the illustrious Cook (himself of opinion that land occupied a material portion of them) had never taken the trouble to investigate.

This unaccountable omission in the history of our maritime discoveries has recently been supplied; and the British public is now expecting a narrative of a voyage to these Antarctic regions, the neglect of which by those whose duty it was to direct these movements has so long furnished a just source of animadversion.

Some seven or eight years back, the present writer (in a paper which appeared in a maritime journal) strenuously endeavoured to point out the advantages and the probable success which would attend a voyage to the South Pole, duly equipped, and conducted by science and skill. Since that period he has occasionally touched upon the same subject, urging the expediency of applying our nautical skill to the unknown Antarctic latitudes; and it was not without mingled feelings of gratification and high curiosity that he read the advertisement announcing a narrative of the recent expedition. In a commercial point of view, likewise, we may anticipate advantage from exploring these regions. If whales abound in the seas of these high latitudes as they did when Weddell visited them, our rising Colonies in Australia may obtain commodities for their manufactures within a comparatively easy vicinity of their own shores,—for Britain's Colonies to the South, both in the Indian and Pacific Oceans, are destined to become influential among the

nations, and, wisely and duly cherished by their mother-country, may grow into great and powerful empires.

But our expeditions of a scientific nature are confined to the North, notwithstanding the fine field of discovery which lies before us in the Antarctic regions. Our own age, however, forms a distinguished epoch in the annals of nautical science. The introduction, or rather the extensive application, of steam, as an agent for the propulsion of our ships, may justly be considered as a grand era in navigation.

In the rude ages of mankind, ere the infant attempts of nautical adventurers had learned to stretch their frail barks far beyond the shore, the proud element which man has now rendered so subservient to his wants and his luxury was an object of almost superstitious dread. The Phœnicians, it is true, in very remote eras, were distinguished for their skill in maritime affairs: their expeditions, to what were, then, considered to be remote countries of the Mediterranean, are celebrated both in sacred and profane history, and prove that in nautical enterprise they far exceeded the contemporary nations of the world. We also hear of the exploits of Hanno, the Carthaginian, who, long before the period of accredited written history, passed the Pillars of Hercules, and doubled the extremest point of Africa. We are told likewise, with all the semblance of true history, by that agreeable writer Apollonius Rhodius, of the renowned expedition of the Argonauts. But no well-authenticated exception occurs to the assumed rule, that all the voyages of the ancients were performed in inland seas, and that the great oceans of our globe were practically unknown to them.

It was reserved for a period of the world when mankind had scarcely recovered from the intellectual darkness into which it was plunged during the long night of the middle ages—it was reserved for this period to introduce discoveries in the art of navigation which indefinitely enlarged the boundaries of the globe, and introduced to the notice of the moderns realms which the ancients never dreamt of. It may appear, indeed, singular in the history of modern discoveries, that the magnetic properties of the loadstone should have remained a profound secret amongst the ancient Greeks and Romans, notwithstanding the researches of their Plinys and their Aristotles. That the Greeks especially—a race of people of lively and penetrating intellect, whose soil produced orators, poets, and philosophers, whom the world has never surpassed—should not have been acquainted with the polarity of the needle, but should have left this grand arcanum to be elucidated by a half-civilised age among the moderns—that these anomalies should exist, would seem surprising, were it not remembered that such extraordinary men as Columbus, or Gama, or Copernicus, appear in the world irrespective of the natural progress of civilisation.

If, also, the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries were marked by splendid maritime discoveries which had no precedent in the annals of mankind, our own era may be said to be no less conspicuous as a period of nautical innovation. The extensive introduction of steam, as a propellent power of indefinite expansibility, into the navies of Europe, has brought with it new views and prospects to our nautical adventurers. Our

pilots, in stretching o'er the ocean expanse which rolls between Britain and her Settlements East and West, must still rely on the precision of the magnetic compass; their eyes must be incessantly fixed upon the binnacle, or the ship will not keep her destined course. But we are no longer solely dependent on the winds, whilst careering on the high seas: the agent which modern engineering has rendered so extensively available to nautical purposes, urges our ships with a far greater propellent power than the most magnificent triremes in use among the ancients. In the question of geographical distance, likewise—or, which is the same thing, the speed and precision of their travelling,—the boon conferred on nautical science is scarcely to be calculated. Should not England, then, Queen of the Ocean, and having at stake higher Colonial interests than any nation on the earth,—having also rising Settlements to the east and west of the Antarctic Pole,—prosecute her discoveries in those regions by means of steam? Many years back, the writer of the present paper, in a public document, strongly urged the expediency of making steam navigation subservient to pushing our discoveries in the icy regions of this Pole, the alleged impracticability of which has frightened navigators, in almost every age since the days of Magellan, from approaching them, and which are, still, so little known to Europeans. He then felt, as others have felt, that the fine field of discovery which the incipient attempts towards completing the geography of the globe, which our illustrious navigator Cook opened up some seventy years since for the future explorations of science, remained ungleaned and neglected, for upwards of half a century, in a manner which few civilised nations would have allowed it to have done.

But we still linger with fond anticipations in the North. In the month of May last (1845), H.M. sloops *Erebus* and *Terror*, under the command of Capt. James Ross, weighed anchor for another voyage amidst the ices of the Arctic Circle. The enterprise and skill of this officer, nephew of Sir John Ross, have more than once been made the subject of honourable mention in the Journal of the voyage of that Commander. Much will doubtless be attempted, and it is more than probable that much will actually be achieved, connected with our knowledge of the state and posture of the ice in those regions; but that his ships will actually penetrate the ices we have been so long combating with, and pass through Behring's Straits into the Pacific, is not to be imagined. Sir John Ross himself has, in more than one place of his Journal (2nd voyage), declared the thing impracticable. A slight attention to the nature and complexion of the difficulties arrayed against them (and with which the navigator will almost always have to contend) may serve to show the utter hopelessness of making progress in these seas. He is in Eclipse Harbour, about the latitude of 70 degrees, and remarks—"The sky had worn a very unsettled aspect during the preceding evening, and the wind rising, increased to a storm during the night. Having also veered round to the northward, it brought around us a great quantity of heavy ice, so that at daylight we found ourselves completely locked in, to our no small vexation—which was much augmented by seeing clear water within a quarter of a mile. Every exertion was made

to warp out, or to extricate ourselves in some manner: but a whole forenoon of hard labour gained us scarcely more than four times the length of our ship. At length the ice accumulated to such a degree, that we were obliged to abandon the attempt.—The ice on the 21st of September (five days afterwards) still appeared stationary, there being a light air from the north; and, on examination, we found that the huge masses around us had been frozen together, giving us the prospect of being condemned to remain here for the rest of the winter. But the breeze becoming westerly at nine o'clock, all hands were set to work, and continued occupied the whole day in separating the masses which had been cemented by the frost, since this afforded the only chance of getting clear. A strong breeze arose during the night, and at daylight we found that it had carried away nearly all the ice we had cut, while the water was clear outside. We again, therefore, set all hands to work in breaking the ice that remained; soon detaching many large pieces which the tide carried away. The work, however, became more heavy as we proceeded; so that the last cuts through a thick floe were not completed till the evening. At this time, a large mass to the eastward of us broke away, promising to sail off and assist in clearing us,—when unfortunately it took ground and remained fixed—and, still more vexatiously, just opposite the channel we were endeavouring to clear.

"Thus we were obliged to make a new attempt at another point, appealing again to that patience, and exerting once more that determination not to be foiled, which, for ever wanted under every situation in life, are never more needed than by him who must work his way through the never-ending, ever-renewed obstructions of an icy sea. By the time it was dark, we had completely succeeded, and had once more the satisfaction of finding ourselves in clear water. Soon after this, however, it began to blow hard from the southward, and the ice which had passed by was seen returning, threatening us again with a repetition of what we had been so long, so often undergoing."—(C. ii. p. 165.)

Be it also remembered, that this "never-ending, still-beginning" process was experienced by Sir John Ross in these latitudes at the latter end of September, after a summer sun had cheered and warmed those desolate regions.

We have been warring with the elements in the North for centuries. Have any advantages of a commercial nature been realised in any shape whatever? Nothing of the kind. On the contrary, each succeeding age has furnished an increasing amount of difficulty, as the nature of the obstacles to be contended with become better known. The eternal barriers of frost and thick-ribbed ice, with which Nature has hedged up those high Northern latitudes baffle the most vigorous efforts, and might, if her wanderings were not disregarded, read us this salutary lesson—that to be perpetually seeking after unattainable objects, while we neglect others more within our grasp, is not wisdom, but something closely allied to folly.

If persevering efforts and nautical ingenuity could have accomplished this favourite conception, spite of the physical difficulties with which Nature has enshrined it, the pleasing dream of a North-west Passage

would have been long since converted into truth, and realised the sober calculations of reciprocal commerce: for long and arduous—for patient and persevering have been the struggles of maritime Europe in order to attain it.

Writers of the seventeenth century there doubtless were who enlisted their pens in support of this long-talked-of and still-cherished hypothesis, a North-west Passage; but they are obscurely known. Amongst the earliest advocates, however, who appear upon record in this interesting question occurs the name of Henry Briggs, well known in the annals of science as the first celebrated Geometry Professor in Gresham College. In the year 1622 he published a tract concerning the existence of such a passage to the Indies; but so crude was then the general knowledge of geography, that he supposed it to pass somewhere through the State of Virginia.

Experienced and active navigators, both in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, there were also who laboured hard in the solution of this problem,—then, as now, the fond goal of our commercial hopes. Baffin, Davis, Hudson, and a host of other adventurers, figure in the nautical annals of those periods as the zealous and devoted explorers of those seas. Except in the case of the celebrated Baffin, however, little was done in the shape of ascertaining any correct theory connected with those regions.

The seventeenth century passed, and the eighteenth introduced a discoverer who eclipsed all his predecessors. Cook—that ill-fated, ill-requited mariner—that intrepid son of the ocean, whose life was ceaselessly employed in his country's cause, achieved, by his single skill and courage, more than all who had gone before him—the great navigators of Elizabeth's reign not excepted—essayed. He entered the Arctic regions of the Pacific through the portals of Behring's Straits, and carefully explored those hitherto unknown latitudes, with their bays and inlets, and the trendings of their coasts.

The result of these attempts was not such as to justify any sanguine prediction concerning a North-west Passage. Encouraged, however, by certain facts, supposed to be ascertained by the navigators of these northern seas, or by the reports of credulous adventurers who had visited these regions, the Hon. Daines Barrington, some seventy years back, published several tracts, not only to establish the possibility of this fond chimera of a passage round the American Continent, but that the difficulties in the way of its actual accomplishment were by no means so great as was generally imagined. Barrington, whilst pleading for the practicability of sailing north of the American Continent, adduces some plausible arguments, and takes his stand on the sufficient ground, as he supposes, of ascertained facts. But, like many other promulgators of a favourite theory, he yields a too ready credulity to the narratives of seamen who were either guilty of exaggeration, or were not competent judges of the question upon which they gave their opinions. He fondly assumes the truth of his hypothesis upon slender evidence, and jumps to his corollaries upon insufficient investigation.

At the close of his preface, Barrington says, "I shall proceed to

communicate observations on the ice, the atmosphere, the land of Fro-bisher, and *the probability of finding a North-west Passage in a short time.*" In evidence of this persuasion thus confidently avowed, he adduces the testimony of many navigators (the evidence of some of whom, however, makes against him), and triumphantly seeks to establish the hypothesis which he has rather hastily adopted. It is impossible, however, upon a calm review of the question, to arrive at these conclusions with anything like the same certainty as their author. Barrington's theory is not only *not* established by subsequent voyages, but his own arguments fail in supporting their truth. Many cases which he cites are those of private adventures; and although their credit, for aught that appears to the contrary, stands unimpeached, yet they are not of official authority. They are also opposed by a host of other nautical adventurers, some of high name and merit, who for the last two hundred and fifty or three hundred years have been struggling with the elements in the same inhospitable latitudes, and waging fruitless but unceasing war with the Polar ices.

Cook and Phipps, in the last century, were, it must be always recollected, on the eastern and western side of the American Continent, beset and hemmed in with ice appalling in its aspect, and impenetrable by the skill of the most experienced mariner. These two Commanders may be safely cited against the numerous pilots and captains adduced by Barrington, since, in the event of their facts and observations being incorrect, no great sacrifice of official character would probably ensue. The extraordinary voyages alleged by him to have been performed by an English Captain (Johnson) and a Dutch Captain (name not recorded) is contrary to the uniform experience of ages.

Has the experience of nautical adventurers, in our age, touching the ices of the Arctic regions, confirmed the opinions of Barrington? We will briefly see.

Since the general peace of Europe, Sir John Ross was the first in order of time who left the shores of England, under Government auspices, with a view to solve this long-talked-of problem. His attempt proved a failure as to any important results realised. So far was he from being able to accomplish a passage by the north from the Atlantic to the Pacific, that he scarcely attained the same geographical positions which some of his predecessors had reached; and the result was calculated, on the whole, to discourage rather than animate future aspirants.

Captain (now Sir Edward) Parry, however, an accomplished young officer, not appalled by these discouragements, volunteered his services, and was, as is well known, officially appointed to the command of the *Hecla* and *Griper*, with a view to explore fresh discoveries within the Arctic Circle.

Captain Parry made three successive voyages to these dreary regions of eternal ice, with the intention of penetrating to the Pacific. But this enterprising seaman, like all his predecessors, found obstacles arrayed against him insurmountable by any human skill and perseverance.

In his first voyage, he made many discoveries in natural history, and

ascertained interesting points connected with the geography of our globe : but he entirely failed in accomplishing his object. While, however, an unbiassed reader of all the operations contained in the narrative of his first voyage would not be disposed to predict much success from a second, circumstances appeared so far otherwise to its enterprising and spirited commander as to warrant a new expedition to these cheerless and inhospitable latitudes.

Did Captain Parry and his dauntless crew succeed better in the accomplishment of his ultimate views in this second attempt than in his first? He penetrated somewhat farther into the recesses of Baffin's Bay; but so far from attaining his final ends, he seemed as far from them as ever.

Despairing at no time of ultimate success, Parry determined again to encounter the perils of the Frozen Ocean, and was appointed once more to the command of the *Hecla* and *Fury*. He again explored the westward coast of Baffin's Bay—enters Lancaster Sound—finds Prince Regent's Inlet, Admiralty Inlet, Navy Board Inlet—reaches Port Bowen—sails over the western coast of Prince Regent's Inlet—is arrested in his farther progress by the ice, and returns to England, after having effected still less towards the grand accomplishment of a North-west Passage than in his two former attempts.

Sir John Ross, emulating the enterprising toils and seamanship of his brave contemporary—ambitious of doing what no former navigator had done, entered upon a second exploration to these frozen localities. Sir John Ross complains heavily that his ships, in this his second expedition, were neither constructed on the best plan, nor provided with the best requisites for the voyage he had undertaken. The case, however, was urgent, and he embraced the only alternative which, as he conceived, was honourably left him, and again found himself at the margin of the Polar ices.

With varied success in the navigation of these dangerous seas, and after exploring the inlets and openings of Lancaster Sound with persevering intrepidity, he found himself, however, unable to accomplish the great work in which all his predecessors had failed, and returned at length to England without having materially penetrated farther westward than Parry—consoling himself with this reflection, that there existed not now above seven hundred miles, or thereabouts, between him and the Atlantic Ocean to the north of Behring's Straits, explored by Captain Cook.

In the course of these extensive and accurate surveys, much has been done for the advancement of natural philosophy in some of its departments. Many points connected with the geography of our globe and the meteorology of our atmosphere, tending to throw light upon some of its phenomena, have been elucidated and ascertained. On the whole, science has received fresh accessions from the labours and struggles of our Northern maritime adventurers in the present age. But the grand arcanum so long anticipated—viz. the possibility of opening up a passage for our ships, northwards, round the American Continent—seems, as to any reasonable prognostics of success, as problematical as ever.

Why, it will be asked, should not the nautical science and skill of England be directed also, now that the way is once opened, to the South Pole? The Antarctic Seas of our globe have never been explored with one-tenth part of the persevering industry as the Arctic; yet they present objects of interesting research—a field for investigation which has been unaccountably neglected.

We ask, again, has anything until very recently been done towards exploring the Antarctic Ocean commensurate with its high importance, and the interesting light which it would probably throw on the theory of our globe, connected with meteorological phenomena or geographical science? While the Arctic ices have been made the scene of arduous and unremitting struggles, for centuries, in order to ascertain facts connected with science and commerce, the Polar Seas to the south of the Shetlands, with one solitary exception, have rolled their waters unbroken by the prow of the mariner since the Creation. Cook, as is well known, entered within the verge of the Antarctic Circle; and it would seem that the frightful accumulation of ice which he encountered in all its variety of shapes and classifications had almost decided the point in men's minds, that all farther approach to this Southern axis of our globe was impossible. If the same reasoning or line of argument had been adopted on the subject of Arctic discoveries, all farther attempts at exploring high Northern latitudes would have ceased three centuries back, with the unsuccessful voyage of Sebastian Cabot! But the late lamented Captain Weddell set this question at rest, by demonstrating the fallacy and inconclusiveness of such an opinion.

While Sir Edward Parry was combating the ices of the North between the 60th and 70th degrees of latitude, Weddell was indefatigably pursuing his way over the Fuegian Seas to the South Pole, and, in his extraordinary approach to its vicinity, demonstrated that at particular seasons, and in particular years, high Southern latitudes are not equally infested with ice. The same, indeed, has with truth been said of high latitudes to the North: but while this is cited as a presumption for still anticipating a Passage to the North-west, beyond the 74th degree of latitude, either through Prince Regent's Inlet or some other opening of Lancaster Sound, which may communicate with seas seen by Mackenzie and Hearne,—while this is still fondly anticipated as being yet to crown our researches, it should be recollected that, with the exception of Cook, scarcely any navigator has reached the ices of the Antarctic Pole; while, on the other hand, the attempts to explore the Arctic regions West,—including the intrepid Baffin, whose discoveries to the North-west of the American Continent were so mainly instrumental in encouraging the hopes of subsequent navigators, and of the celebrated Davis, who had previously discovered the Straits which have since ever borne his name,—associated as they have been with numerous other indefatigable adventurers during the lapse of the last three centuries, sufficiently prove that nautical skill has not been idle. They furnish abundant evidence that the ardour for discovery of a Passage which might prove advantageous to all future generations of men has never cooled even amidst the snows of Arctic latitudes.

But this ardour, never absolutely extinct, although fanned to a flame much more intense at some periods than at others, has never given any well-grounded hope that it will effect anything of great and lasting benefit either to navigation or our Colonies. Our countrymen are no chimerical enterprisers, in which the ends sought to be accomplished are proved to be unattainable; but wisdom should at length step in, and exercise her province, as to whether the remote possibility of ultimate good is worth a long series of accumulated suffering and failure, in every age.

A very inconsiderable portion of this physical suffering—judging from the discoveries of Weddell, and reasoning upon analogy—would have sufficed to carry our ships to the immediate localities of the South Pole. But the attempt of a voyage to high Southern latitudes has at length been made by the Executive of England; and the fact of Government (however tardily) having done its duty will be received, by some, as an earnest of future enterprise. Although the official particulars of this voyage have not yet been given to the world, report speaks encouragingly as to the probability of ultimate success.

A short passage to our Colonies is here, of course, out of the question; commerce seems not likely to be much benefited—the lure of gain no longer exists, but scientific questions of high importance may be solved—points which, since the Creation, have been wrapt in mystery might at length be ascertained, and the phenomena of the magnetic needle receive fresh accessions of light. The very interesting question, whether there exist extensive lands within the Antarctic Circle (which Cook always thought, though he was unable to reach them) will probably receive some farther clue of evidence from the forthcoming volume. The most extraordinary facts related by Weddell (which now hang upon his single testimony, how unexceptionable such testimony may be), if not already ascertained, might be farther investigated.

Mr. Weddell, in his unprecedented enterprise, performed nearly twenty-five years since, asserts that in latitude $74^{\circ} 15''$ (3° higher than Captain Cook's highest)—and to which he was the first, probably, of human-kind who ever penetrated—the seas are clear and open, and the temperature comparatively mild. That these phenomena, anomalous to pre-established opinions, should for twenty years of peace have remained uninvestigated, argues a degree of apathy on the part of those whose rank and power should have taught them to direct the maritime science of England, most marvellous.

The uniform experience of Captain Cook concerning the ice in those high Southern latitudes was widely discrepant, and even conflicting, with that delivered on the testimony of Foster and Weddell. These two last Commanders uniformly testify to the comparative mildness of high latitudes in the South over corresponding parallels in the North; and according to the last, the seas to the south of the 70th degree were far more open than those of a much lower latitude: whereas the recorded experience of the former (Cook) asserts that in the Southern latitudes of 62 and 63 degrees, ice islands abounded; and in 66 and 67 degrees, they were accumulated to a frightful extent;—assuredly favouring a

well-grounded presumption, that in different years, and at different periods, the seas which roll between Cape Horn and the South Pole present different aspects to the navigator. Again, both Foster and Weddell carefully watched for the corruscations of the Southern Aurora, which was seen by Cook in 1777; but not the slightest indication of this phenomenon could be perceived.

We trust, in common with our scientific countrymen, that the forthcoming narrative of a late Southern voyage, already alluded to, will throw much light on the physical economy of these unknown regions. Should other voyages be, however, needed, it is equally to be hoped that the Admiralty department will not be unmindful of its duties. The North has had centuries of our maritime explorings—let the South for a period be the object of our scientific regards. Will it be said that the South presents no short Passage to our Colonies of a distant zone? Does the North also present a reasonable expectation of ever accomplishing such a Passage? For these two centuries and a half since Elizabeth's reign, have our mariners been ploughing the ices, between the 65th and 75th degrees of latitude, to open a Passage for our commercial adventurers to India and the Southern Colonies. Has a single ship ever penetrated to the north of 74 degrees round the American Continent? If, by a fortunate synchronism of circumstances, *one* should get through about these parallels, is there any well-grounded hope of a squadron of ships being able to follow it, or the remotest possibility of the channels continuing open so as to form practicable sea-way for our merchant ships? If, then, the eternal economy of Nature's laws in those drear regions baffles our most scientific enterprise, why waste our skill and courage in fruitless expeditions for impracticable objects?

The extraordinary discovery made by Sir Edward Parry, that in latitude $75^{\circ} 09' 23''$, and longitude $103^{\circ} 44' 37''$, the dip of the magnetic needle was $88^{\circ} 33' 58''$, and the variation had changed almost suddenly from $128^{\circ} 58''$ West to $165^{\circ} 30' 09''$ East; so that, from the indication of the needle, they had actually sailed over the Magnetic Pole;—this fact was not more extraordinary than that Captain Weddell should, in a Southern latitude of $72^{\circ} 38''$ and $74^{\circ} 15'$, find the seas almost totally free from ice, and covered (in the former case) with innumerable birds, which are always considered by navigators as indications of the vicinity of land.

If it be said that these unaccountable aberrations hang only on the testimony of one Commander, *that* only renders it more expedient that these things should be repeatedly investigated. Who, likewise, would have been so proper to employ on these Antarctic explorations as the late Captain Weddell? That question, however, is now finally set at rest by his untimely death;—untimely, it may be said of him, since, though only the commander of a trading vessel, yet an officer who could upon his own sole responsibility perform such bold exploits in the cause of discovery, merited employment on occasions of public trust.

Weddell, also, it must be remembered, evinced that he was by no means destitute of the talents requisite for services of scientific trust, in the skill and nautical judgment with which he supplied the defective

state of his ships in those requisites which a voyage of so perilous a character requires. And yet he has been suffered to go down to his grave unremunerated and unemployed !

Let England now, however, repair his loss by the employment of other efficient seamen on the same service. Let her single out merit skilled for new Antarctic expeditions. Let her atone for her discreditable parsimony in the case of the lamented Captain Cook—decree honours and rewards for those seamen who, emulating the bold and persevering efforts of the Parrys and Franklins, with their brave coadjutors in the Northern Hemisphere, shall repeatedly track the adventurous footsteps of Cook and Weddell. Let her, with discriminating discernment, not apportion all her favours to certain individuals of a *generic* class,—but let her distribute her remunerations with equal hand, wherever high merit shall seem to exact them. Let her remember that there are other discoveries of a nautical kind, besides what to some may seem the tempting lure of a North-west Passage. Let her remember that there are other ways to British Settlements in the South, besides the passage round America to the north of the 74th degree of latitude ;—that the Isthmus of Panama is susceptible of affording a passage to all our Possessions in the South Seas and the Indian Ocean, much more practicable and more safe. Let England remember that she possesses fine and noble Colonies, both to the east and west of the South Pole—that in future years these Colonies may rise to a high degree of civilisation ; that when New Holland and New Zealand attain to commercial importance—when their seminaries of science shall arise, a curiosity may also arise for exploring the Southern Seas with the same persevering vigilance Europe has long shown in the Arctic latitudes. Let her remember these things ; and since our Parrys and our Franklins, with the scientific men with whom they have associated, have elicited new and interesting particulars concerning the Aurora Borealis of a high latitude in the skies of our own hemisphere, let further experiments be made as to the existence and effects on the magnetic needle of the Aurora Australis—an inquiry opened up but not pursued by Weddell.

Let England not suffer these topics of interesting inquiry to be wrested from her by the enterprise and activity of other nations. Let her prove herself the generous and munificent patron of all maritime discoveries, with a view to the improvement of the geography of our globe, and thus strive to redeem her conduct in certain cases, which have now passed into history, in which she has suffered high merit to languish unemployed, and remain unrequited—unhonoured.

E. P.

Avon House, Wilts, January 1846.

THE EMIGRANT: A TALE OF AUSTRALIA.

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CHAPTER XVI.

"He said---(I only give the heads)---he said,
He meant no harm in scribbling; 'twas his way
Upon all topics."---VISION OF JUDGMENT.

"I WENT to the Channel Islands twelve months since, last November. That, you are aware, is some months ago. However, they are exactly the same at the present. My avowed object in migrating thither was retrenchment, or economy, just as we like to call it. I directed my steps toward St. Helier's, Isle of Jersey. There, with the whole of my family, I landed, after great difficulty; for when one disembarks from the steamer in the Bay of St. Aubin (especially if it be low water), one has to bundle, pack and package, into a cart that is frequently ankle-deep in water. When we arrived at the pier end, it was literally one mass of human vampires, who, the moment they descried us, sent forth the most deafening yells---(of welcome no doubt). They consisted of idlers, porters, and touters for hotels. We landed on the bottommost step (of some sixty odd), to essay our arrival on the pier. In the midst of this deafening discord of, 'No. 24, sir; I'm the man!'---'British Hotel, sir!'---'The London!'---'Hotel de Paris!'---'No. 63, sir; here's my badge!'---'42, sir!'---'55!'---'64, sir!'---'I'll carry your baggage!'---'No. 102, sir!'---'The gemman spoke to me first!'---'No, he didn't; he spoke to me!'---'No. 84, sir!'---'That's your umbrella!'---in the midst of it all, half dislocated in our joints by the stormy passage we had experienced, did we fairly, at the risk of our lives, enter the concentrated square of these roaring, ramping, ungovernable cannibals. I was shocked; and we stood in the very midst of these clamorous vultures, bewildered and helpless. In the mean time, one man, 'No. 64!' was off, full speed, with my carpet-bag; '94!' full charge with my portmanteau; and myself, with my afflicted family, struck dumb with amazement at the turmoil and uproar that was raging around us. Willing to make a start, at any price, from this maniac mob, I roared out, in my despair, for a coach, and ordered the coachman to drive me a slow shilling's worth, whilst I in some measure resolved upon the means I would pursue. I found that myself and wife had, in our confusion, collected as many cards of hotels, lodging-houses, &c. &c., as we could grasp, and we stared at each other for some time ere we could give utterance to our astonishment. I broke the charm

by a hearty laugh, and we became quite tranquil ere we were deposited at the Hôtel de Paris (at that time, the Royal Yacht Club Hotel, but it has since been renamed). Finding ourselves once more at liberty to breathe freely, I despatched sundry waiters (boots inclusive) in search of my scattered baggage, all of which (with the exception of my *most* valuable portmanteau, of which I never afterwards heard) reappeared. Eh bien! I remained at the hotel some fortnight or more, during which time I performed the grand tour of the island, and verily believe travelled over every 'grande route' therein. Did you ever land at Jersey?"

"No."

"Well, in that case, as it's a most tantalising calm, I'll give you a short account of its interior. It is a small island, as you may not be aware, intersected by innumerable small lanes, or gutters, which are fenced in by banks of earth some six feet, more or less, in height. These channels—for it may not be advanced that they are roads—branch and rebranch, as the fibres in a spider's web. The labyrinth at Woodstock, I feel confident, is not to be named against them as a puzzle. After you have blundered your weary way over these rough-shod roads, vainly stretching your human neck to the length of a camel's in the hope of getting a glimpse at the surrounding country, you find, to your astonishment, that the more you endeavour to get out of the mud, the further you get into the mire! You can see neither above nor around you, for a sort of scrubby tree, a very humble apology for the oak, shakes its boughs, very affectionately, overhead, precluding the impertinent rays of the sun, who fruitlessly endeavours to drink up the bog and everlasting moisture that reigns in these unwholesome alleys. After wearying yourself, first down this gutter, anon pursuing that, which both lead to a field about the square of a Turkey carpet, we return and essay the first lucky wight Providence throws in our way. He (ten to one) is a Jerseyman; and, in his delectable patois, answers your plain question by something that sounds to your gaping ear like 'John's no toper.'—'Parlez-vous Français?'—'Oui.'—'Est-ce ici le chemin qui conduit à St. Brelade?' Then, as you list to hear the welcome direction, again the sound breaks the silence, and 'John's no toper,' accompanied by an incomprehensible, 'Voo knit par dons la bun shimar!' Well, you by this time find you are in the land of the lost tribes, and, with a bitter grin, you bow off your questionably-shaped friend, and pursue your route, as doubtful as Vasco de Gama's when he found himself in this our present latitude some few summers ago. All hail, at length, to the swinging sign of an hospitable public! wherein you rush, in a state more to be conceived than described. The first moment you draw your breath, you exclaim, 'Thank the Fates, I'm saved! A glass! Parlez-vous Anglais?'—'Yes, sir.'—'Thank the Fates! A glass of your very best brandy-and-water!' You swallow it instanter; and, as your courage as instanter rises, venture to inquire your latitude! You have the satisfaction of learning, that you are still in Jersey, and two miles further off St. Brelade than when you started from your hotel. You

proceed, however, nothing daunted, on your journey, and anon arrive at a tower, hoisted upon a mound, reminding you at once of your position. You are on the site of the grave of the hero who slew the dragon! You are, in fact, at Prince's Tower; and you find that sixpence admitteth those, who dine not at its base, to its summit. As you ascend, winding through its cozy little closets, various are the tête-à-têtes you so unhappily disturb. But to the top you are bent—to the top you must go; the sixpence is paid, and 'Moses must see the show.' Arrived, and taking the necessary respiration, you, as a precautionary measure, rub your eyes. Now! open and behold—*your old grandmother's orchard, seen from the top of the pigsty!* A forest of unpruned, moss-o'-ergrown apple trees, in the tanglement of an Indian jungle, amidst which are to be seen two or three melancholy cows, martingaled, as they, 'the natives,' call it—that being interpreted, signifies, tying the miserable animal's head to his foot; so, being thus bound to a stake, like the martyrs of old, fully accounts for the milk in *the cocoa-nut!* This is the much-vaunted view in this much-vaunted island,

Where often meet the patriot crew,
Who drink to cheat the revenue!

From this point the roads branch off at all angles. The sterile coast of Normandy lies before one, in the extreme distance, like an old blanket stretched to bleach in the sun; whilst the sea surrounding this 'Queen of the Isles' is studded with beautiful black rocks, that bristle around, 'like quills upon the fretful porcupine;' or, speaking more correctly, as it regards their actual appearance, like the warts on the back of a Surinam toad! You will say, comparisons are ———. I know that; but I like a simile, though it be not altogether homely. On the shore you will behold numbers engaged (wise souls) in raking up carefully the bits of sea-weed torn off in the storm; with these they manure their land, and also dry for fuel; but they appear to have little faith in aught else save their magic vauic. This, then, is a summary of this romantic isle—as romantic, certainly, as hedge-rows upon dirt-mounds, and stunted old apple-trees, with neck-cramped cows in baby enclosures, can make it. But here I had determined upon remaining twelve months, come what would on't; so, forthwith, having *seen the island*, and read every ticket in every window, and every advertisement in every paper, I at last fixed upon a cot, in a place designated by the pious name of St. Saviour's Road."

"What arrangement did you make with the landlord?" inquired Mr. Blair. "I am rather interested in the question, on account of a friend of mine who *is* there."

"My landlord, who gloried in the appellation of Twentevillan, informed me that it was customary in the island to take houses by the year or half-year. I was anxious for the latter plan, which he refused, saying he would let *his* house only for the year. Hereupon, finding no other so likely to suit me, I entered into a written agreement, and, as I was a comparative stranger, volunteered a quarter's rent in advance, which he accepted—for you must bear in mind, the house was

furnished. These preliminaries being adjusted, I and my family fairly established ourselves, and forthwith I planted the garden. Now comes the beauty of Jersey. I was one evening, after I had possibly been settled in my new mansion a week, reclining in my chair, and, to use the words of Turkey, thinking 'what a beautiful world it was,' when rat-tat-tat is heard at my door. The servants being in the garden, I hastened to open it. There, behold Mr. Twentevillan and another gentleman. 'Walk in,' quoth I. 'Enter, Messieurs. To what may I be indebted for the honour of this visit?' cried I.—'This,' answered the strange gentleman, holding forth a sheet of paper.—'What may it be?' I inquired.—'Read, sir,' gruffly echoed the strange gentleman.—'B. Rennie, Esq., debtor to A. Twentevillan, £30 sterling. What for?' I demanded.—'For rent, sir.'—'I owe none! I have been here but a week, and have already paid ten pounds.'—'It's the law of the island, sir,' continued the strange worthy; 'and unless you *pay it, I, who am the sheriff's officer, conduct you forthwith to the College!*'—'College!' cried I. 'What mean you, sir?'—'It's the scientific name for limbo, sir; and that's Latin for the cage, the gaol, the jug, the mustard-pot. I know not what the English calls it.'—'I am thunder-struck!' I exclaimed, looking I knew not whither.—'Are you?' returned the stranger; 'then, if you don't settle that bill, I'll be your *conductor!*' that's all; and the villain bent, and swayed himself on my chair, and winked at the Satan who stood at his elbow in a most diverting manner. I grew furious at the insults heaped upon me, and ordered the landlord to explain what could be the meaning of all this. He coolly replied by asking me a question—'Have you,' said he, 'taken my house for twelve months?'—'I have.'—'You, then, have only paid for one quarter?'—'In advance I paid that, sir.'—'You owe me thirty pounds sterling—British! British! British! *I'll have it!*'—I bit my lips till they bled, as I heard the sheriff's officer hum to himself, 'He knows not the law of this Normandy Isle.' 'Am I your prisoner?' I inquired.—'You air! you air!'—'Then let me walk in your respectable company to my nearest friend. I presume I am not to be handcuffed?'—'It entirely depends upon circumstances, that 'ere.' Unknowing what I did, I rushed out of the house, pursued by these two demons, and found myself, in a state of agitation I cannot describe, in the parlour of one of my only friends—for I knew but two in the island. I briefly, as far as my excited and outraged feelings would allow me, explained all that I knew of the matter. My friend, who was somewhat more acquainted with the laws of the island than a stranger like myself, after reading the bill that was tendered of my debts, observed to the sheriff's officer, 'If I understand this matter, you have, at the instance of the landlord, arrested this gentleman for the payment of the remainder of his rent?'—'Yes, that is exactly the case.'—'And,' continued my friend, 'if he pays it not, you will convey him hence to gaol?'—'We shall do so.'—'Do you not rather demand security than the payment?'—'He has already been told the debt is owing.'—'That, Mr. Officer, is no answer. You have summoned my friend for a debt, you maintain. This man demands, as full acquittal

for the use of his furnished house for twelve months, the sum of thirty pounds. Am I to understand such is your demand?'—'We demand security for that sum, if he refuses to pay it.'—'Then I will be his bondsman to any amount. You have your answer.'—'No, no, we ain't; not so fast, Mr. What'-e-call-'im. *Have you any land in the island?*'—'No, thank God, not an inch; but I ——' 'Then we won't take your bail. Your worthy friend,' pointing to me, 'must give personal security. Come, sirrah; no time to be lost.'

"Here we were more bewildered than ever. But not being, on the one hand, disposed for a gaol, or, on the other, to satisfy so unheard-of a demand, we, as a matter of certainty, beat up the quarters of our remaining friend. He—a private gentleman, residing with his family, solely as a matter of health—was equally astounded at the information we afforded him. Surely his bail could not be refused! Enter the messieurs to his drawing-room. 'Surely,' quoth he, 'this is a most monstrous and unheard-of outrage! But the rights of the subject, and the laws which are acknowledged between man and ——' 'That's nothing to the pint. Will you stand bail for Mr. Rennie?'—'Undoubtedly I will. What is the amount?'—'Thirty pounds.'—'I will pay it, if Mr. Rennie requires.'—'No, my friend,' cried I, 'that is the last thing we have at issue.'—'Then I offer my bail.'—'*Where is your land in Jersey?*' inquired the sheriff's hound, in an underhanded tone; '*where is it?*'—'I have no land in Jersey,' quoth my friend. 'I am prepared to ——'—'Come, no more gammon; *you* won't do; *your* bail, mister, won't go down. I'm not a-going to be marched all round St. Helier's to fish bail for the man. We been to two already, and they are both ——' 'Scoundrel!' cried my enraged friend, 'if you dare open your unhallowed mouth in my house to reprobate men who —— Begone, sir! I myself will see that justice is done, although such persons as yourself and your worthy employer may be better versed in the infamy of Norman law than ourselves. Lead! We are prepared to follow. And let it be to the gaol, at your peril!'

"Our justly-excited indignation drew forth a silent sneer from the Philistines, in whose hands we found we undoubtedly were; and, in a state between rage and astonishment, we proceeded on our route towards the gaol. I was resolute not to discharge so infamous a demand, and needed not the seconding of my friends. On the other hand, however valiant I might be in resisting to my utmost such an outrageous extortion, yet I could not but remember that my poor wife at home would be in an agony of suspense, wondering at my sudden departure; as, even when I was arrested, the dinner was going to table, and two hours had already elapsed. Towards the gaol, however, we went; and I had made up my mind that, for the first time in my life, I was about to taste its sweets, and meditate upon the uncertainty of human things. Onwards we swept, at a rapid pace. I strode along, with the sheriff's bloodhound behind me, with as proud a step as my boiling brain would allow. As we drew near to the lane that led at once to the gloomy portals, one of my friends recollected his banker resided thereabout. We stopped at his door. He was at home. The matter was duly explained to him.

'And does he want to borrow the money?' inquired that gentleman.—'No, no,' answered we in a breath; 'we want bail:'—'Then I will become bail,' said he, turning to the Jew landlord. 'I, sir, know you of old. This is not the first of your infamous tricks upon strangers. In this instance, I am happy to say the vulture is disappointed of his prey. Would it had been the case in most instances antecedent to this, where your rapacity has been but too often gratified! There, sir; I am bail. Pollute not my house any longer by your infamous presence. There's the door, sir; make use of it. And as to you, Mr. Officer, your conduct in this insulting outrage shall be sufficiently exposed.' Thus matters were, to my great satisfaction, comfortably arranged. I thanked the banker most heartily for his disinterested kindness, without which, incarceration was my immediate doom. He told us it was a too frequent practice amongst the unprincipled of this island, to let their houses furnished for a term of years, and, the moment the unlucky tenant had taken possession, pounce upon him for *the whole sum*! And this, he said, was actually the island *law*!—The moment we had taken leave of our friend the banker, I was beginning, in loud terms, to express my joy that matters had been so settled, and that now I could rejoin my family, and explain my unpleasant adventure—outside the walls of a gaol, when, lo! the two rascals again seized me, and demanded eighteen and sixpence for my arrest! This was beyond all my philosophy, and I was about at once to try the weight of my fist upon my tormentors. 'Hold!' cried my friend; 'strike not—not for the world! Refrain. Calm yourself. Let us return to the bank.' I swallowed my bitter pill, and suffered myself again to be conducted to the banker's. This fresh imposition was pronounced by him *illegal*. 'Let them,' cried he, 'put you in prison if they dare!' Once more in the street, I found all my hopes blasted; and towards the gaol we again bent our steps—I being more determined than ever to resist this extortion, above all others. We actually arrived at the prison gates, and I myself was officious enough to ring the porter's bell. There was I! and my friends witnesses to the vile scene playing off at my expense. The porter opened the lodge gate, and I then, with a loud voice, cried out, 'Porter, bear you witness to what is about to be done. Now then, scoundrels!' addressing the worthies, 'here am I, ready to enter these gates; and, mark me, if once you force me over that threshold, if there's justice to be got on earth, I'll make the remembrance of this monstrous deed tingle for life through your accursed veins!' To this my impassioned speech, the vulture, in the most lady-like accent, and with a drawing-room bow, breathed out, 'We will kindly waive the paltry sum, rather than you should be put to the least inconvenience! Good night!' and away the two worthies marched, arm-in-arm, with the most diabolical sneer upon their countenances I ever remember to have beheld. Well, the porter shut his gates, and I found myself still outside. I now was as desirous for the gaol as I had before been anxious to avoid it. The deep injustice and insult, heaped, as they had been, the last three hours upon me, had quite disturbed the proper arrangement of my thoughts; and it was not till I found myself once

more in the presence of my wondering family, that I was fully assured that I was still at liberty."

"But," inquired Mr. Blair, "surely such fiendish laws do not exist to this day?"

"To this very hour, sir," replied Mr. Rennie. "If you were to go to Jersey to-morrow, you are under *Norman laws*; and the language used in courts *nicknamed justice*, is a *Norman patois French*. And, furthermore, in illustration of the beauty of Jersey laws: I meet a stranger in the street—a sheriff's officer happening to be at hand—and say to the officer, 'Ask that person if he is prepared to pay B. Rennie fifty pounds. If he refuses, put him in gaol.' The man of course replies, 'I do not know B. Rennie. I do not owe any such man fifty pounds. I shall, of course, not pay it.'—'Then, sir, *you go to gaol*, and will remain there till your case comes before the court.' And he *does go to gaol*, and there *he lies* till his case does appear; and he *cannot help himself, nor get any redress*. I knew a scoundrel in Jersey who owed a person residing in Southampton eighty pounds. The creditor heard the debtor had come to Jersey: he pursued him to Jersey to obtain the money. The debtor happened to be at the pier-head, when his eye saw there his friend the creditor land from the packet,—come, doubtless, to hunt him up. He dogged the gentleman to an hotel, *fetched the officer, and served upon him a bill for the eighty pounds*, at the suit of Mr. A. The sheriff found Mr. B. at breakfast, and asking if his name were Mr. B., and having a reply in the affirmative, he handed him the demand. The astonished Mr. B. looked at it, and, recovering a little from his surprise, cried out, 'Why, *odzounds!* the man owes me the money, *not I him!* I am come over to-day by the packet on *purpose to get it*. Ha! ha! this is a capital joke!'—'You will not find it one, sir. Are you prepared, sir,' demanded the sheriff, '*to pay that money?*'—'Undoubtedly not!' roared Mr. B. 'I tell you the scoundrel *owes it me!* Pretty thing, indeed! Ha! ha! That's rich!'—'Will you *find bail* that the amount is paid?' pursued the sheriff.—'I tell you, sir, the boot's on the wrong leg; the knave *owes me the money*, and I have left my business, and put myself to great expense and inconvenience, to come here to recover it; and as soon as I have swallowed this muffin, I shall be off and find him. I must return by the next packet. Ha! ha! that's fat! Me owe it? Ha! ha!'—'I will wait, sir,' gravely replied the sheriff, '*till you have finished your meal*; and then, sir, as you will neither *pay the money nor find bail*, I must fulfil my instructions, painful as they may be. *You must consider yourself my prisoner.*'—Imagine the surprise, the disgust, the indignation, that seized upon the infuriated creditor as he found himself actually in durance! And there, in spite of all his ravings about his innocence and the infernal mistake, he remained for *three long weeks*, till he was brought up to the Hall; and, *no one appearing against him, he was discharged*; for his rascally debtor had, as you perceive, caused him to be unjustly arrested and confined, in order to allow himself a clear exit to France, which he effected. And there was *no redress* for the poor creditor; so he quietly went to his home at South-

ampton, after suffering his three weeks' imprisonment in Jersey, minus his eighty pounds, and rejoicing that he was at length out of that d—d infernal place."

"Monstrous! Mr. Rennie," cried the Captain; "vile beyond anything I ever before heard, and yet ludicrous. Who can refrain a laugh, when we picture the poor old gentleman's visage, as he sat quietly munching his muffin? Who cannot conjure up his look of bewilderment when the sheriff announced that, unless he paid the money, *he* was in custody? Surely, Mr. Rennie, all their laws cannot be founded upon such grounds as that a man's bare word shall be capable of depriving a fellow-being of liberty? Horrid to think on!"

"The laws are abominable. Here is another illustration of them. Suppose you were to purchase a house, say for £800; you, of course, imagine that it is for your family after you—that all is your own after paying the stipulated price, &c. &c. Now, fancy, after you have enjoyed your property some ten years, and nearly forgot from whom you purchased it, a man one day pops in upon you, and briefly asks, whether you will take upon yourself to pay Mr. C.'s debts. 'Not I,' you answer; 'not a penny of the man's debts. What is he to me?'—'You gave him £800 for this house?'—'Assuredly: I have the receipt. What then?'—'He, sir, has become a bankrupt. *If you do not discharge his debts*, this house will be *considered still his property, resold, and divided for benefit of creditors!*'"

"Murder!" roared the Captain. "God preserve me from Jersey!"

"But have they no good laws, that redeem these atrocities?" inquired Mr. Blair.

"Yes," answered Rennie; "this, for instance, is an excellent one: A man robs your house; he is discovered, and proves to be an Englishman; he is tried, convicted, and the sentence of the court is, 'That he be transported (the prisoner) for the space of seven years.' The sentence is just. But to what place is he transported? By the first steamer that departs, he goes to the Jersey penal settlement, *vulgarly called Southampton!* Or, if he prove a Frenchman, he goes for his term of banishment to the nearest French port, generally St. Malo's. And should the villain have the hardihood to show his condemned face in Jersey before the expiration of his sentence, he is reshipped for the settlement again, with a further punishment of three years added for his impudence."

The Captain, and all who heard this, broke forth into an uncontrollable fit of laughter, in which Mr. Rennie heartily joined.

"But I understand," said Blair, "that the islands are admirable for one thing—they have no pauper population."

"No; how can they, when, the moment a man becomes chargeable, he becomes also a criminal, and they forthwith transport him for seven years?"

"Ha! ha! It's too absurd. But, Rennie, is not living very cheap there? else why go so many half-pays, &c. &c., to reside there?"

"Living is not cheap. Beef is sevenpence to eightpence per pound; very indifferent mutton, sixpence to sevenpence; veal execrable, pork

good at sixpence, which I esteem the best meat in the island, being all parsnip-fed. The spirits are all cheap and good; but the wines are abominable. There is more what is called port made 'in Jersey,' than ever is pressed out in Oporto; and it is most execrable. Unless you get your wines from the Docks, as most Jersey wine-lovers do, it is impossible to obtain a good glass in any of the islands; it's a nasty compound, unworthy the name of wine. I consider it a great mistake to esteem the Channel Islands cheap places of residence. Men with large families will save in their grocery and in their spirits; but the high rent for houses (though there be no taxes) is a great drawback. And, strange to say, fish is very scarce in Jersey, and, as a matter of course, very dear. And the society, if it may so be called, you may find as good, or better—I won't say where!"

"But what are its amusements, Mr. Rennie?" inquired the Doctor, who had joined the group.

"A donkey-race once a-year; visiting the market, and carrying home a string of sand-eels once a-day; a tea-party and scandal every evening; cards, and drinking, to fill up the interstices;—such is life in monotonous Jersey."

"But the climate, Mr. Rennie? Let us hear all the particulars, now we are about it," jocosely said the Doctor.

"The climate, sir, is hot in summer. Rain, rain, rain! and most cutable fog, all the winter, producing, from its unwholesome moisture, fevers, rheumatism, catarrh, diseases of the glands (and particularly inflammation of the throat), with, as a natural concomitant to warmth and wet, toothache, headache, bilious attacks innumerable and unendurable! The mildew grew upon my walls in St. Saviour's Road (even where I kept a roasting fire), to use a little exaggeration, fit for the reaper's sickle. I have left Jersey. I went there with doubting as to its economy, I quitted it with a conviction it was *not cheap*. I suffered a banishment in a pent-up island, like Napoleon the Wretched. And my conclusion of this long yarn is, let no man, if he can live upon a continent, seek a water-encompassed speck in the ocean as the *summum bonum* of human bliss. And, above all, have a care of those isles which are blessed with the sway of the Norman laws!"

CHAPTER XVII.

"But who can view the ripen'd rose, nor seek
To wear it? Who can curiously behold
The smoothness and the sheen of beauty's cheek,
Nor feel the heart can never all grow old?"---BYRON.

"LAND on the starboard bow!" sings out the look-out man from the mast-head. What a joyful sound! what magic in those few words! "Land on the starboard bow!" was echoed through the ship from mouth to mouth with the velocity of lightning. In an instant the people of all grades were seen pothoring (as Turkey called it) up the various outlets from below to the deck, and every eye was strained to its uttermost powers to rest for a moment upon so welcome a sight. "Where is it?" cries one. "There it is." "Ah, I see it!—no—yes."

"There, look straight over the starboard anchor fluke." "Oh, ay! is that land? Yes, I see it, thank God! Where's Bob Short and his fiddle?"

Now every one made himself believe that he had seen the land, which from the deck at that stage of the proceedings was an impossibility; but it serves to show how the mind can cheat itself into the belief of the existence of things that are desirable. The land was not seen even from the main-top for a long half-hour after *all* had declared from the deck they had seen it; and when to the accustomed eye of the seaman it did from *thence* appear, it was but as the very shadow of a mist. But the ship dashed on, as if panting for the long-toiled-for haven, and the rising sun, as he sprang higher and higher into the cloudless heavens, showed plainly from the deck, to the most unpractised eye, a dark-blue and steady hammock in the horizon. Yes, there it lay, in all its majesty, the sleeping lion of the Cape of Storms! What joy now burnished every face!—what gazing—what comments upon this, to most of the wanderers, *terra incog.*! Even Susan—that infidel upon all marine matters, now embraced the true faith of the compass—and that worthy individual might be seen ever and anon diving with unwonted energy into the cabin from the deck, to communicate the news to her mistress, as it momentarily grew more and more important. At length, Susan had for the last time ascended alone, for with her now came a form that was but seldom seen upon the deck of the "Ocean Queen." And as this rare sight to the eyes of all ascended the poop ladder, the Captain might be seen, with the utmost gallantry and attention, arranging a comfortable seat for the lady in the white veil. What passed between the fairy form and the Captain we are not prepared to say; but the lady shortly threw aside her veil, as she walked to the leeward shrouds to examine through the Captain's telescope the wished-for land. Then did the eyes of Mr. Turkey (who had from the first moment she appeared on deck intently watched her) rest upon her face, and as we were sitting near enough that gentleman to hear his remarks, we will put them in the rotation as he uttered them. (Enter the lady from her cabin to the quarter-deck.) Turkey catches the first glimpse of her—soliloquises to himself—"Now Hafed sees the fire divine." This is a vision I have long wished to bless my eyes. That envious veil!—oh, tear that odious veil away! I can gaze upon the sun and not grow blind, and, thou beautifully-ankled cherub! I saw thy ankle as thou didst ascend. That officious Captain—see—ah, the telescope!—she *does* remove the veil!—now life or death—or ophthalmia—I'll venture a gaze upon the spirit of the storm."

He rushes to the lee main chain, and is interrupted by Moss, who implores him not to commit *felo de se* upon himself.

"Silence, Moss. Bag thy unwelcome head. Retreat!—thy scalded, gooseberry-looking eyes may not meet the glare of this great light."

"What is the man arter?" cried Moss, peeping anxiously at Turkey, as that gentleman was endeavouring to get a full gaze at the object of his curiosity. "Is the man gone actilly out of his mind? Art gone crazy, Toby? Come inside the vessel, you great oaf; you'll be overboard!—and then who's I to have a pipe wi'?"

"Moss!" roared Turkey, "turn thy October, cabbage-looking head towards the poop, and tell me what thou seest."

Moss wheels round and discovers the lady. "By Gum!" cries he over the side to Turkey in a half-whisper—"By Gum! there *is* a beauty, old codger! Who may *she* be?"

"Avaunt, Ochus Moss! Let me get inside, ere I'm unable to support my own weight. I've this moment had a two-edged dagger run through my inmost liver!"

"A two-edged dagger run o' your liver!" ejaculated Mr. Moss. "Why, who's a-done it?"

"Moss, let's instantly liquor."

"With all my heart."

They disappear from the deck to Moss's cabin; Turkey all the way muttering to himself—"If there ever was upon this world's surface a paragon, I'm the man who have just seen it. Bundle down, Moss, with those thick shins of yours; I'm in a fainting state!"

'The god of Love once more has shot his fires
Into my soul, and my whole heart receives him.'

In the mean time, the vessel was rapidly pursuing her course. The high-lands of Southern Africa grew into gigantic shapes; one after the other appeared, till the Table Mountain stood out boldly from amongst his fellows, proclaiming to the voyagers that at *his* base lay the wished-for object of their thoughts—the quiet little metropolis of Southern Africa. What a pretty group had now assembled upon the poop of the vessel! The awning was spread to ward off the beams of the gorgeous sun, whose rays can only be known in their true beauty by those who have left the bleak North far, very far, behind them. In these glorious climes the unpolluted atmosphere is so clear, so thin, so transparent, so elastic and full of electricity, that existence alone is a positive blessing; and when, above all other considerations, after a weary voyage, we can turn our eyes upon the glad and laughing earth, the excitement is such that the voyager forgets his troubles, and the world seems suddenly to open before him in a brilliance he had hitherto not conceived.

"You have not," said Miss Blair to Pauline,—“you have not been much upon deck during the voyage. We fear you have not been blessed with good health?”

"Yes, dear, I have," answered Pauline, "been far better in my health than I could possibly have expected. At the best I am but a fragile weed, and cannot depend a long time upon perfect convalescence; but the sea air has wonderfully renovated a frame naturally weak, and I am surprised at my own gay feelings."

"But, were you not rash in exposing yourself to the fury of that terrible storm, love? We are told you were upon deck during the principal part of that awful night."

"True, dear Miss Blair, such is the fact; my curiosity got the mastery of my discretion. Thank Heaven, I was not there, as I expected, idly to gaze upon that war of elements."

"You saved a child, did you not?" inquired Miss Blair.

"Yes. I had but a short time before employed a seaman to lash me to the rigging, immediately opposite the ill-fated long-boat, when the most tremendous wave in an instant overwhelmed us. I was for the space of half a minute prostrate upon a gun-carriage that was near to me, and totally submersed. Upon the sea rolling away over my head, and being once more able to use my eyes, I had the horror of beholding the long-boat plunge headlong into the sea—it had been swept as a chip of wood from the deck. Whilst my eyes were rivetted upon the dreadful sight, a child was surged close to my feet: notwithstanding the violent rolling of the vessel, I unbound myself, and had just seized the receding infant by its hair, when the returning wave swept us nearly through the port-hole. At that critical juncture I still retained sufficient presence of mind to hold firmly the child, feeling that relief was undoubtedly at hand, as a violent gripe at both my ankles testified. We were by the kindness of the Captain safely brought on board again, and the infant, I am happy to say, still lives to add some comfort to the widowed and else childless father."

"It was indeed a noble deed, love," said Miss Blair. "But tell me, what object had you for remaining, or even going upon deck, in so dangerous a storm?"

"Simply, Miss Blair," replied Pauline, "that I could not resist it. You will scarcely credit how the passion of the elements invaded, and was partaken of, by my soul. I felt a superhuman strength, an exalted being of a superior nature. It was one of the most delightful nights I ever passed. Had you but witnessed how the sea yawned, and beheld how one mad mass of furious water dashed over another, turning all to a mantle of dancing snow, and how wildly we tore through the black abyss, one moment soaring toward the black canopy overhead, and then diving, as it were, into the very caverns that opened in a thousand dark forms around us! and, amidst all this, the music of the blast, as it screamed in unearthly concert through the ropes, was what I never could have conceived, nor ever felt, till either our vessel or the genius of the storm had sunk at once to their slumbers!"

"It was an act of daring," said the Doctor, "worthy one of the heroines of ancient Rome. I am rejoiced that worse consequences did not come of the adventure. Had the long-boat swerved a little to windward, you would have been crushed to the flatness of a plank. You had a very narrow escape, too, lady, when the topmast came down upon the deck."

"True, sir, I had; one of the large blocks fell close to my feet: but it is all past; and behold, ladies, what a splendid prospect is here! Let us turn from the contemplation of Nature in her angry moods to the brighter side of the question, and behold the extraordinary scene before us."

"Already, Miss," said the Captain, pointing his glass for the eye of Pauline,—“already you may observe the tablecloth spread upon the mountain, a preparation denoting an entertainment for those travellers who are a little behind us. I trust, ladies, we may have the pleasure of ascending that mountain. I can assure you—I who have

several times been on its summit, that the view from thence is most glorious!"

"It must be very high, Captain. What is the height, are you aware?" inquired Miss Blair.

"It is above the level of Table Bay three thousand five hundred and eighty-two feet; and though it looks so diminutive at this distance, it contains a plain on its top of no less than ten acres. You certainly, ladies, must perform the 'grand tour' ere you leave the Cape, which is commenced by slaying the great lion Constantia, then travelling to Wynberg, doing the town and Green Point, and crowning all by ascending the mountain; the whole forming a very interesting and never-to-be-repent-ed week's employment. Now, ladies, I leave the Doctor the felicity of entertaining you; I must see that the wee bit of iron is all ready to lower away—we require some tough metal some-times in this country. We shall slip into the Bay like a swan. Adieu."

"There, ladies," cried the Doctor, "there's the lighthouse. What a curious castellated-looking object it is! How boldly the white-wash throws it out from that burnt and barren hill behind it! See, there is the hull of the 'William' East Indiaman; she is high and dry on the rocks; she was drifted on the shore in a storm, and soon went to pieces, but the crew escaped. Now, pray turn your eyes to the foot of those burnt Sienna-looking hummocks, and there behold the beautiful villas of the Cape gentry. See what dark foliage surrounds them, and how glaringly white the little square palaces are; they are indeed little earthly paradises, as you will find, all nestling in a bed of flowers that would slay an English gardener to behold. How rapidly we round Green Point! There it is! a long, green slip of land, running at the base of those hills—that's where the Cape equestrians take the air."

"Back the main-yard!"

"What's the meaning of that, I wonder?" cried the Doctor. "Oh! here's the health-boat coming off. Now, then, I must be busy. Ladies, as the gallant Captain said, adieu—*pour le présent*."

"Bless me," said Miss Blair, as the boat from the shore approached, "what an uncouth-looking crew! Do behold, Emily! Miss, dear, do look!"

"Indeed," said Pauline, "they are rather *outré* and sun-dried-looking personages. That gentleman at the stern, with that enormous hat, under which he seems buried alive, I consider the most unique individual I ever beheld. Ah! I see, he is a man of colour. It is a strange scene. Now, then, we shall see the health-officer. That must be the wight, doubtless, Miss Blair—that gentleman with the broad-brimmed straw hat; for surely none of the others can be medical men?"

Miss Blair laughingly said, "The speculation of Pauline must prove correct, else the gentlemen of the gold-headed cane had sadly degenerated in these Southern climes."

"Stand by the man-ropes there!" cried the Captain.

"Ay, ay, sir!" and the seamen sprung to hand the little gentleman in the boat (for he proved to be extremely diminutive) all the assistance

they could, whilst, nimbly as he might, up the side of the vessel bounded the Doctor.

No sooner was he on deck, than a grand flourish of his neat straw hat, and a most graceful bow to the ladies on the poop, followed by—

“What ship?”

“Ocean Queen.”

“How many days out?”

“Seventy.”

“What port?”

“Australia.”

“Any sick?”

“None.”

“Any Doctor?”

“Yes. This way, sir, Pray step into the cuddy.”

The two learned Doctors and the Captain speedily and comfortably were seated at the cuddy table, where the necessary formula being prepared, the little strange Doctor tossed off a bumper of sherry, tucked the MS. in his fob—then “Stand by the man-ropes—the bow,” and away over the wave skimmed the important mass of medicine, and away round swung the yards again.

But one short half-hour, and not a ripple was upon the face of the sea. The “Ocean Queen” had thundered out her huge anchor; various little skiffs with fruits and flowers were making their offerings of welcome around her, whilst the busy hum wafted by the perfumed breeze from the shore pronounced to the glad voyagers that, after all their troubles, at length they were calmly at rest.

PLANK-ROADS IN CANADA.

THERE has been much inquiry of late in reference to plank-roads, particularly in the Western States of America. The citizens of Cleveland, Ohio, have recently sent a gentleman to inspect the plank-roads in Canada, where they are in general use. That gentleman on his return made an interesting report, of which we find a synopsis in the *Rochester Democrat*, a portion of which we subjoin.

We have seen most, if not all, of the plank-roads in operation in the United Province of Canada, and, if satisfied of their durability, we should prefer them to any other. The first plank-walk we saw was at Toronto, laid down by Mr. Mackenzie, when Mayor of that city; these were side-walks, and we have often said that we could walk twice the distance on a plank-road that could be gone over on those in New York, and with less fatigue.

The plank-roads for carriages are preferable to the best Macadamised roads, both for the comfort of the traveller and the diminished friction of the wheels. Whether there is not a danger of injury to the horses by going too fast, must in a measure depend on the disposition of those who drive.

We did not suppose, until the last summer, that these plank-roads would be introduced into towns and cities ; but as we were about leaving Toronto, at the close of August last, we saw them grading one of their wide streets for the purpose of laying down the plank. These planks were about three inches thick, and some thirty feet long. The inspector gives it as his opinion, that the planks will allow good and safe travelling for ten or twelve years. The street to which we allude is travelled about as much as any street in New York, and is of about the same width.

The following is the synopsis referred to :

Number of Roads in operation in Canada.—From Port Stanley to London, twenty-six miles, there is a plank-road, part of which has been in operation two years, and the remainder one year.

There is a newly constructed road from Hamilton to Port Dover, on Lake Erie, thirty-six miles ; and another from London to Brantford, fifty-seven miles and a half, thirty-seven miles and a quarter of which are in operation.

From Toronto eastward there are ten miles of plank-road, the oldest in the Province, laid eleven years ago.

There are also several short roads, in different parts of the Province.

These roads were first introduced into Canada by Mr. H. Killaly, President of the Board of Works, and are said to be derived from Russia.

Roads in Progress.—There is a road in progress from London to Chatham, sixty-seven miles and a half, that is graded but not planked ; another from Chatham to Sandwich, sixty miles, not entirely graded ; a similar one branching off to Amherstburg, eighteen miles ; and one from London to Port Sarnia, on Lake Huron, sixty-two miles, which is graded and bridged.

There is one in contemplation from London to Port Goderich, seventy-five miles.

Most of these different roads diverge from London through a level country, ranging from one hundred and fifty to two hundred feet above the level of Lake Erie, and, except in the immediate vicinity of streams, flat, wet, and difficult of drainage. It is in general destitute of stones, except granite and limestone boulders.

The following is a somewhat minute description of the road running from Port Stanley to London :—

The Port Stanley and London road ascends from the Lake to the level of the country by a grade of one foot in thirty ; and this is in general the greatest inclination, although in one case it reaches one in twenty. With the exception of about eight miles near the towns of Port Stanley, St. Thomas, and London, the road is twelve feet wide, forming a single track. At these places it is sixteen feet, and a double track. The road-way is thirty feet wide between ditches, and raised twelve inches in the centre. The ditches are two feet deep, and two feet and a half wide at the bottom, stooping according to the nature of the soil. Before the planks are laid, the travel is allowed to go over the grade at least one fall, winter, and spring. The stringers are pine,

hemlock, or tamarack, four by six inches, and sixteen or twenty feet long. For a twelve-foot or a sixteen-foot road, the number is five, and they are sunk on edge in the trenches made exactly to the longitudinal grade, and for the cross section level. The planks of pine, hemlock, or oak, three inches by eight to fifteen wide, are laid upon the stringers exactly across; and a spike, six inches by three-eighths, is driven through the middle of each end into the outer stringer.

Cost of Plank Roads.—This, of course, depends upon the nature of the country, and the facilities for procuring timber.

The Port Stanley road has seventeen bridges, and for the first ten miles some heavy excavations. Its average cost exceeds that of the Canada roads in general, being something over four thousand dollars per mile. There being little or no valuable timber on the route, it was procured in part at Black River in Michigan, and at the pinery, twelve miles east of London, and cost, for plank twenty-four dollars per thousand superficial measure, for stringers twenty dollars lineal. The average of land carriage, after being shipped or floated to the extremities of the route, was ten miles. The grading, aside from excavating exceeding two feet in depth, was made for three hundred and twenty dollars per mile, including grubbing. For excavations exceeding two feet, ten cents a yard, to be put in embankment without charge. Tap or lateral drains, ten cents a yard; sluices and culverts, the same. Bridges and culverts made entirely of wood. Laying of plank and stringers, including spikes and fitting the road for travel, four hundred dollars per mile. Labour, eight to ten dollars per month, and found.

From London to Brantford the cost of lumber was less than from Port Stanley, the road passing two excellent pineries; but the country being newer, the grubbing and grading were somewhat increased. For plank, eighteen to twenty dollars per thousand; stringers, fourteen dollars, lineal measure; grubbing and grading, four hundred dollars; laying plank, same as before. Cost per mile, about three thousand five hundred dollars, which may be said to be the average of Canada roads.

Method of Constructing the Road.—Mr. Gzouski, who has constructed more plank-roads than any engineer in America, is of the opinion that for a *single* track, plank of ten feet in length are as good as twelve, and that two heavy stringers would be as valuable as five; that the centre of the road-bed should be raised an inch and a half to two inches, a two-inch plank laid longitudinally along it and the cross plank sprung down at the ends to the stringer, in order to give a slight convexity to the road. He is also of opinion that *oak* will be found at least as durable as *pine*, and that some other kinds of timber would answer. The oak plank laid near London (Canada West) do not appear to wear different from the pine or hemlock.

On the plank, and generally before travel is allowed, a coating of clean plasterer's sand one inch in thickness is spread, and the sides of the road made flush with the pathway, but descending outward to carry off the water.

Durability.—On those portions of the roads used one year without sand, and one year with, Mr. Whittlesey, the agent sent from Cleveland,

measured a plank, and found it had worn a quarter of an inch in two years, which the engineer charged almost entirely to the exposure of the first year without sand. The grit or sand protects the timber from the corks of the horses' shoes and the bruises of the wheels. It soon penetrates the grain of the wood, and forms a hard coating of sand and fibre, which it is difficult for the cork and the wheel to disturb. The wear arises principally from the tread of the teams, and if they were deprived of corks, would be much less. The artillery-horse of the cantonment of London wear shoes without corks in summer, being merely left thicker at the heel and toe.

For a while after the road is put under travel, splinters of two or three inches in length are torn up, and these mixing with the sand and mud, and imbibing moisture, remain on the surface, a loose mass, subject to be dispersed by high winds and rains, yet never carried away so as to leave the road bare. The compact gritty surface is beneath the loose material, which lies from three-quarters to an inch in thickness.

At the place where Mr. W. took the thickness of the plank, the travel is at least equal to 150 two-horse teams per day.

"It is evident," says Mr. Whittlesey, "that the duration of plank-roads is not the *surface wear*, but the *decay* by rot. As the planks rest firmly upon the earth and stringers, they will not break through until they lose from one to one and a half inches, and for ordinary teams until they lose two inches, of their thickness. At the rate of one-fourth of an inch in two years, we may safely put the *wear of sanded plank* at ten years."

The following is the only instance in which the durability of the road has been tested:—

"The first road in the Province was constructed eleven years since, poorly built, and without sand, leading from Toronto, eastward, for the use of teams engaged in hauling steamboat wood. At the end of five years it began to break through in places, and not being repaired, at the end of ten years was principally gone. The drainage was imperfect; the imperfection of build, and particularly the want of care bestowed upon it, prevent this road from being a fair test of durability; the travel is said to be double that of the London road, where I measured the wear as above given. It is now repaired by planking over the old bed, without taking up the old wood, the stringers being still sound."

Cost of Repairs.—Mr. Gzouski, the engineer before mentioned, thinks "that twenty dollars per mile will be required the first year, to restore the grade in places where it may be settled away, and to perfect the under drainage of the bed, fasten loose plank, &c. For the next five years, ten dollars per mile, and then there will be plank to be replaced, so as to amount to a renewal of the surface at the end of four years, making ten for the age of the road."

Mr. Whittlesey expresses the opinion "that a road of oak well built and well attended to would last eight years, at the end of which time it would require planking anew, and at the expense of repairs would be one-half less than a Macadamised road of limestone not exceeding twelve inches in depth."

Speed.—A two-horse team in a light buggy took five persons from Port Stanley to London, twenty-six miles, in four hours, including thirty minutes' stoppage, and returned the same evening with four persons. The motion of a carriage is similar to that on a road of well-beaten snow. On a plank-road in perfect order, two horses will haul two tons of twenty hundredweight.

Over the London and Brantford road, fifty-seven and a half miles, twenty of which are Macadamised, the stage with passengers passed in eight hours, including stoppages of one hour and thirty minutes, and returned with eight passengers in eight hours and fifteen minutes, including forty minutes' stoppages.

The Macadamised portion was in most excellent order, but the stage proprietor was of opinion that with the same exertion the horses would make better speed on the plank than on the stone. Two-horse teams invariably took sixteen barrels of flour on their way from Woodstock Mills, which is fifty-two miles.

SUGGESTIONS TOWARDS IMPROVING THE VALUE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.

BY COLIN T. CAMPBELL, ESQ.

A QUESTION which, from accidental circumstances and unforeseen events, had become one of unusual interest and anxiety, is now finally settled. The abolition of the Corn Laws has been effected by means unworthy a cause represented to be for the national good, and which, if judged of in individual cases, would be pronounced to be disreputable (not to use harsher language), and, I cannot help thinking, at a sacrifice of the best interests of the Colonies—"una salus victis, nullam sperare salutem!" The contest is, however, over—the rancorous excitement which had been engendered by the party statements, subterfuges, and violent declamation, employed with a view to gain the point, is now subsiding—and it remains to be proved whether, on the one hand, the people will have the penny to buy the promised loaf with, or, on the other, whether a systematic organisation, which has been mainly instrumental in carrying this measure, will remain, as at first asserted it would be, content in having accomplished the purpose for which it was called into existence; or whether it will not concentrate its whole force to the total annihilation of every kind of protection, alike religious, moral, social, as well as commercial. May it prove otherwise than with Carthage and Rome, that "*urbs antiqua ruit, multos dominanta perennos!*"

It is to be hoped, that, now that public attention is no longer rivetted on one all-engrossing subject, the Colonies will be considered in regard to the advancement of British enterprise and glory, as well as with a

view to their immediate improvement and extension. They now, more than ever, claim our anxious solicitude and watchful care, since the abrogation of the Corn Laws is (it is asserted) for their good also. This we can safely promise to all who will devote any time or attention to an inquiry into their resources and capabilities, that the result can but establish them more fully and firmly as of the utmost value, utility, and importance; and show more clearly that we have in them a certain, constant, regular, and increasing market for our commodities and manufactures, which has a very visible effect on almost every branch of our domestic trade; and that the supplying them with these is a very great source of industry, which, by affording employment to multitudes, cannot but have the effect of augmenting themselves, as well as contributing to the ease and happiness of our people at home.* This inquiry will be among one of the duties of the friends to the British Colonies to create, urge, and encourage; particularly if any assistance from Government, either in the shape of increased encouragement to settle in the Colonies, or any sanction of theirs requisite to the establishment of fresh laws, &c., be expected during the ensuing session of Parliament. Lord John Russell, during the past, gave notice that he should submit several propositions to the consideration of the House for the relief of the country; and amongst them was one respecting a Systematic Emigration. The writer of this considered that proposition (in the June No. of this Magazine) with reference to its practicability, and submitted a plan which appeared, in his judgement, the most likely to carry out fully and effectually the Noble Lord's intentions. This scheme he would again draw attention to, particularly amongst those who are of opinion with himself, that the necessity and policy of such a step are just as expedient now, as they were when first proposed by Lord John Russell. And further, he would strongly recommend that the utmost exertion should be made by all, individually and collectively, to keep the public alive to a sense of the importance of the different Colonies, and to obtain for them alike the consideration of the Legislature and the people.

Meantime, he will submit a few suggestions which appear to him calculated to advance the interests and improve the condition of the Colonies.

First, we will commence with how this may be done by those at home. And here it will be necessary to begin with those more especially connected with or interested in the Colonies. *One* means, which we would urge as a duty, is the warmest support of the Colonial press published at home. The interest attached to this duty will appear more obviously if we reflect that, without accurate information on the subject of our Possessions, we shall be liable to continual error, have no foundations on which to raise a plan—no data on which to base our calculations and schemes. This duty then being admitted, it will

* Political Survey, vol. ii. p. 265.

be necessary to imply in it the equally important one, of circulating these means of obtaining authentic information, so that others, either indirectly interested in or wholly ignorant of our various Colonies, may have the opportunity of becoming more intimately acquainted with them, and thereby more warmly take up their cause. This is of importance, and cannot be too much introduced and carried out. Not less so, however, is a *second* duty, that of supporting, largely and liberally, Missionary efforts in all the different settlements we have made, and of assisting towards the establishment of schools, the foundation and endowment of bishoprics, and the sending out of residentiary clergymen. All who value the best interests of the Colonists—of those who have left a land where they might enjoy these blessings—will consider this a duty of paramount necessity, by which the moral and social condition of their friends and the Colonies will be materially improved. This is a point which need not be enlarged upon:—wherefore we pass to a *third* suggestion, the urging upon the Government the necessity of separating the Colonial Department, and of concentrating it as a permanent board with that of the present Commissioners of Colonial Land and Emigration, or of resolving it into a separate board from the latter. The expediency, nay necessity, of this has been fully exemplified in the recent numerous changes that office has, as at present existing, been subject to, not a little to the detriment of Colonial regulations. It will only be necessary to adduce one among many reasons that might be brought forward in support of this change: viz., that under a permanent board, or so far permanent as that the council remain in office seven or more years, much onerous duty—at present, we regret to say, unsatisfactorily performed—requiring continual attention, would then be removed from the more immediate care of the Executive, while its discharge would be more efficiently performed, and a greater amount of national good effected. We say this upon mature reflection, and not because it is the fashion to disturb old customs; and indeed we see no reason why the Colonies, vastly more important in every way, and vastly more extensive, should not be under the control and management of a set of Commissioners, as well as the Woods and Forests. If Her Majesty's woods and forests in Great Britain (or rather England, for I fancy the jurisdiction of the Commissioners extends only over this part of the United Kingdom) be found to require the counselling direction of Commissioners, freed from immediate control, how much more those of Her Majesty's woods and forests scattered over her various Colonies, fifty or more times their extent! Again, if, as it is said, no disadvantage arise from a change in the Colonial Secretary, as the Under-Secretaries are *au courant* in all affairs connected with each Colony, and they direct and advise, why subject them to the needless task of submitting their matured plans to the judgment of one partially informed? No; the Colonies are too important, and are daily growing still more so, to be any longer under the control, the *ipse dixit*, of one man—who at one time may be a wise and discerning man, at another a non-entity. This requires

change—immediate change; and as the order of the day is to *compel* the removal of what appears a grievance, we would recommend a continual agitation of the subject until accomplished. A *fourth* suggestion offers itself, in the shape of a society of all connected with and interested in the Colonies, to debate upon measures affecting their prosperity and welfare; to consider by what means these may be promoted; and to co-operate with all parties, and in all plans, by which any and all the Colonies may be benefited. We have a China and India Association, a South Australian and a New Zealand Society; and why not a General Colonisation one? Lastly, a *fifth* suggestion lies in the establishment of a Charitable Society to promote Emigration to the British Colonies. As a plan for this was submitted to general consideration in the February number of this Magazine (vol. vii. p. 129), it will not be necessary to do more than refer to it, observing that under the best possible administration, with every encouragement given to emigration by the Government, there would yet be plenty of scope for its successful operation—and, in fact, that its existence would even be more required under such circumstances, than previously to such a desirable change.

These are a few of the principal suggestions which could be made with a view to promoting the value and importance of the British Colonies, by their advocates and supporters at home: what may be done in furtherance of this object by the Colonies and Colonists themselves, will be considered in a future paper.

COLIN T. CAMPBELL.

Hastings, March 1846.

NEW ZEALAND ITINERARY.

[THE following Itinerary, showing the distance from Auckland to the several places mentioned, with the description of country in the several districts, will, we think, be acceptable to our readers. The distances were calculated from the mean computation of several journeys performed by the Bishop of New Zealand, and were chiefly measured by Payne's Pedometer, so that they may be considered as a close approximation to the truth; and we are informed that they have been received as evidence in the Supreme Court at Auckland, in disputed contracts for carriage, in which the question to be decided depended on the distance.—EDITOR.]

I. AUCKLAND TO WELLINGTON (COAST ROAD).

Auckland to	Miles.	Description of Journey.
Onehunga	6	Open cart-road.
Cross Manukau harbour to Orua	10	Dangerous.
Waikato river (boat)	30	Good beach.
Whangaroa river (boat)	30	Open and hilly.
Aotea harbour (boat)	14	Woody; open.
Kawhia (boat)	5	Open.

Auckland to	Miles.	Description of Journey.
Tapirimoko	25	Wood; beach; cliff.
Mokau (boat)	20	Good beach at low water.
Waitera river (boat)	30	Cliffs; beach at low water.
New Plymouth	180	Open cart-road.
Mokotunu	20	Beach; stones; grass.
Otumatua	30	Open; grass; sand.
Waimate	18	Low-water beach; stones.
Patea river (boat)	26	Beach; stones; sandhills.
Waitotara	16	Tide-beach; sandhills.
Whanganui river (M.S.) (boat)	18	Do. good beach.
Whangaihu river (ford)	9	Sand; beach.
Turakina river (ford)	3	Do. do.
Rangitiki river (ford)	17	Do. do.
Manawatu river (boat)	13	Do. do.
Otaki river (M.S.) (ford)	20	Do. do.
Waikanae river (M.S.) (ford)	10	Do. do.
Porirua harbour (boat)	24	Sand; wood.
Wellington	238	14 Wood.

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• II. AUCKLAND TO WELLINGTON—INLAND ROUTE, BY TAUPŌ.

Auckland to	Miles.	Description of Journey.
Kaweranga (M.S.)	40	By sea.
Land at Te Rua Kowhawhe	50	River Thames (Waiho).
Matamata	21	Plain; swamp.
Te Toa, Patatere	26	Plain; rivers.
Rotorua Lake	27	Twenty miles wood, 7 do. open.
Cross Lake to Te Ngae (M.S.)	6	Boat.
Tarawera Lake	10	Hill; open; lake.
Rotomahana, Lake and Hot Sp.	10	Eight miles lake, 2 do. plain.
N. end of Taupo Lake	34	Hills; plain; deep streams.
S. end of do., Te Rapa	25	Lake; by land 35 miles.
Makomiko, Whanganui river	42	Open; wood; deep fords.
Mouth of Whanganui river (M.S.) ..	150	River; rapids.
Wellington	110	See No. I.

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III. AUCKLAND TO WELLINGTON, BY EAST COAST.

Auckland to	Miles.	Description of Journey.
Kaweranga	40	By sea.
Opita; Sacred Creek	30	River Thames (Waiho).
Katikati	25	Open.
Te Papa (Tauranga M.S.)	20	Boat along Tauranga Bay.
Maketu	14	One mile boat, 1 plain, 12 beach.
Otamarora	19	Deep rivers; beach.
Wakatane	13	Hills; beach; deep rivers.
Opotiki* (Mission Station)	20	Beach.

* OPOTIKI TO TAURANGA (COAST ROAD). *

Opotiki to Tunupahore	16
Te Kaha	18
Te Kawakawa (Mission Station)	20
Rangitukia	20
Waipiro	20
Uawa (Mission Station)	21
Pakarae	16
Tauranga	22

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Auckland to	Miles.	Description of Journey.
Turanga, Poverty Bay (M.S.)	90	Hills; wood; no villages.
Nuhaka	38	Hills; wood.
Waioira river (M.S.)	20	Beach.
Waikare river	31	Beach; cliffs.
Aropoanui	12	Steep hills.
Aluriri (M.S.)	24	Thirteen miles land, 11 do. water.
Patangata	21	Plain; deep river.
Rotoatara Lake	10	Open; downs.
Rua Taniwha Plain	22	Open; grass plain.
Manawatu river	22	Long wood; plains.
Te Rewarewa	70	Course of Manawatu river.
Mouth of Manawatu	9	Sand hills.
Wellington	68	See No. I.

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IV. AUCKLAND TO WELLINGTON, BY WAIKATO AND WAIPA.

Auckland to	Miles.	Description of Journey.
Mangatawiri Creek, on Waikato river	45	Open; wood.
Pepepe (Mission Station)	35	Course of Waikato; rapid.
Puchunui	37	Do. Waipa; still.
Otawhao (Mission Station)	10	Open; fern.
Kaiaatawa, Whanganui river	80	
Mouth of Whanganui river	150	Course of Whanganui; rapid.
Wellington	110	See No. I.

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V. AUCKLAND TO KAITAIA, BY EAST COAST.

Auckland to	Miles.	Description of Journey.
Mahurangi		
Whangarei		
Ngunguru river	14	Open hills; beaches.
Wangaruru harbour (Owae)	35	
Waikare river, Bay of Islands	22	Sixteen miles water, 6 do. land.
Paikia* (Mission Station)	10	Course of Waikare river.
The Kerikeri† (Mission Station)	16	Cross the Bay of Islands.
Whangaroa (Mission Station)	25	Open; hills.
Mangonui	16	Four miles water, 12 do. land.
Taipa river, Oruru	5	Open.
Kaitaia	17	Open.

VI. AUCKLAND TO KAITAIA, BY KAIPARA AND HOKIANGA.

Auckland to	Miles.	Description of Journey.
Head of Waitemata river	14	Tideway.
Head of Kaipara river	15	Open; hills.
Mouth of Kaipara	40	Tideway of Kaipara river.
Te Otahi (W.M.S.)	80	Tideway of Waioira river.
Mangungu‡ (W.M.S.)	70	River; wood.
Mangamuka	15	Tideway of Mangamuka river.
Kaitaia	25	Twelve miles wooded ridge, 11 plain.

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* Paikia to the Waimate, 15 miles.

† The Kerikeri to the Waimate, 10 miles.

‡ Mangungu to the Waimate, 20 miles.

VII. AUCKLAND TO STEWART'S ISLAND.

Auckland to	Miles.	Description of Journey.
Wellington*	450	
The Wairau	30	By sea.
Kaikoura	50	Beach; stones.
Matanau Island (Whaling Station) ..	50	
Port Cooper	40	Beach.
Port Levy	4	Steep hills.
Pigeon Bay	6	Do.
Akaroa	12	Do. harbour.
Pireka (W.S.)	8	Do.
Ikurangi (W.S.)	8	Do.
Taumutu	20	Shingle bed.
Te Wai a te Ruati	61	Grass plains; shingle beaches.
Waitangi river (dangerous)	54	Do. do.
Moerangi (W.S.)	39	Do.; sand.
Waikouaiti (Wesleyan Station)	23	Beach; hills.
Otakou	17	Steep hills.
Taiari (W.S.)	30	
Molyneux harbour, Matau river	18	
Tautuku (W.S.)	18	
Awarua (the Bluff, W.S.)	57	Flat; beach.
New river	6	Do.*
Aparima, Jacob's river (W.S.)	12	Beach.
Wakaputaputa	6	Do.

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VIII. AUCKLAND TO STEWART'S ISLAND.

Auckland to	Miles.	Description of Journey.
Awarua (the Bluff)	995	
Ruapuke	12	Foveaux Straits.
Stewart's Island (the Neck), Pater- son's river	8	By sea.
Port William	6	Do.
Codfish, Passage Island	30	Do.

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* Wellington to Nelson, 140 miles.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF CUBA IN 1844 AND 1845.

EXPORTS OF PRODUCE FROM ST. JAGO DE CUBA IN 1844 AND 1845.

EXPORTED TO	COFFEE, pounds.		SUGAR, boxes.		TOBACCO, bales.		COTTON, bales.		MOLASSES, hds.		FUR, tons.		SEGARS, m.		RUM, pns.	
	1844	1845	1844	1845	1844	1845	1844	1845	1844	1845	1844	1845	1844	1845	1844	1845
United States . .	2353150	229775	191631	10987	8461	9666	—	—	840	1385	115	34	446	114	—	30
Spain	720800	873750	5370	6149	3501	16360	1668	560	—	—	251½	14	55	36½	55	237
England	50850	11350	48	827	—	800	—	—	1	—	—	140	214½	183½	—	—
Cowes	393350	111600	—	1360	—	52	—	—	—	—	20	5	—	—	—	—
France	4752125	4446750	924	10076½	—	30	—	—	—	—	412	831	45½	207	8	4
Prieste	2171675	2420375	5	2100	—	2	—	—	—	—	23	126	6	174	95	214
Genoa	—	243325	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	15	—	38
Hamburg & Bremen	2603850	1615025	—	1019½	441	747	—	—	10	—	84	16	140	438	201	25
Antwerp	255425	—	—	—	965	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	10	—
Stettin	118650	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	110	—	20	—	—	—
St. Thomas . . .	28100	—	551	—	60	94	—	—	—	—	—	—	150	174½	—	—
British Possessions	—	—	1262	265	365	653	—	—	37	20	30	—	2808½	3164	31	—
Sundries	37050	3300	655	761½	339	1585	69	—	—	—	—	—	155	207	149	144
TOTAL . .	13487025	9957450	28178	33545½	14130	29989	1737	560	89½	1426	1047½	1173	4040½	4714	549	692

EXPORTS OF COPPER ORE FROM ST. JAGO DE CUBA.

In 1840	27142 tons.
1841	34153
1842	33890
1843	37202
1844	43960
1845	40371
TOTAL	216718 tons.

COMPARATIVE TABLE of Imports of the following Provisions, &c., in 1844 and 1845.

	Beef, jerk.	Do., boiled.	Butter.	Do.	Candles, tallow.	Do., sperm.	Cheese.	Codfish.	Flour.	Do.	Hams.	Do.	Hb. Br. & Spain.	U. S.	Lard.	Oil, sperm and whale.	Do., olive.	Do. do.
	S. & N. America.	U. S.	U. S.	Hol. & Big.	U. S.	U. S.	Holland.	U. S.	U. S.	Spain.	U. S.	Spain.	Spain.	U. S.	U. S.	U. S.	Spain.	France.
1844	qts. 186227	bbls. 2270	qts. 1871	qts. 814	qts. 6226	qts. 1165	qts. 7981	qts. 35346	bbls. 40069	bbls. 109194	qts. 6971	bbls. 109194	qts. 1667	qts. 64478	qts. 10037	qts. 123074	arrobes 103239	doz bottles 1371
1845	156560	1064	2208	333	4555	2064	8521	53116	14124	138392	4706	1530	1530	47039	11069	103239		2450

	Onions.	Pork, boiled.	Do., clear.	Potatoes.	Rice.	Soap.	Do.	Do.	Wine.	Do.	Nails.	Do.	England	Hol. & Big.	Lumber.	Shooks, lhd.	Do., box.
	U. S.	U. S.	U. S.	U. S.	U. S.	U. S.	France.	Spain.	France.	Spain.	U. S.	Spain.	U. S.	England	U. S.	U. S.	U. S.
1844	bunches. 5523500	bbls. 1109	qts. 3899	bbls. 30231	qts. 144891	qts. 983	qts. 838	qts. 34398	casks. 1225	pipes. 32018	qts. 5994	qts. 5994	qts. 4101	qts. 3836	m. feet 15428	bhdn. 70718	boxes. 399888
1845	572495	994	2229	23273	102101	312	..	17368	1158	26842	4781	26842	5559	3625	11991	42487	221271

COMPARATIVE TABLE of Imports of the following Linen and Cotton Goods in 1844 and 1845.

	Arabias.	Britannias.	Canvases.	Creens.	Drill.	Estopillas.	Illestians.	Listadoes.	Osnaburghs.	Platillas.	Ilouans.	Sheetings.	Stockings.
1844	..	ps. 21309	ps. 1961	ps. 8223	vs. 1496964	ps. 14963	ps. 4321	ps. 65268	vs. 2245768	ps. 107352	ps. 10430	17706	36679
1845	..	24422	846	10719	1722077	15803	3220	46924	1178949	87944	11939	35840	28979

COMPARATIVE TABLE of Exports of Sugar and Coffee from the following Ports in 1844 and 1845.

	Havana.		Mat nz s.		St. Jago de Cuba.		Trinidad.	
	Sugar.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Sugar.	Coffee.
	boxes.	arrobes.	boxes.	arrobes.	boxes.	arrobes.	boxes.	arrobes.
1844	544921	587664	312079	157731	23178	539481	74281	11320
1845	261339	159052	104282	10583	33545	398298	37902	9082

COMPARATIVE TABLE of the Number of Vessels and their Tonnage which entered the Port of Havana in 1844 and 1845.

	American.		British.		Spanish.		Dutch.		Belgium.		French.		Hamb.		Bremen.		Danish.		Others.		Total.	
	No.	Tonn.	No.	Tonn.	No.	Tonn.	No.	Tonn.	No.	Tonn.	No.	Tonn.	No.	Tonn.	No.	Tonn.	No.	Tonn.	No.	Tonn.	No.	Tonn.
1844	866	161395	116	58338	526	79978	21	3981	15	4054	25	5772	15	3290	27	5027	23	4731	46	11298	1680	332964
1845	542	98245	109	55916	575	88523	19	2888	13	3017	21	4550	6	1261	20	3679	10	1605	63	14649	1379	274483

Havana Price Current.

PROGRESS OF DISCOVERY IN AUSTRALIA—

DR. LEICHARDT'S PARTY.

THE reported massacre of Dr. Leichardt and party turns out to be unfounded. By recent arrivals from Sydney, we find that P. Hodgson, Esq. and the gentlemen composing the expedition, who went out to ascertain the correctness of the report, have all returned, after a very interesting (and, so far, highly satisfactory) journey. The following is an extract from a letter received by H. E. Isaacs, Esq., of Moreton Bay, from his brother, who composed one of the volunteers to go out :—

Gowrie, Darling Downs, September 23.

I returned here yesterday, after being out six weeks from Jimba, from which place we went out about 230 miles to the N.W. I am glad to say that Leichardt, as far as we can judge, has gone on all right. We found his camp where P. Hodgson left him, 95 miles from Jimba (instead of 150 miles, as he said), and from thence tracked him over the main range to a scrubby creek, which we followed down about 70 miles. This said scrubby creek, in place of being a large *Western Waters*, is only a small tributary of the Boyne. Leichardt had afterwards re-crossed the main range back again to the Western Waters: so that we have succeeded in ascertaining that, as far as the reports of the blacks went, he has gone on all right, and, whatever may have afterwards befallen him, was quite beyond what we could hear of.

The country passed through on the route is not spoken of in very good terms, being of a sandy, scrubby description. They encountered the blacks on several occasions, who showed them every desire to be peaceable, sharing their fish and game with them liberally: it is therefore evident that the worthy Doctor has no cause to fear hostility from the tribes in that portion of the country.

We republish, from the *Sydney Morning Herald* of the 11th October, an interesting letter from Mr. Hodgson, giving an account of their journey :—

Gentlemen,—Through the medium of your columns I propose to give a short sketch of my proceedings since leaving Sydney; and the report I have to make will, I hope, satisfy those interested in the fate of Leichardt's party.

On July the 3rd, I left Sydney in company with Mr. Calvert, and after a prosperous voyage of four days arrived all safe at Brisbane Town.

With a few delays and the addition of one volunteer, we arrived at Gowrie, the station of Messrs. Hughes and Isaac, on the 18th, distant 100 miles from Brisbane. This was our head-quarters: here the volunteers were to assemble; and from this spot we were to make our final start. But having had the misfortune to lose three of our horses, we were subjected to a fresh delay during an unsuccessful search after them.

On the 29th we took leave of our kind friend Mr. Hughes, and made sail for Jimbour, the "ultima Thule" of the settlers; and as my companions were anxious to do what was to be done quickly, and as, previous to leaving, Messrs. Isaac, Taylor, and Rogers, had made me promise to return by the expiration of eight weeks unless anything decisive turned up, having no hopes of finding our lost animals, I determined to proceed with what remained.

Our number was eight, viz., Messrs. Isaac, Taylor, Rogers, Calvert, Peter, Glynn, Bobby, and Chinchinar; our number of horses, fifteen.

Before proceeding further, I will briefly recapitulate the reports which were the cause of this expedition being equipped; which the sequel will prove to have been inventions, attended with a slight shadow of truth.

1st report—That the party had been massacred while defiling through a scrubby pass to other waters.

2nd report—That the party had been destroyed, not by the reporters, but by the visitation of God, who caused a tremendous hurricane to pass over their camp, which, rushing on with awful impetuosity, tore up the trees and forests, and buried the sleepers under their weight.

3rd report—That they were detained by some large water, and were very miserable.

4th report—That a large party were encamped far west, and had made "plenty gunyas."

5th report—That they were not far from an inland sea, abounding with monstrous animals, whose roar equalled that of thunder; and that they were following it down to its junction with the Balloon or Barwan, better known to us as the River Darling.

That these reports allude to two distinct parties, there appears to me now but little doubt; the first, second, and third, referring to Dr. Leichardt; and the fourth and fifth to Captain Sturt.

After strict inquiry, I find the first report reached Jimbour within six weeks after my return, November 5th, 1811, and fully believing as I did that they were murdered, I imagined the first to be the correct one, and the second to have been invented by the natives, afraid of an investigation and its consequences. On the 8th of August, we left Jimbour, the station of Mr Dennis, and proceeding in a course of N. 76 W. over a large plain, in twelve miles we came upon a small creek running from the main range into the Condamine.

On the 11th, a scene occurred: having previously agreed to rush every camp of natives we saw, with the view of ascertaining if they had anything I could recognise in their possession, we frequently had opportunities of carrying our determination into effect. On one occasion, having replaced snakes, opossums, grubs, &c., in their proper places, the sable owners of this precious store honoured us with a visit, during which we had the following dialogue, which I cannot omit mentioning:—

Have you seen white fellow lately?—Yes.

How long ago?—Two moons.

What were they doing?—Camped in a hut of bags.

How many were they?—Eight.

Was there a little boy?—Yes (pointing to his back).

Which way did they go?—By a scrub (pointing N. 30 W.).

They also remarked two more had returned—alluding to myself and Caleb, on our return from the camp. This conversation proves little, as there can be no doubt it alludes to the spot where I left the party; the date only differs. It proves one thing, that these blacks saw them, as the speaker admitted Leichardt had given him a shirt.

But we will haste to the scene of action, lat. 26°4', long. 150, which we reached on the 15th, with the loss of another horse, from some internal disease. Everything was familiar to me—still erect appeared the pole on which the meat was dried—and in large letters appeared the name of the leader.

To this spot, the country we passed over was, in the absence of scrub, a very barren, sandy, and dreary waste, in which the *Calyptis auriosa*, the *Jacksonia casuarina*, *Ilakea*, *Inda leuca*, preponderated. We crossed four creeks with a famous supply of water, but the grass was very indifferent. A new and singular *Eucalyptus*, which the Doctor described to be nearest to that section which includes the bloodwood, was very frequent, and its flesh-coloured scabby bark rendered it a very glaring object.

From the 15th to the 19th we were cruising about in all directions, without finding a single track; and as at this spot I imagined the accident to have taken place, I was not singular in believing that it really had occurred. Our

north-west course being impeded by a tremendous brigolow scrub, we determined to try and make our way through it, with the idea of falling on other waters; but after cutting our way through eight miles, and meeting with no signs of its boundary, the want of water compelled us to return, after thirty-four hours' hard work.

By great luck, on the 20th, in company with Mr. Isaac and Jacky, I came on a narrow slope, which at last terminated in a rocky gully—not a range was visible, though we knew that for some distance we had been gradually rising, nor was there any sign of scrub; we therefore followed the gully down in a north 10 west course, in the hopes of meeting the tracks, especially as the soil was very rotten and would long tell the tale. If we found the tracks on this creek, the lie would be given to the chief report; so after following it down till we met with a splendid waterhole, we returned to the remainder of the party, with the intention of coming here on the morrow. Only once had we seen the shadow of a track skirting the scrub on our left.

On the 21st, following the creek down to its junction with a second branch, we had the inexpressible pleasure of crossing the tracks coming down from the south-west. They had, therefore, been obliged to penetrate the scrubby flats, and to descend by another gully to these waters. We had by luck avoided the scrub: they, on the contrary, had skirted it to the north till its final turn to the west. Having been so long without finding a single sign, I had given them up for lost; but by mere chance we picked up the trail at a distance of eighteen miles from Leichardt's camp. Having thus so plainly contradicted this main report, I began to think we should find all equally false. This creek we named after its discoverer, Dr. Leichardt; and from the 21st to the 27th, we followed it down, through a most inhospitable, gloomy, and desolate country, bounded on either side by dense brigolow scrubs, which, whenever we had the means of ascertaining, extended as far as the eye could reach—the river alone just carving its way through them; and, though we seldom saw foot-tracks, other signs quite as satisfactory were frequent, and we recognised eight more trees branded L.

On the 23rd we passed over the scene whence the second report had its origin. Trees of forty feet high, and proportionately huge, lay stretched and imbedded some feet in the sand; roots standing erect as the pillar they once supported, supplied the want of foliage; torrents had rushed down the slopes, leaving a deposit of eighteen inches deep. Such was the face of the country for nearly three miles, though its breadth did not exceed half a mile; and beyond reach of this hurricane, which came from the north-west, we found branded trees again: so this report was, like its predecessor, fabulous.

From the 27th to the 29th we still followed down Leichardt's River, trusting to nature, as before, to be our guide; for knowing the same obstacles the Doctor met with we should also have to meet, we hoped that by the same channel we might avoid or overcome them.

Up to the 29th the Doctor had made good his north-west line, with a slight variation; but on this day the river made a decided turn to the east, and on the succeeding day to the south of east; therefore, having lost the tracks for upwards of twenty-five miles, we determined to strike across till we found them.

Up to this date, the same scrubby, inhospitable country was all we had to feast upon. We had frequently met the blacks, who always came up to us grinning, unarmed, and evidently relying on our kind treatment. They generally brought their lovely wives and interesting picanninies with them, and their civil behaviour convinced me that they must have experienced kind treatment from the Doctor.

Had they committed the murder, their "gins" would have been kept back; and the natural idea is, they would have either avoided us altogether, or, boldened by previous success, assumed a bouncing air and impudent line of conduct. They often supplied us with animal food, which was by no means despicable.

On the 29th, at lat. 25 deg. 36 min., long. 49 deg. 27 min., we struck off north 30 west, over a rotten sandy country of ridges and flats alternately,—the main range running parallel to us, and during the whole day, for the first time since

leaving Jimbour, we had to pass through no scrub. In about eight miles we crossed the ranges, coming upon what we imagined to be Western Waters. The view from the top was truly grand; a low undulating country, intersected by numerous valleys, and bound by an amphitheatre of range upon range, till earth and heaven seemed to meet, was spread before us. We were in hopes of finding some real treat after the desolation we had hitherto passed over. How quickly faded our fairy dreams! On the 3rd of September, after having passed over a sandy and rotten country, forsaken by all life, and ill supplied with water, we came again to the ranges, at a distance of thirty-five miles north-west, and here, from a mutual misunderstanding, four of the party returned, the others proceeding onwards with me. This separation was only two days before it was agreed that all should return, as the four weeks would then have expired. After crossing a series of rocky spurs running to the south, and beating about an almost impassable country till the afternoon of the 5th, we determined to return to the spot where we last saw the tracks, and again try to follow them. The furthest point reached was lat. 25 deg., long. 148 deg. 47 min.; and as far as the eye could reach from south 5 west to north 10 east, there appeared a very broken country. Supposing the Doctor to have gone on his north-west route from the place we had last seen the tracks, we ought already to have crossed his track, and at one place we were almost certain that we found tracks, but, after an hour's work, could make out nothing satisfactory.

We arrived at the spot where the tracks were last seen on the 7th, and while Bobby was busily engaged looking out "Mundores," the natives made their appearance; and after a great deal of explanation and bother, we made them understand what we required of them. They conducted us to Leichardt's crossing-place, and subsequently through five miles of scrubby country to one of his camps. This he had been fortunate in crossing, though perhaps delayed; and immediately after crossing the main branch, had found a second one running into it from the north-west. This, like the other, forced its way through the same scrubby country; but as the blacks were in great numbers, we retreated to a clear place down the river, with the intention of revisiting the scene by-and-bye. On the 10th we again returned, and Bobby's keen eye soon found the camp at which, from the frequent and plain cattle-tracks, I think the Doctor must have remained some days,—perhaps to kill another heifer.

We followed up this creek for about twenty-five miles, in a course of north 35 west, till we immersed into open country; previous to which we had been three times obliged to avoid the scrubs, by following in the very bed,—and here we had the satisfaction of again seeing the Doctor's brand by the side of a large lagoon. Following the creek still further, through a beautiful open country, we were pulled up by the main ranges, and after penetrating a mile of scrub, we reached the top, having an extended view of the western side. From S. 40 W. to N. 10 W., the line of scrub still continued; but from N. 10 W. as far as the eye could reach, all was clear, though I have no doubt it was the same sandy and melancholy style of country.

Therefore, Mr. Calvert and myself, perfectly satisfied that as far as the rumours went they were without foundation, and as we could gain nothing more unless we went the whole way through, which we were not in a situation to do, I resolved to return, and on the 14th turned towards home.

As to the reports, we had all long ago considered them humbug; and the behaviour of the blacks to us, when only four in number, banished all remaining fears. During one whole day we had upwards of fifty men from sunrise till sunset, without a single weapon, and all they seemed to require was permission to gratify their curiosity. They all admitted having seen Leichardt and all pointed to the north-west as the course he had taken. A word or two about the country: I have seen patches of useless land before, but never could I imagine that for 240 miles in a direct line we should find such a monotonous waste, so admirably equipped with every requisite to make desolation desolate.

The country passed over from the 29th to the 3rd, was a continuation of red sand, so soft that our poor horses were buried at each step over their fetlocks;

the grass was very rank, and in tufts often three or four feet apart. The woods were such as might be expected—box, narrow-leaved iron bark, cypress pine, oak, dogwood, Hakeas, and, near the ranges, a few diminutive stringy bark brushes.

On leaving Jimbour we had the main range on our right hand, therefore all creeks crossed up to the 15th run into the Condamine. On the 26th we crossed imperceptibly the ranges, and came upon Eastern Waters, which I have no doubt effect a junction with the river Boyne. The main range, therefore, was now on our left. On the 29th we again crossed the range, and came on what is imagined to be Western Waters; but they ran north-east, and a second range running to the north-west again divided these waters from the South-western ones. This is a curious problem. That there are here three distinct waters running in different directions, and directed by dividing ranges, there can be no doubt; and I can only observe, that the Eastern ones must flow into the sea, the North-eastern ones into the Gulf of Carpentaria, and the South-western ones into the Condamine or Darling. A redeeming point in the character of the country was a generally famous supply of water, especially on Leichardt's River. The lagoons were frequent and very large; and I have often wondered how the Doctor could have made his way through them. One particularly large one, called by the blacks "Eurumbal," a word which sounded to my ears as of Greek derivation—*eurus* and *als*—extended many miles, and was completely covered with pelicans, spoonbills, ibis, and wild fowl of all kinds.

A curious fish, which I have preserved for inspection, several singular land shells, and about fifty new plants, are all I collected.

The most common and conspicuous rock which composed the major part of the ranges was a red sandstone.

The thermometer I have not yet compared, but it ranged at twelve o'clock from 80 to 86.

The winds prevailed from the south-east, and the variation of the compass was from 8 deg. 30 min. to 12 deg. 30 min.

We have now found, by following Leichardt's tracks, a safe and excellent passage through these tremendous scrubs; and this route having been secured, there can be little doubt which is the proper line to Port Essington.

The difficulties which poor Leichardt and his brave little band must have undergone in their journey have no doubt been dreadful; but the excellent and persevering manner in which they were overcome can never be fully known but by those who have witnessed it.

I returned with my excellent companion, Mr. Calvert, to Brisbane on the 29th September, after having travelled upwards of 800 miles.

And now, gentlemen, I shall not detain you further; but if any person is anxious to know more, I shall be happy to give him any information I can.

I am, gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. PEMBERTON HODGSON.

Sydney, October 1815.

THE SOURCE OF THE YARRA.

EVER since the first settlement of the white man upon the shores of Australia Felix, the tracing the source of the Yarra Yarra has been regarded as a matter of deep interest. In the very infancy of the Province, the metropolitan river was the first object that fixed the attention of the stranger, ushering as it did to his recollection associations which still lived green in his imagination, while in prospective he regarded it with no less anxiety as a part and parcel of the country of his adoption. Then as Melbourne and its vicinity became more densely populated—when stations grew rather scarce, particularly during the past two years—the exploration of the Yarra, and a knowledge of its geo-

graphical position, were desiderata eagerly looked for. Thus impressed with the vast importance of the undertaking, Mr. Hoddle, the principal of the Survey Department here, determined upon the accomplishment of the so-much-desired object. Mr. Hoddle started from Melbourne in the month of November 1844, with the intention of tracing the Yarra to its source, and examining the different localities he might meet on his route. Himself and his party, consisting of eight men, with packhorse, bullocks, drays, and every necessary utensil for such an expedition, proceeded first to Stewart's cattle station, about twelve miles east of Mr. Ryrie's, which is about forty miles from Melbourne. Here he left behind the bullock *dray*, with all the heavy baggage that could be spared, whence he commenced cutting through a thick scrub, in which having met with two rapid creeks that considerably impeded the progress of the party, they were obliged to construct two temporary bridges, by means of which they crossed. Mr. Hoddle then, being convinced of the impossibility of attaining the object of his search with only three months' provisions, returned to Melbourne in January, and obtained fresh supplies, whence he set out again.

The first great difficulty experienced by the party was caused by the unfavourable state of the weather,—the rain one time teeming in such torrents as to almost wash them out of the tents. A portion of the country being flat and swampy, and an intense heat following a heavy fall of rain, rendered the journey anything but agreeable. They also underwent the greatest difficulty in their endeavours to travel through the wet ground; still they persevered in hewing their way through the scrub at an average rate of about half a mile a day—which toilsome work continued until they reached the dividing ranges, where an additional inducement was presented to them, in the shape of myriads of mosquitoes, flies, and other offensive insects, which annoyed them in a most excruciating manner, and at a time when the daily rations of the party were becoming scarce, and the travellers consequently less able to bear the torture they were compelled to suffer. The scrub which they were gradually penetrating consisted of willow, tea-tree, prickly shrub vine, and sapling gum. This portion of their route was at times very boggy, and the greenest of trees occasionally varied the scene: box, stringy bark, sometimes iron bark, black wattle, silver wattle, and honeysuckle studded portions of the country.

The soil was good, but very heavily timbered, many of the white gums measuring fifty feet in circumference, and one hundred and fifty feet in height. The fern trees exceed an altitude of more than twenty feet. The sassafras and myrtle are fine trees. There was one very pretty tree abounding in these parts; its leaves were smooth, and it produced in bunches a seed resembling black pepper, very pungent to the taste. There were likewise two other trees, the fruit of which might be mistaken for the coffee berry and plum.

After considerable difficulty and perseverance, Mr. Hoddle and his party succeeded in discovering the object of their search—the Source of the Yarra. This consists of a few springs and waterfalls, one of the latter being of considerable magnitude, rising gradually several hundred

feet above the bed of the river, the rumbling of which is heard more than a mile distant.

The party suffered extremely, Mr. Hoddle being obliged to sleep for two pouring nights in his cleak on the dividing ranges. Here they were surrounded by a thick fog, which at times clearing a little, afforded them some glimpses of the surrounding mountains and the distant ranges of Gipps' Land, which place he intended to have reached, but was frustrated in his intentions by the reckless conduct of six of his attendants, who, despite the most positive orders, persisted in consuming three weeks' provisions in a fortnight. The expedition would have been still more disastrous, had not two other men rejected the temptation of their companions; for had they acted in a similar manner, it is supposed that the entire party would have perished, or the whole baggage have been destroyed. When Mr. Hoddle found himself and his party reduced to the verge of starvation, he ordered them to leave a number of articles of no great utility behind; so that some axes and brush-hooks, with other implements, remain where they last desisted from cutting through the scrub one pack bullock was also lost.

The source of the Yarra is nearly E N.E., latitude $37^{\circ} 46'$, longitude $146^{\circ} 17' 30''$, forty miles from Stewart's station. The country is trap rock formation; freestone and slate are to be found. Some of the scenery about this spot is extremely beautiful and picturesque the roar of the waters, the verdure of the trees, and the chirping of the birds, whose music no white man ever heard before, must be productive of sensations not soon to be forgotten. Numbers of the prettiest feathered songsters ever before known were fluttering in all directions. The lyre-bird (bullen-bullen, or native pheasant) was in great variety and number, but very timid. No game was procurable, nor fish after their ascent up the river, where it becomes quite shallow above a large waterfall. The only treat to be found was a wam-bat, which, though disgusting in other circumstances, proved most delicious in the shape of eatables in their then exigencies. Not one aborigine was to be met with during the expedition.

Thus the great problem of the source of the Yarra has at length been solved, through the enterprise and perseverance of Mr. Hoddle. On the 14th he started for the Conwarrabal mountains, there to take his bearings, and met with a severe accident, which caused a detention of two days, and nearly cost him his life, his horse in a fit of the staggers having fallen heavily, and bruised his rider most seriously. Mr. Hoddle finally arrived in Melbourne on the 22d April, and his party on the 24th.—*Port Phillip Herald*, May 1.

REMINISCENCES OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

BY CHARLES F. ELLERMAN, ESQ.,

AUTHOR OF "THE AMNESTY; OR, THE DUKE OF ALBA IN FLANDERS;" &c. &c.

CHAPTER XVII.

On the Law, the Lawyers, and the Jurisdiction of Cuba.

The Lawyer --by the Devil sent---
 From morn to night plots discontent :
 He ruins clients, and lets loose,
 An enraged donkey on a goose,
 To gain---litigious fame !

"Now, you don't mean to say, Smith, that sich a cute chap as you is a-goin to make a tarnal fool on himsel by goin to LAW !"

Mr. Peabody, who, as the reader must recollect, had seen much of the world, laid great emphasis on that little, but most significant word, Law. Mr. Smith had just returned from the place where the merchants at the Havana meet; he came home in a desperate rage, because the planter from whom he had purchased a quantity of sugar a few months prior, now refused, or rather pleaded his inability, to furnish the amount sold to the London merchant. Ever since the day the contract had been signed, sugar, as Peabody quaintly said, had *riz*. Mr. Smith became more and more anxious to receive his produce; and the planter, on the other hand, pleaded delay, sickness amongst his slaves, droughts, and the thousand excuses for which Spaniards are notorious. Two-thirds of the purchase had been loaded on board of the good brig "Clio;" but the remainder not being forthcoming, the master of the vessel constantly tormented Mr. Smith about delay, demurrage, and a thousand other nautical phrases, which drove the good citizen half out of his mind. What with the impatience of the Captain and the phlegm of the Creole, Mr. Smith fully expected to be driven within the walls of Bedlam.

To Mr. Peabody's remonstrance, the Common-councilman warmly replied,

"Go to law! Yes, I'll go to law, and strip the vagabond of every rag he possesses."

"Come, come, friend Smith, don't be frettin and onfakalising yourself in this here foolish manner. A man of your experience, who one day may fill the Civic Chair to London, ought to know better than go to law. Take my advice: pay the feller a little more—sugars is lookin up, they'll be *riz* afore long—send off the "Clio," and, like a sensible feller, put your rage in your pipe and smoke it."

"Never, Peabody, never! I'll go to law, I'll be ——"

"No, you won't and shan't be sich a tarnal noodle as go to law in a country where there is no law—that's a fact."

"Do you mean to say that I cannot find redress at the Havana?"

"You might as well look for honesty in a lawyer, or make honey out of vinegar. List!—sit down like a sensible feller, and listen to one who knows what's what; or I'll jist ask Mrs. Smith to come here and give you twenty yards of lectur."

"Do not trifle with *me*, Mr. Peabody—my monkey is up, and go to law I will."

"Then jist put your monkey in a cage and listen to me, or I guess you'll go to Old Scratch, and never see Old England no more. You don't know them Spaniards, or their chaotio laws, as I do."

"I'll apply to the British Consul—Mr. Turnbull will see that justice is done to me."

"Tarnal fiddlededee! Neither the philanthropic Mr. Turnbull, nor all the bulls or saints registrar'd in the calendar you may apply to, can't assist you in this place. Come, now, sit down like a sensible trader, and listen to me: arter that, go to law if you choose."

Mr. Smith sat down, and Peabody having lighted a cigar, puffed away for a few seconds, when he delivered the following significant speech:—

"People as wants to larn the laws and customs of nations should travel, I guess, with their eyes open. Them as journeys and goes to sleep, comes home as foolish as when they set out—that's a fact. Like a weasel, no one 'as ever caught me asleep—where is the real Yankee as is not wide awake? I've had law-suits here, but I was as green as a pea when I commenced the actions. They lasted longer than the one at Bunker's Hill, and wasn't worth powder or shot. There's no killin o' lawyers; and if you kick 'em out of the door, it's tarnal death if they don't come tumblin down the chimneys, lookin as black as the devil. As to their bills, they'd reach from New York to Texas; and them fellers know how to *annex* costs. If you only wink, they charge an ounce of gold; and if you give a knowin look, it's as good as double. It made me flabbergasted, like, to look at their charges, all for doin o' nothin! Don't think that I'm a-crammin of you—it's all as true as gospill, and it would be considerable foolishness for you to rush into their clutches.

"Justice is not known in this island—it's all the contrary, that's a fact. Lord Brougham might find an amazing deal to do, was he to emigrate and settle in the Indies, for the good of his Creole feller-critturs. He might lop and chop, and lop agin, to his heart's contint, and he would wake agin in the mornin to find that his occupation was not gone. He would find himsel out-and-out explunctified: he'd swear at the extravagance of the law—at the disorder of the tribunals, which, like the marriages as is made in heaven, is all jumbled up together; he'd sweat himself into a shadow, and become a mummy. Sir, how his nose would twitch, if he could only see them land-sharks disputin and snortin all about the fragmints of the fortunes they had dissevered and disannexed! There is no satisfyen the drought of them Cuba lawyers:

were great Jove to appear in a hailstorm o' gold, he couldn't quench their thirst, which is as ot as tow and fire!

"A tarnal fool you'd be, to go to law with sich insatiable dragons!

"Now, supposin you were to commence an action, why days, months, years would spin away afore sentence would be passed. It would be postponed *sine die* to Doomsday, and by that time you may be layen with Lazarus in Abraham's bosom.—You needn't stare so—it's fact all over. I know of suits as have lasted these hundred years; and they will die a natural death, from want of gold.

"Don't think that, like your ex-Chancellor, I be a weathercock, as changes as often as the wind. Lord Brougham has attempted many changes—has done some good; but, arter all as is said or done, I say England has no Code to boast on. You Englishmen talk as if you actually was the first nation on the face of this globe; yet none of you know the law of the land, no more than our New Orleans niggers or the Cubanos. You have no books to refer to, and you all run to a solicitor, even if a feller in the street chances to expectorate on the tail of your coat. Now I have been to France; and they have to Paris a considerable useful little volume, which they calls *Napoleon's Code*. He was a clever, cuto little chap, the Imperor—tarnal smart, and made every Frenchman his own solicitor. Why don't Lord Brougham git up a Brougham Code? Tow and fire! he'd sarve the country, even though he ruined all the lawyers, I say. Drat 'em!

"I'll tell you what it is, Smith. In Cuba there is no tribunals—there is no Codes. Some says there is no lawyers—but they be blind, for it would onfakalise any States' barrister or attorney was he to cast his eyes on the mountains of actions, which are often so considerably immense as to require carts drawn by oxen to carry them. 'Sdeath! I'd yoke the two-legged asses to the cart, to draw their own damnation, had I my will. They should be followed by the *letrados*, fellers who is supposed to know how to write briefs—the *legos*, who knows nothin more of the law than the victims, though they knows how to pocket the tin—and them fellers are assisted by devourin dragons called *escribanos*, and petty pleaders, named *pica-pleytos*. If this be not enough to frighten Old Scratch himsel, I don't know as brimstone wouldn't scare a Saint or Mawworm.

"Do you know, Smith, how many Codes and tribunals Cuba has?"

"How should I?" replied Mr. Smith.

"Why, they has eleven Codes and sixteen tribunals! And how be these courts of justice disposed? Why, all in favour of the lawyers, o' course; and these fellers drive their poor clients from court to court, takin tarnal care to plunder and pilfer every one o' them of the last *medio* they possess. Oh! it's fine haymakin when them coves lays their hands on a green un! They gulps the oyster, and the clients pockets the shells. It makes my blood and my bile commingle when I thinks of their pranks: and you, Smith, talk of goin to law! I'd as soon see you in your coffin!"

"Thank you," sighed Mr. Smith.

"There's no occasion for that," said Peabody; "I says what I

mean. It's a first-rate trade is the law in these parts, jist because there is no law, and the lawyers have all the laws in their own hands. They gulls them as go to law, and makes 'em believe one day that black is yellow, and the next that yellow is brown, until they be done brown, which is the wust of the matter. And I'll jist give you an account of the laws, which they call Codes, for I have them at my fingers' ends.—In the first place, they have a Code as old as Methusalem, named the *Fuero-juzgo*. Then they have some tarnal old Spanish law which they call *Fueros-viejos*, which sarves to enlighten the Judges when the Assizes meet. To these two you may add some Roman laws called *Siete partidas*, which is a hodgepodge of judgments and decrees, commencing from the day that unnatural feller Cain manslaughtered his poor brodder Abel, includin all judgments save those of Citizen Lynch, one of the greatest men the States ever produced, I guess. Well, they has also mixed up the Indian laws, as well as those of the Spanish Intendentes, which figur under the pompous titles of *Reales ordenes* and *Reales cédulas*. Cuss them fellers! they'd puzzle and disakalise the late great Lord Chief-Justice Solomon, was he alive on the judgment-seat at the Havana. They'd sell him over and over, and quite dumbfounder his wisdom and cuteness. They be so peskily pointed and crotchical, the devil himsel couldn't beat 'em.

"I tell you, Smith, it's no use goin to law: the biggest liar—and tarnal liars all lawyers be—gains the day, and ruins his client. Think of your dear armless crittur of a wife, and don't spile her of your fortune to feed them knowin rascals."

"Why do they not reform such villanous laws?" observed Mr. Smith.

"Why!" exclaimed Mr. Peabody, amazed,—“Why!” That's a question easier put than answered. But I can tell you why they can't reform. Honest men (whom the lawyers, and all Protectionists and Conservatists, and such-like, what hates innovations, calls humbugs) have loudly clamoured for a thorough change; and the reply of sich chaps as the Judges, the barristers, assessors, and all them as lives by plunder, is, that the old laws work well, and one change would bring another. They be jist like the Dukes to England, who will fight under the banner of Conservatism, because they is afraid of reforming abuses. Like the lawyers to Cuba, they only care for themselves, and feed on the life's blood of the people.

"Don't you see, that it's the interest of them fellers to have code jumbled up with code, so that there be no knowin which is the head—which the tail? The more writin, and pleadin, and consultin, the more grist it brings to their mill, which must be kept a-goin. Lawyers be like leeches—unless they can suck, they're of no tarnal use, and might make 'emselves scarce. There is lots for 'em to suck to Cuba, for the people is the biggest asses as ever I cam accross since I left Connecticut.

"And who do you think is the head of the law in this blessed island? Why, it is no more nor less than the Captin-Giniral. He be pompously called the Judge—*de capa y de espada*—that is to say, that he decrees by his will and by his sword. A tarnal pretty feller, ain't he, Smith,

to be Lord Chief-Justice or Chancellor—one who takes almighty care to pitch his sword in one scale, and never decides a case until the darlin ounces of gold has sent the weapon swingin in the air, like the sword that was hung over the head of that toady Damocles! The Captin-Giniral, atwixt ourselves, is a man who, having rendered important sarvices to a Queen-mother or a Munos, is sent to Cuba to enrich himself at the cost of the Creoles. These Captin-Ginirals are, for the major part, men who has no sort of conscience, seekin wealth, with no sort o' morality, but a considerable quantity of outward show of religion. They professes no end of adoration for the Holy Vargin and the Saints, secretly cherishin a holy hankerin for the filthy dross we Yan-kees calls pewter. Lord! how it pours into their coffers! What with bribery, law-suits, and the duty on each slave landed to Cuba, they accumulates and fingers a lot of cash.

"This Judge—*de capa y espada*—in point of fact is no Judge; that is to say, he does not judge, for he is assisted by three other spekulators, lawyers o' course, who be called *Asesores de Gobierno*. These coves advise the Captin-Giniral how to sell justice, and they has a fixture of a thousand dollars per annum—a pettifoggin sum, which wouldn't keep them three months out of the Gazette. They makes a mint of pewter, though, by fees, of more than fifteen thousand dollars every year, which is a considerably pretty sum for doing little next to nothin. What fools the people be, to be gulled in that 'ere manner by these fellers, who are also called *Tenientes de Gobernador*, or Aides-de-camp to the Captin-Giniral. It's a money-makin post, I guess.

"Now we come to a third degree of plunderers, and these are called *Alcaldes ordinarios*—ordinary Judges, in plain American—and tarnai common fellers some of them be!—rogues in grain, to say the least on 'em. These coves know as much about the law as you do; but as they are told what to do by two assessors, it's o' little consequence whether they does or don't. They be as blind as Dame Justice herself—that's a fact. If they don't know what's law, they know what's what in the fingerin of the *peseta*,* and would count 'em till their fingers was black.

"Let me see—what comes next? Lord! I could amaze you with a long list of tribunals, only I'm afeard of your patience. There is the following ones:—that of the Marine, of the public debtors, of Commerce, of Wills, of the Ecclesiastical Court, and a whole battalion, with no end to stragglers. Now it's very amusin for them officials, who go hand-in-hand like the seasons, drivin the poor clients from hot to cold, from cold to temperate, until they have plundered the stupid fellers of their last dollar.

"Do not suppose for a moment that the country people are free of such anglers. These chaps are called *Pedancos*, and amount to about two hundred and sixty-four in number. They are appointed by the Captin-Giniral, and, 'decked in brief authority,' they be the biggest

* About 10d. sterling.

tyrants as ever drew breath. It 'mazes me how the people suffer themselves to be grabbed in that manner; for they fine, imprison, and condemn jist as they please."

"But surely the people must have some redress," observed the astounded Mr. Smith.

"We have redress in the free and enlightened States, and you have some sort of redress in England, but none in Cuba. The people know that they has nothing else to do but to fork out their pewter and cut their sticks, blessing their stars if they isn't ruined. These *Pedancos* are the most lickspittled rascals as ever sat in judgment. They oppress the poor, but fawns upon the powerful and the rich, and have no notion of real justice. Whether I begin from the Captin-Giniral and end with the *Pedanco*, or begin with the little tyrant to conclude with the big bully, it is much of a muchness; for all them fellers think of is money! money!! money!!!—*Tria juncta in uno*, as the proverb says."

"I was just turning in my mind," observed Mr. Smith, "how much more profitably the millions which are spent in law-suits might be employed in benefiting the island, improving the roads, and educating the people."

"P'raps it might; but I thought *you* was goin to law?"

"Not after what you have told me."

"Well, Smith, I see you be blessed with common sense. Don't give any *practice* to such knowin coves—there'd be no end to *refreshers*, I guess. Much might be done, much ought to be done; but with that we have nothing to do. Like a tarnal fool, you wanted to go to law; like a friend, I wished to prevent you from entanglin yourself in the meshes of sich hungry spiders as the Cuba lawyers. My friend Don Ramon Garcia, who is an honest lawyer, was talking to me but yesterday about all these abuses. I guess he told me, that these law-suits cost the Havaneese not less than three million of dollars annually. The stamps amount to three hundred thousand dollars. Each sheet of stamped paper costs the client from five to six dollars; and, as a matter o' course, all this considerable deal of money finds its way into the pockets of the Captin-Giniral and his assistants. Don Ramon thought that the best plan would be to pay the officials better salaries, by which means all these cussed abuses and old laws would be done away with altogether. But that is easier said than done. Several clear-headed men have published pamphlets on the subject; but they all died a natural death, while the laws and abuses still live. My worthy friend Don Joaquin Uriarte, who is as clever a man as ever I saw out of the States, drew up a Code on the subject; but the Spanish Government, the worst of all governments, has taken no heed of the case. They send out men to spekilate and enrich themselves at the expense of the people. I advise them to look sharp, as we are instillin notions in these Creoles' heads which must upset abuses in the long run. I wonder the President has no notions of annexin Cuba; it's an almighty better piece of soil than all the Oregon territory put together, and Canada into the bargain."

This last observation of Peabody's turned the current of the conver-

sation from law to politics. We shall leave them, for the present, to discuss and dispute on a subject now all the rage, and refer the reader to the following chapter, which will give him an insight into the practices and customs of the lawyers in Cuba, founded on facts.

CHAPTER XVIII.

The Lawyer and the Skeleton.

THE Catalans are the Scotch of Spain. They are a hardy, persevering race, and their sole aim is to amass wealth. For this purpose, they quit *their* highlands, embark at Barcelona for the Havana—that *El Dorado* of all Catalans—where they arrive with scanty baggage, and very little surplus cash. They generally begin the world in the tropics by selling *maloja* (the leaves of the plant called maize, or Indian corn) in the streets, or they bind themselves as apprentices to some wealthy Catalan shopkeeper who is on the high road to prosperity. A few gird their loins with white aprons, and dispense medicines; while those whose salient phrenological organs denote cunning, acuteness, and acquisitiveness, article themselves to some celebrity in the law.

Don Luis L——, now one of the most notorious limbs of the law in the capital of Cuba, was one of those who emigrated from Catalonia at an early age. Like Gil Blas, he left his uncle's house with very little cash, but lots of blessings. However, as he was a shrewd, cunning boy, he so ingratiated himself into favour with the captain who commanded the vessel which was to waft him across the Atlantic, that he was offered a berth gratis. The lad wrote a good hand, so the captain employed him to keep his log-book; he, moreover, lent him some books, which a passenger had left on board. These volumes proved to be elaborate works on the law, accounts of celebrated trials, &c., &c., and Don Luis passed his time in diving into the unfathomable abysses of the said law. Long before he reached the Bahama banks, he made up his mind to follow a profession which bade fair, with tact and application, to place wealth and power within his grasp.

The master of the vessel was on intimate terms with a celebrated attorney at the Havana, and, after he had reported and cleared his vessel, he betook himself, one fine morning, to the lawyer's *sanctum sanctorum*. Having spun a long yarn about the young prodigy he had brought from Barcelona, the attorney agreed to take him, and article him upon the usual terms. The young adventurer was delighted when his protector announced the arrangements which he had concluded, and the next day found him seated upon a high stool in the celebrated attorney's office.

Days, weeks, months, and years had flown: the boy had grown into a man; age and experience had sharpened his intellect. He soon became a greater adept at drawing up briefs, indentures, wills, &c. &c., than his master, and no one knew better how to run up charges than Don Luis. The clients, it is true, did grumble; but so long as they paid the costs, their complaints were of little consequence. Don Luis was

a thorough aristocrat; for he turned a deaf ear to poor clients, treated them with utter contempt, expressed his surprise that poor people ever dreamed about going to law, and generally ordered them to be turned out of doors. How different was his conduct towards the wealthy! To these he was all humility—the most obedient and humblest of all their servants. He'd kiss their feet. He was a thorough lickspittle, and nature formed him a toady. But his servility was masked by the deepest cunning and duplicity. In short, he was a legal *Tartuffe*.

In course of time he was admitted into partnership; and, having a larger stake in the welfare of the firm, he left not a stone unturned to add to its wealth and *notoriety*. In justice to his patron it must be said, that during his lifetime he frequently prevented his junior partner from seriously compromising the honesty and reputation of the firm (?) but when death had swept off the old attorney, and called him to that bourne from whence no lawyer returns, Don Luis commenced a new career of roguery. He profited largely by the confusion of the codes and laws, described by Mr. Peabody in the foregoing chapter. He wallowed in bribery and corruption; for he knew that gold, the touchstone to wealth and power, would enable him to purchase the decision of the Captain-General, the Assessores, the Alcaldes, *et tutti quanti*, and that the dross he lavished in corruption would return to his coffers augmented tenfold.

Notwithstanding Don Luis L——'s notoriety, and the doubts that were entertained as to his honesty, people *would* flock to his *sanctum*, consult the lucky lawyer, and place their case in his hands. It was a curious sight to see the sallow-faced attorney, seated in the midst of a large room, surrounded with pyramids of documents bound with red tape. Many of the papers bore reference to law-suits which had been commenced seventy or eighty years back, the particulars of which covered thousands of pages, whereas they might have been comprised in a nutshell. Some of these law-suits had beggared wealthy families, and had not enriched the plaintiffs; for be it understood, the costs had only found their way into the pockets of the *Juez-lego*, his subordinates, and the fortunate attorney. These documents were not only sad memorials of the past, but the sole monuments erected in memory of fortunes that had been cruelly squandered in absurd and useless law-suits, to the utter ruin and disinay of both plaintiffs and defendants. Amidst these dusty monuments the incarnate fiend of a lawyer spent his mornings, alternately deciphering the almost undecipherable hieroglyphics of indentures grown yellow with age, drawing up bills of costs, receiving and dismissing new and old victims. "*Dilationes in lege sunt odiosæ*." There was no lawyer at the Havana as expert as Don Luis.

It was a lovely day of the charming, though oppressive, month of May. Nature was decked in her most lovely garments; trees were bending under the weight of ripening fruit, and the light, refreshing breeze agitated the giant leaves of the luxurious plantain tree. A solitary horseman was jogging along the high road that led from ——— to the capital of Cuba. He had never been in those parts before, and

lost his way ; for he had struck out of the road into a half-unbeaten track, in the hopes of meeting with some dwelling where he might seek shelter from the rays of the now almost vertical sun. Presently he discovered a handsome house, situated on a hillock in the midst of lofty palm, tapering cocoa-nut, and banana trees. He animated his jaded horse, but soon allowed it to resume its snail-like pace. The scenery, the fertile plains, the sugar-canes, and countless fruit-trees of every description, fascinated his gaze. He had never seen such a plantation in all Cuba. He wondered whose it was, and shamefully broke one of the commandments. He did not covet his neighbour's ass, nor his wife ; but he longed to possess the fertile plains and the splendid house that rose in the uplands, at a little distance before him.

"*Valgame Dios !*" exclaimed he ; " I wish these lands were mine !"

A few minutes more brought the *caballero* within a stone's-throw of the country-house. The dogs began to bark ; negroes responded to the alarm given by these sagacious quadrupeds, and they thrust their sable faces from behind the bushes, wondering who might be the intruder. Presently the owner of the plantation appeared on his threshold, and, observing that the stranger was a white man, and to all appearance a gentleman, loudly called his dogs back, and ordered one of his slaves to hold the *caballero's* horse while he dismounted.

The stranger apologised for intruding ; but he was welcomed with the usual salutation—" *Senor, esta casa es suya, y a disposition de U. E.*"—which, in plain English, means, " Sir, you are welcome : this house is yours, and quite at your service."

" I wish it were," thought the stranger, as the host welcomed him. The *caballero* could not have come at a more propitious moment. The family were at dinner, and he was pressed to partake of it. He cordially accepted the invitation. During the repast, he made himself so agreeable and so much at home, that he was invited to spend the night in the country, in order that he might, during the cool of the evening, be shown over the grounds. So soon as the sun began to grow less powerful, the host and his guest sallied forth. The stranger was profuse in his admiration—he had seen no plantation to equal it. He admired the sugar-canes, the coffee-trees, the fields covered with tobacco, and the thousands of orange and other fruit trees. He praised everything. The proprietor was in ecstasy. After a pleasant ramble, they neared the house. The owner was suddenly interrupted by his unknown host, who very coolly put the following question :—

" Excuse me, *Senor Don Cesar*, but, before we proceed any further, I should like to know what you will take for your plantation?"

" *Hombre !*" exclaimed the astounded proprietor, " I do not understand you."

" I merely wish to know what sum you want for these broad lands."

" Sum ! *Amigo*, I would not take one hundred thousand dollars."

" *Vaya, vaya* ; you would take one hundred and twenty thousand."

" *Santa Maria purissima !* no, not two hundred thousand ! The fact is, I would not sell them on any account."

The stranger pressed his offer, it was rejected with disdain, and thus the matter dropped.

The stranger disguised his disappointment, and the feelings which animated his breast. He treated the matter as a joke, in order to restore his host to good-humour, and the evening was spent in hilarity until the finger of Old Time warned them that it was time to retire to rest. The parting-cup was emptied, the last puff of the last cigar given, and the stranger was conducted to his apartment, situated on the ground-floor. His mind was too much occupied to retire to rest, so he threw open the casement and gave himself up to thought.

"Where there is a will, there is a way," said he to himself. "I offered to purchase this estate at its full value, and the fool, who little knows whom he has to deal with, impertinently rejected my offer. What shall I do? I must have these lands—I will have them!—Ah! I recollect; that grotto, situated on the outskirts of the plantation—if I could only devise some plan——"

* * * * *

The clock of the village church, situated close to the plantation which the stranger coveted, tolled one. It was an awful hour for those who believe in spirits and goblins. The moon shone brilliantly, and it was one of those lovely nights so frequently to be seen in the tropics, so rarely to be enjoyed in our northern and more frigid latitudes. Dian never looked more argent or more majestic in the patined sky: she made the stars look of a sickly hue; she quite illumined the undulating plains of fertile Cuba, and her rays slept upon the tombs of those numbered with the departed.

A churchyard in Cuba often offers revolting sights. We have already described the mode of burying the dead, and the custom of disinterring the remains of mortality when the cemetery is *too full*. The bones are piled in pyramids, and whole skeletons often lie exposed to the scorching rays of the sun, and the more placid, but subdued, beams of the moon. The Creoles are noted for being unscrupulous with respect to the dead; and they do not trouble themselves whether their relations lie upon the surface of the earth, or six feet below the sod.

The vibration of the clock striking the hour had scarcely died away, when a human figure entered the churchyard. He gazed around him for a little while, when, confident that he was observed by no human eye, he proceeded to search the cemetery. He soon discovered a skeleton. Taking up the skull, he dropped it into a bag. We know not whether, in imitation of Hamlet, he exclaimed,

"To be, or not to be,"

although his was a case of *meum*. Suffice it to say, that the desecrator of the churchyard hastily placed the remainder of the skeleton in his bag—a blue one, perhaps—and hastily left the cemetery.

* * * * *

"So you will not dispose of your estate?" said the stranger on the following morning when they met at breakfast.

"*Amigo mio*," replied Don Cesar, "I shall always be happy to see

you at any time, on this condition, that you never again broach that subject. This estate is my hobby, and nothing will induce me to part with it."

"Nothing!" exclaimed the stranger.

The peculiar tone of voice in which that exclamation was uttered, startled Don Cesar. He looked at his guest, and a sort of presentiment filled his mind with awe. He involuntarily replied,

"Nothing!"

The time for parting drew near; the stranger called for his horse, bade his kind host and his family adieu, thanked them a hundred times for all their kindness and civility, and hoped that they would live at least one thousand years—" *Que U. E. viva mille anos!* "

" *Y U. E. tambien, caballero!* " was Don Cesar's reply.

A few days after this event, Don Cesar was arrested, accused of murder. He was brought to the Havana, where he loudly protested his innocence. Here he learned, to his surprise, that the constables had discovered a skeleton concealed in a recess in the grotto; and it was bruited that these bones were the remains of a negro, supposed to have been murdered by his master. Don Cesar admitted that one of his slaves had been missing for some time; but every one was of opinion that he had fled to the mountains. He even produced witnesses who swore that the fellow had frequently threatened to decamp. He declared most solemnly, that there was no skeleton in the grotto a few weeks prior to his being arrested on suspicion, and pronounced the whole a system and a conspiracy. He was, however, admitted to bail; and on regaining his liberty, he learned that the attorney charged with the prosecution was Don Luis L——, the notorious lawyer—the man whom he had welcomed and treated as a friend—the man who had pressed him to sell his property.

Don Luis was the person who desecrated the cemetery. Determined to possess himself of the estate at any cost, he exposed himself to great danger in furthering a scheme which unfortunately succeeded beyond his expectations. He was indefatigable in his vexations. He harassed the unfortunate Don Cesar for many months—ran him into such heavy expenses, and exposed him to such countless annoyances, that he was at last obliged to sue for peace, and give up his property to the rascally lawyer, rather than be exposed to so many vexations and humiliations.

Such, gentle reader, is the law in Cuba; such are the revolting annoyances to which harmless and inoffensive people are exposed. It is high time that a legal reform take place in that interesting island; and the time has arrived when such alterations become imperative, or the Colony is ruined to a certainty.

The Saints of England—mistaken philanthropists—still cry out against slavery, without taking into consideration that European emigrants have not yet replaced the swarthy labourers imported from Africa. America, raving mad to *annex*, casts a covetous eye on Cuba. It is imperative for Cuba to alter the laws which oppress and impoverish her inhabitants. She must imitate those nations which reform

abuses, and repeal all her chaotic, antiquated, and obnoxious laws. If Spain will not assist her, she must take the law into her own hands. To England she must not look—Anti-slavery, for the *present*, would be her ruin. America is the only State which could sympathise with her merchants and slave-owners, and America would not tolerate laws which spread ruin and desolation over the face of the island.

RESEARCHES IN PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY.

PHYSICAL Geography is of comparatively modern date as a separate and independent branch of science. The topography of countries—their position, boundaries, and area—with the rivers which intersected, and waters or mountain ranges which surrounded, or estuaries and gulfs which penetrated them—were matters with which, till within these few years, geographers alone concerned themselves.* In our earlier Encyclopædias—indeed down to well on in the first decade of the present century—physical geography finds no place under a separate head at all. Since 1815, matters in this respect have altered greatly for the better; and not only does physical geography, either as a general head, or under certain subdivisions, find a place in all works on general physical science, but forms an important portion in the letter-press department of our atlases and books of maps. In a small work of this kind now before us—*Black's General Atlas*, 1844—the dozen pages of letter-press tables and diagrams which precede the maps contain more information of value and of interest than volumes of works on geography used to supply.

It would be difficult to convince those who have given no more than a casual heed or an ordinary measure of attention to such matters, how very little that is accurate or trustworthy we know of the physical character of the earth's surface, and how trivial was the error of old, when

“Geographers in sandy downs
Place elephants instead of towns,”

compared to that of the modern map-maker, who fills up countries of which he literally knows nothing, with towns, and rivers, and mountains, as if we had the most intimate and familiar acquaintance with the minutest localities, and should feel at no loss whatever, chart in hand, to find our road anywhere. The map of China, for example, looks just as rich and abundant in all the elements of a good and copious drawing, as if it had been traversed from end to end by the Surveyor-General and his staff; yet were we to set down nothing but what we know, all beyond a few estuaries and fragments of sea-coast would be a sheet of white paper. Some four years since, the Government of India had a map of Affghanistan, Scinde, and the Punjaub lithographed, and wisely kept to what had been actually ascertained. The result was a huge sheet of

portance to steam navigation. The Engineers of the Oriental Steam Navigation Company know well that their boilers require to be emptied once in three hours without the Straits of Gibraltar, and once in two in the Mediterranean: the steamers of the Indian Navy blow off, or discharge through their brine-pumps, an entire fill of their boilers once every twenty-four hours. The boilers of a steamer like the "Acbar" contain seventy tons of water, and to heat this to the boiling point requires an expenditure of nearly four tons of coal, at a charge of about Rupees 64; or during a voyage, say of thirty-four days, under steam to Suez and back again, one hundred and thirty-six tons of coal, at a cost of Rs. 2,448, is expended in heating water to supply the place of that which has been discharged as too salt for use. Now it is clearly of very great importance that the minimum waste which can be permitted, consistently with the safety of the boilers, which of course become impaired as soon as water too salt is employed, should be determined. Were the relations of the Red Sea and Arabian Gulf to each other in the matter of saltiness similar to those of the Mediterranean and Atlantic, and the minimum standard of discharge adopted for both, serious mischief to the boilers might arise: were the maximum used throughout, on a single voyage to Suez above Rs. 300 worth of coals would be needlessly thrown away. In practice, all this is very carefully attended to by the use of the hydrometer for determining from time to time the saltiness of the brine in the bottom of the boilers, and discharge regulated accordingly. But it would be well that the fact were determined, so as either to put engineers on their guard, or to enable them, should occasion make it convenient, to disregard the use of the hydrometer altogether. To the philosopher, the matter is of extreme interest as a fact in physics. Theoretically speaking, the Red Sea ought to be the saltiest in the world of any which communicates freely with the ocean. It is, for a circuit of nearly four thousand miles of shore, surrounded by a burning desert, or masses of heated rocks; it receives no river or torrent, and is under a climate the hottest on the surface of the globe. Arid as is the atmosphere, the sea, for eighteen hours out of the twenty-four, is generally still hotter; the temperature of the water during the month of April being often throughout the whole day higher than that in the air in the shade. The hygrometer here indicates a remarkable want of moisture, so that evaporation ought to be excessively rapid. The saltiness of the Mediterranean, again, ought to be greatest along the African shore, especially just to the south and east of Malta, decreasing towards Alexandria, Gibraltar, and the Dardanelles, where masses of fresher water are supplied. How fact and theory agree with each other in these places, remains yet to be determined; and to this the investigations in contemplation are understood to be about to be directed. Here, fortunately, both instruments and observers are already provided; and the engineers plying in these seas require only to take a bucket of water from the ship's side, and determine its temperature and specific gravity, noting at the same time the temperature and moistness of the air and direction of the wind—the hour of the day, and

ship's place, and in six months' time all the information desired would be attained. These things can be accomplished only by the voluntary assistance of amateurs—of which there is fortunately a sufficient abundance; and nowhere are men of greater assiduity and intelligence, or more imbued with a desire to please and oblige, to be found than amongst the occupants of the engineers' berths on board of first-class steamers.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF BRITISH GUIANA FOR 1845.

From the careful and elaborate Monthly Register of the Imports and Exports at the Port of Georgetown, Demerary, kept by the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British Guiana, we have been enabled to compile the following annual statement, for the year ending 31st December, 1845.—At vol. vi. p. 10 of our Magazine, we published a return of the imports and exports of the Colony for a series of years, ending with 1844.

IMPORTS.			
Beef, brls.	2433	Pork, brls. . .	13137
Brandy, galls.	52837	Potatoes, bshls.	29434
Bread, brls.	16762	Rice, trcs.	1859
Bricks, m.	2397	" bags .	14165
Butter, firkins and kegs . .	12057	Salmon, brls.	257
Candles, boxes	16451	Sheep, no.	2190
Cattle, neat, no.	1989	Shingles, m.	3289
Cheese, boxes &c.	11163	Soap, boxes	17729
Coals, hhds.	29847	Staves, m.	1267
" tons	4989	Sugar, refined, puns. . .	172
Corn, bags	8327	Tobacco, hhds.	152
Cornmeal, brls.	5973	Wine, galls.	115917
Fish (dry), quintals	51885		
Flour, brls.	32609	EXPORTS.	
Gin, galls.	18937	Sugar, hhds	29513
Guano, tons.	1087	" trcs.	2300
Hams and bacon	505	" brls.	5987
Hay, trusses	4738	Rum, puns.	11087
Herrings, brls.	1890	" hhds.	4106
Hogs, no.	3846	" brls. . .	1267
Horses, no.	339	Molasses, puns.	12378
Lard, kegs	3399	" hhds.	563
Lime, hhds. and puns. . .	2729	" brls.	182
Lumber, m. feet.	8480	Coffee, trcs. . .	254
Mackerel, brls.	2389	" brls. . .	259
Malt liquor, hhds.	3588	" " "	57
" " dozens	53502	Cocoa-nuts, no.	105107
Mules, no.	251	Timber, logs	1038
Oats, bshls.	26774	Firewood, cords	585
Peas, bags	4596	Charcoal, brls.	542
Pitch, tar, &c., brls. . . .	1031	Hides, no.	2647
		Walhaba shingles, no.	231

To ascertain the total amount of Imports and Exports for the Colony of British Guiana, there must be added to the above the Imports and Exports of the Ports of New Amsterdam and Berbice.

WAZANEUR.

THE wood on the mountain
 Stands black in the night,
 The snow on the fountain
 Is saintly and white,
 And the valley is pure,
 And the river is bright—
 O sad Wazaneur!
 Mid the shadows of night.

Is the plash of the wave
 On the clouded stream, plain?
 Is the stone of its cave
 From the droppings of rain?
 Hath the mist of its pit
 Come forth without stain?
 And the heart, shall it yet—
 Shall its ill be in vain?

The clear moon is shining
 Along the broad sky,
 The fair stars are twining
 Their bright gems on high,
 And the white snows endure—
 And the hill shades move by,
 O sweet Wazaneur!
 Like thy dark speaking eye.

The earth hath a thought
 As it grew from the dead,
 And its features have caught
 Light which seemeth unshed:
 Oh! so tranquil, and fraught,
 And much tinctured with bliss—
 For the earth hath one thought,
 And the heaven is as this.

Thy sadness is sleeping
 Along the hill shore;
 Thy still eye, unweeping,
 Seems blest evermore;
 And thy calm thought is pure
 As the snows blent before—
 O sweet Wazaneur!
 As the snows of your shore.

EMIGRATION AND COLONISATION—

WANTS OF THE CHURCH IN THE COLONIES.

ON Tuesday, the 18th March, we had the pleasure of attending a public meeting of bankers, merchants, traders, and others, of the City of London, together with prelates, clergy, and laymen of the metropolis generally, which was held at the Egyptian Hall, in the Mansion House, London, to adopt measures for providing the ministrations of religion and the means of education for our emigrant countrymen in the British Colonies, by placing the necessary funds at the disposal of the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.

The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor took the Chair, and was supported by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of London, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Llandaff, the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Jamaica; Lord John Russell, M.P.; the very Rev. George Chandler, D.C.L. Dean of Chichester; the Venerable Benjamin Harrison, Archdeacon of Maidstone; the Venerable H. E. Manning, Archdeacon of Chichester; R. Monckton Milnes, Esq., M.P.; A. J. B. Hope, Esq., M.P.; R. D. Mangles, Esq., M.P.; Mr. W. Cotton; Lord John Manners, M.P.; the Venerable W. Hale, Archdeacon of London; the Reverend Sir Henry Dunkinfield, Bart., Rector of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields; the Venerable Archdeacon Robinson; the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B.D., Secretary to the Society; the Rev. C. B. Dalton, M.A., Rector of Lambeth, and Chaplain to the Bishop of London; the Rev. V. K. Child, M.A.; the Rev. Dr. Russell, Rector of St. Botolph's, Bishopsgate; the Rev. G. Fagan; the Rev. Dr. Vivian; the Rev. J. E. Tyler, Rector of St. Giles's and Canon of St. Paul's; Mr. C. Franks, Governor of the Canada Co.; Rev. J. A. Hessey, Rev. J. Pondon, Rev. Dr. Burnett, Rev. E. Maurice, Rev. A. Dunnage, Rev. Thos. Jackson, Rev. Dr. Williamson, Rev. A. Cooper, Rev. T. Boyle, Rev. J. Leigh, Mr. J. S. Capper, Hon. and Rev. C. L. Courtenay, the Rev. A. M. Campbell, the Rev. T. B. Murray, the Rev. D. Carver, the Rev. Bryant Burgess; the Rev. J. G. Povah, M.A.; Sir George Larpent, Bart.; Alderman Copeland, M.P.; Mr. Sergeant Merewether; H. A. Aglionby, Esq., M.P.; T. D. Acland, jun., Esq., M.P.; Sir Claudius Hunter, the Rev. Lord John Thynne, Alderman Farebrother; Rev. J. Jennings, Prebendary of Westminster; Rev. C. Marshall, Rev. W. Hutchinson, Rev. W. Scott, Rev. Dr. Webster; Lord Courtenay, M.P.; Rev. Dr. Coleridge, and a large number of other clergymen and gentlemen.

The Deputation from the New Zealand Company consisted of Lord Courtenay, M.P.; Mr. R. O. Aglionby, M.P.; Mr. R. D. Mangles, M.P.; Mr. G. Lyall, jun.; Mr. G. E. Young, and Mr. A. Harrison.

Deputation from the Australian Agricultural Company—Mr. G. R. Smith.

The spacious Egyptian Hall was crowded, and never did a meeting in the City of London commence with better prospects of a successful issue.

The Bishop of London having offered up a prayer,

The LORD MAYOR opened the proceedings. It was to him a most gratifying thing to see so numerous a gathering of influential persons, both in Church and State, for an object of such great national importance—a meeting which could not fail to give an impetus to the object in view, which would be productive of results the importance of which it was impossible to calculate. Around him were men of the highest standing in society, and they would explain the grounds on which the Incorporated Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts claimed the support of the Church and the country. He might also be allowed to express a hope that the contributions of that vast and influential meeting would be worthy of the grand scheme that would be unfolded. It was a scheme which in the present state of society could not be disregarded. If they failed to provide for the spiritual destitution of our emigrating fellow-countrymen, the trade of this country would sustain a severe blow, and the interests of those for whose welfare we should provide would be utterly ruined. (Hear, hear.)

The Lord Bishop of London, on rising, was received with loud applause. It had been customary, he said, for many years—indeed, from very nearly, if not quite, the commencement of the venerable institution whose interests they were assembled to promote, for that great city, the first city in the world, to recognise in the person of its chief magistrate its claims to public support, and to pay a proper tribute to the National Church by attending divine service at its solemn anniversaries, and afterwards by affording to its members that splendid hospitality for which the place in which they were met had been so long and so well distinguished. It had often made his heart glow within him when he had viewed that solemn recognition of our National Church, but most truly could he say that on no former occasion had it fallen to his lot to be more gratified with any meeting than with that which was then assembled within that splendid edifice, when the chief magistrate of that great city, bankers, merchants, and traders of repute, were assembled to testify their approval of the venerable Society for Propagating the Gospel in Foreign Parts. The resolution which he (the Right Rev. Prelate) had been called upon to propose to the meeting was couched in a form not very usual upon such occasions, and he was not certain that some objection would not be taken to it on that ground. It was this: "That while a great present deficiency of the means of public worship and religious instruction exists throughout the British Colonies, about 40,000 persons, for the most part of the poorest class, annually go out as emigrants to settle in those countries." At first sight it might appear somewhat singular that he should call upon them to adopt as a resolution what appeared a mere statistical fact. He might feel inclined to reverse the order of the resolution, and so construct it that it would appear that 40,000 persons, for the most part of the poorer classes, annually went out as emigrants to settle in distant countries, and that a great deficiency of the means of

public worship and religious instruction existed throughout the British Colonies. That was a statement which admitted proof, viz., that there was a great deficiency of religious instruction in the Colonies. However, he was willing to take the resolution as it stood, and he would allude to the important fact that 40,000 persons annually left this country to settle in the Colonies and Dependencies of the British Empire. And why was he willing to accept the resolution as it stood? Because that fact, if it were true, involved the elements of an argument of the most potent character. If it were true that 40,000 human beings were annually sent to encounter the difficulties of foreign, distant, and uncivilised lands, the question must naturally arise in the mind of every man accustomed to the least reflection, what provision was made for those persons' spiritual welfare when they reached their respective destinations? When he was told that the population at home, within our own insular dominions, was sixteen millions, possessing so much wealth—when he saw the numerous monuments of piety and benevolence with which this country abounded; when he knew their Merchants were princes—that they counted their wealth, not by hundreds, but by thousands and tens of thousands; when he found that the dignity and well-being of this country were so well sustained by the prowess of her naval and military forces—when he reflected on all this, he was tempted to ask whether in these consisted the real greatness of a nation, whether this was the ultimate object of all our hopes and aspirations? He would rather in the first place ask, what provision was made for carrying out the expressed will of Him to whom we owed these great blessings, of Him who had made of one blood all the nations of the earth—what had been done to contribute to His universal dominion? He would rather be told how a nation carried out, to the best of its ability, the means for the promotion of His kingdom, before he would like to say how far he considered that a flourishing nation. (Cheers.)

When he recollected the condition of those who were compelled to forego the benefits of their native soil, he wished he could be told that they carried to those distant countries, which were henceforth to be their homes, their domestic comfort and social usefulness—that they had been efficiently provided for as members of the Church of Christ. If they took with them everything necessary for their earthly comfort, which in many cases he feared they did not, what became of their inalienable privileges as members of the family of God? If he were told that nothing had been done to further their religious improvement, he did not think he was going too far in assuming that this country was to blame for sending them forth before giving them the opportunity of sound religious instruction. It might be said of this country as it could not be said of Rome, even in her palmy days, that the sun never set upon her dominions. Rome's greatest glory was not to be compared with that which had studded the whole surface of the globe with emblems of her commercial greatness—with her possessions and military posts—whose morning drum-beat following the sun, and keeping company with the hours, circled the earth daily with one continuous and unbroken strain of its martial airs. Should it be said that a nation entrusted with

such an unparalleled empire, had been entrusted with it merely for the promotion of its military glory and commercial greatness? Our extended commerce, the prevalence of our language, the universal respect that attached to our national character, did not these afford means of the most effective kind for carrying out God's purposes of mercy towards a sinful race? And if it merely contented itself by building up His Church in this country, neglecting those distant regions to which they were especially bound, how could they be said to carry out the commands of Him to whom they owed obedience? Now it must be confessed with shame and sorrow, in this department of its duty this country had been shamefully deficient. Reasons might be assigned why so much had not been done as might under other circumstances have been effected, and one might point to the troubles of the Church, the trials by which it had been assailed, the interruption of its monarchical government--to times of laxity and coldness; these might be assigned as reasons for the neglect, but certainly could not be received as palliations. But we could not afford to be too hard upon our predecessors, else the blame might recoil upon ourselves. The torch of gospel truth which they suffered to be almost extinguished had been given to us, and we should be responsible for its permanent and increasing light. He (the Right Rev. Prelate) would not be understood to cast unmerited reflections on the Church of this country: on the contrary, he would say that on her for a long time was the religious instruction of our Colonies dependent. It was true that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel never met with the degree of support to which it was entitled; still it had saved the Church from the charge of entirely neglecting our fellow-countrymen in the Colonies and distant Dependencies of this country. The feeling in favour of this Society had been, he rejoiced to say, during the last few years gradually on the increase; that it had never had its due share of influence was perhaps attributable to the fact that its merits had never been properly brought under the consideration of the public. The truth was, that in the present state of society, some persons objected to any religious associations other than the Church itself. However reasonable such objections might be, it was absolutely necessary that under the circumstances we should accept the services of such societies, and it was only by such meetings as that in which they were engaged that they could put forth statements which would convey to the public mind anything like an adequate idea of the value of the Society, or urge its claims with anything approaching to success. He (the Right Rev. Prelate) had said, that there was a growing interest felt by the people in behalf of this Society; high time, indeed, it was that such an interest should be felt, for it could never happen until such interest became general, that the spiritual destitution of our fellow-countrymen in the Colonies could be removed. When he said that an objection might be raised to societies such as those, he ought in fairness to have stated, that, practically considered, this was the first amongst the Church Societies that had in view the diffusion of Gospel truth throughout the world. It might be considered as the members, if not the very arms, of the Church. It was the right arm of the Church for missionary operations, and our

Church was essentially a missionary Church. The first commission given to the Apostles was one of a missionary character—"Go ye forth into the world and preach the Gospel to every creature." He (the Lord Bishop) therefore called all members of the Church to support that Society, and he told them that in doing so they would best serve the Church, and most effectively enable her to teach to others those high and holy lessons by which they had most profited themselves. That the Society deserved what he had said of it, was fully proved by every communication received from the distant Colonies. Without entering into details, he might adduce one or two testimonies, specimens of those with which the records of the Society were filled, to show how its Apostolic character and Evangelical doctrine are enjoyed and appreciated by those who are able to obtain its services. The population of the great American Continent, when separated from this country, was two or three millions; it now amounted to about seventeen millions; and that vast body, divided as it is into numerous religious sects, impeding the usefulness of the Church, is indebted for what spiritual light it enjoys to the exertions of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. There are now twenty-six bishops in the United States, and upwards of 1,200 clergy. With the permission of the meeting, he would read an extract from a communication received from the Bishop of Newfoundland, showing the present state of portions of that diocese, and the urgent necessity for additional assistance:—"Cape Shore Mission contains fourteen settlements, chiefly islands, extending from Cape St. John to New World Island, a distance of nearly sixty miles. In this mission are five or six churches, but no parsonage or residence for a clergyman; and since Mr. Hoyle's removal, there has been no clergyman! and almost all the inhabitants on that shore, upwards of 1,000, are, or were, members of the Church. I hear that the case is even worse, if possible, in Fortune Bay, where the mission and churches have been in a similar manner deserted. Never, I suppose, could there be a country where our blessed Lord's words more fully and affectingly apply—'The harvest truly is plenteous, but the labourers are few;' and most earnestly would I entreat all our Christian friends at home at least to remember His solemn admonition consequent upon that remark. Never did any country more emphatically adopt your scriptural motto, 'Come over and help us.' In the mean time, the Romanists make havoc of our deserted flocks; and 'men arise speaking perverse things, to draw away disciples after them,' who, if the ministrations of our Church were duly provided and performed, would have no excuse for intruding, and no prospect of success. If some of our wealthy friends in England knew of our wants, it would surely be a pleasure and a privilege to found a mission, or support a missionary, in some one of those neglected, or, what is worse, deserted settlements.—£100 a year would enable him to convey the consolations of our holy faith to many a brother—nay, to many settlements of our bretheren, perishing for lack of knowledge, or falling away from truth and holiness. The Bishop reports the urgent need of thirteen additional missionaries along the coast, all of whom would have, on the average, 500 souls in his cure. At Burin, in Pla-

centia Bay, where the members of the Church are the most numerous body, while the Methodists have a resident minister and a meeting-house, originally intended for a church, and while the Romanists have two resident priests, with chapel and school adjoining, we have neither priest, deacon nor teacher, neither church nor school." The missionaries in these distant parts are quite unequal to the growing population.

The whole number of missionaries employed by the Society was about 300, and what was that to the rapidly-increasing tide of emigration? What was that number in comparison for even the present Colonial population? and how were they to meet the wants of the 40,000 who annually leave these shores? What would be ten, or twenty, or a hundred missionaries, compared with this vastly-increasing population? But he must not press upon them too strongly the vastness of the work to be accomplished, lest they might be induced to think the disproportion between the demand and the means of meeting it so great that they might be discouraged from making any attempt. But they were bound by every obligation of reason and common sense to do all they could in furtherance of this great work, or it would never be accomplished. With reference to Newfoundland, and in speaking of the country, he could not refrain from remarking that the inhabitants had performed their duty well. Not only had nothing been done for them, but everything was prohibited, and yet they were rapidly increasing their means of religious instruction. Now they had an established ministry, and he (the Lord Bishop) was glad to see amongst them, him, who was its first chief patron (allusion being made to the present Bishop of Jamaica, who was on the platform). No sooner had the Right Rev. Prelate taken possession of his distant inhospitable see than he commenced his work, and, in a very short time, he succeeded in doubling the number of the clergy. In behalf of the West India Islands this Society had done much, and had contributed to the enlightenment of its unhappy inhabitants. He (the Right Rev. Prelate) would only say a word in conclusion on the subject of the measure of support which the Society had a right to expect. He would not say that the contributions it had already received were inconsiderable—its annual amount of subscriptions and donations was not trifling; but when it was compared with the resources of the country, what was some £40,000 or £50,000 a-year? Let each person consider, with respect to his means, whether, if he gave a thousandth part of his income towards societies such as these, he would—to use a popular phrase—be any the worse for it; nay, whether he would not be all the better for it in his best and dearest interests? What was the duty of the Church at large, was the duty of every individual member. It would be invidious to say to any individual member of the Church that he had not subscribed the portion he ought to have subscribed, and, therefore, he would abstain from making any remarks on that subject. He would read, however, an extract from a sermon preached by one of the most talented Divines of his day, on the occasion of the departure of the first Colonists to settle in our Plantations in the United States, which would place that matter in a proper point of view. It was as follows:—"We may here learn

the true cause why men are so negligent in performance of duties to others, even because themselves are unsanctified men. More particularly we see here the cause why no more come in to assist this present purpose of plantations in Virginia, even because the greatest part of men are unconverted and unsanctified men, and seek merely the world and themselves, and no further. They make many excuses and devise objections; but the fountain of all is, because they may not have the present profit. If other voyages be set afoot, wherein is certain and present profit, they run and make means to get in; but this, which is of a more noble and excellent nature, and of higher and worthier ends, because it yields not present profit, it must seek them, and with much difficulty are some brought in, and many will not at all. Tell them of getting twenty in the hundred, oh, how they bite at it! how it stirs them! But tell them of planting a church, of converting ten thousand souls to God, they are as senseless as stones; they stir no more than if men spoke of toys and trifles; nay, they smile at the simplicity, and laugh in their sleeves at the silliness, of such as engage themselves in such matters." With this extract he would close his remarks, merely mentioning that he recommended an alteration of the resolution such as that he had at the outset recommended. The Right Rev. Prelate resumed his seat amid general applause.

THOMAS BARING, Esq., M.P., in seconding the resolution, felt that he should be presumptuous if he made any lengthened remarks after the able speech of the Right Rev. Prelate, which appealed not only to their feelings, but so successfully to their understandings. He took it as a matter of shame to himself that he had not followed so closely as he ought to have done the operations of this excellent and venerable Society; but facts such as those stated by the Right Rev. Prelate who had just spoken were so glaring, that they would command a ready assent from all. He had long been firmly convinced that Emigration and Colonisation ought to be encouraged, for the promotion of the welfare of this country. If properly managed, it would give an impetus to our commerce, the advantage of which could scarcely be calculated. But there was another duty consequent upon this, which was the provision for the instruction of the families of those who left this, their native country, for distant lands. It was to such societies as these, whatever might be the wishes or intentions of Government, that we must look for the maintenance of the religious feeling of the Colonies. The Honourable Member concluded by supporting the motion proposed by the Lord Bishop of London.

The motion, amended according to the suggestion of the Lord Bishop, was then put and carried unanimously.

The Lord Bishop of JAMAICA, having been called upon to move the next resolution, rose for that purpose, but was evidently labouring under such severe indisposition, that it was for some time doubtful whether he would be able to proceed. He proceeded, after considerable effort, to say, that intense bodily suffering would prevent him from treating the subject in a manner to which his inclination would prompt him. The resolution he had to propose was to the following effect:—

“ That the poor labourers and workmen, who are compelled to seek an independent subsistence for themselves and their families in the Colonies, and are thus deprived of the advantages provided for them at home in their own parish church and school, have a strong claim on their countrymen for help, in providing themselves and their children with the ministrations of religion and the means of education.” This was one of a series of resolutions which claimed for the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel their confidence and support. They were the grounds upon which the Society rested its claims to increased support. He called attention to this matter more particularly, because he perceived with much regret that many of the members of our Church stood aloof from it. His experience enabled him to bear unequivocal testimony to the usefulness of the Society. He had travelled a hundred miles in British North America without encountering a church, a minister, or a teacher, or any means of Christian instruction. In Upper Canada, into which the tide of emigration had latterly set with accelerated force, there were only a hundred clergymen in a country equal in surface to the whole British Islands. In Nova Scotia there were only forty-seven clergymen; in New Brunswick, thirty; in Newfoundland, with its hundred thousand inhabitants, almost without roads or passes, there were twenty-seven missionary churches, aided by some few schoolmasters. This was all that had been done for the religious instruction of that isolated and unfavoured region. In those unhappy lands men were born into the world, and went out of the world in a state of absolute heathenism—of hopeless immorality. It was known that redundant population in this country was not without its attendant evils; but, however that might press upon the labourer and mechanic here, he had the advantage of a preached gospel, and the other consolations of our holy religion. In that respect the evils of their present lot might be very materially counteracted. Over them the eye of the Church was ever vigilant; from them her ministering hand was never withheld. His union with the partner of his fortunes was consecrated by the solemnities of the Church; his children were brought into union with the Church by baptism, and they themselves refreshed, at stated seasons, by the body and blood of Christ. In health they had recourse to their pastor for instruction, and in sickness for spiritual consolation; and when the last sad scene arrived, and the spirit was about to leave its earthly habitation, he received from the same source the solemn assurance, “ Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord, for they do rest from their labours.” But in many of the districts to which he had alluded nothing of that kind existed. There they lived and there they died without the knowledge of those great truths which alone could make them wise unto salvation. It was for the supply of these defects that he considered that excellent Society so admirably adapted. He had known it for twenty-five years. For more than twenty-five years he had been conversant with the operations of its committee, and he could conscientiously aver that he thought it one of the best stewards of the Church in supplying means of instruction to its emigrating children—children who, however dispersed they might be, were integral portions of the great family of the Church, the

objects alike of her solicitations and her prayers. He would tell them briefly what this Society had done. It had given an Episcopal Church to the United States of America. It had afforded instruction to thousands of emancipated slaves, whom this country had set free. It had maintained the Colonists in the faith. It had turned thousands of heathens from the power of Satan unto God. It had three hundred active and devoted missionaries, where it could well employ double that number. It had £70,000 to conduct operations which might be doubled or tripled, and which would require a far larger revenue. To aid these benevolent efforts, parochial associations should be established throughout the country, and the laity should become the active coadjutors of the clergy. The Legislature of Jamaica had liberally assigned a local grant of £3,000 in aid of their Diocesan Church Society, which was the representative of the Incorporated Society in the island. The Governor of Jamaica (the Earl of Elgin) had also placed a munificent sum annually at the disposal of the Society. Of the aid they ought to expect from that great city (London), he would not allow himself to express a doubt, for he was sure it would be worthy of their high reputation. The Right Rev. Prelate, after again apologising* for his incapacity, on account of physical suffering, properly to treat the subject, concluded by expressing his hearty concurrence in the terms of the resolution.

Lord J. RUSSELL, M P., having been called upon to second the resolution, rose, and was warmly received. The Noble Lord said, he rose to address them, not merely as being connected with the city of London, having the honour of being one of its representatives, but likewise as having formerly held a situation under the Crown which gave him an opportunity of becoming intimately acquainted with the state of our Colonial Possessions, and enabled him to form an opinion as to the value of the efforts of this Society in the diffusion of Christianity amongst our fellow-countrymen in those distant regions. It was, therefore, with unaffected pleasure that he rose to second the resolution proposed by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Jamaica, which spoke of the advantage of giving to the poor labourers and workmen who were compelled to seek their subsistence in the Colonies, where they were deprived of the advantages provided for them at home in their own parish church and schools, the ministrations of religion. The Lord Bishop of Jamaica had spoken most truly of the advantages which the labourers of this country enjoyed at home, and he (the Noble Lord) fully concurred in all that had fallen from him on that important subject. He had recently read an account received from the Bishop of New Zealand, whose exertions were most praiseworthy—(cheers)—in which the Right Rev. Prelate spoke of the labourers who had gone to that country, and who were now loudly calling for assistance and instruction. These men, while in this country, were accustomed to hear the village bell on the Lord's Day, and to hear the Gospel preached. They were accustomed in the hour of sickness, either of themselves or their children, to receive the ministration and assistance of the parochial clergyman; and in cases of temporary accident, which fell heavily upon their slender resources, they resorted in the very first instance to their neighbouring clergyman for such temporary aid as he was able to afford them. Was it wonderful, then, that

such men going to a distant Colony should expect to experience there some of the advantages which they had left? Was it wonderful that they should wish once more to see a clergyman or a church, and to receive that ministerial comfort and assistance which they had enjoyed at home, which from their infancy they had loved and cherished, and which they still held in affectionate remembrance? (Loud cheers.) In speaking on this subject, perhaps they would allow him to allude to an ancient nation not so enlightened as ourselves—a nation which never enjoyed the glad tidings of the gospel, in comparison with our own country, where gospel light was fully diffused. That country had not the civilisation of which in this country we were apt to boast. There were two lines in Homer describing the foundation of a Colony, and it was there stated that the founder built walls, divided fields, and built a temple. (Cheers.) Was it not plain that the founder of that heathen Colony, even in his ignorance, founded this temple from motives of piety, and though far from being right in the religious views he entertained, was yet desirous of offering up a tribute to the supposed Author of his being? (Cheers.) Let them look again at what was done by their ancestors in times which they called barbarous, when men far from having the advantages we now enjoyed, and to whom the commonest villages and highways would have been a matter of admiration—in those days the landowners took care that while their tenants were taught to bear the sword and the shield, while they were able to meet and probably to conquer any enemy with whom they might contend, that a village church should be reared, and that a clergyman should be placed there, who, by his instructions, might raise their minds to God and to Christ. Such was the feeling of Pagan founders, and, subsequently, of barbarians who had but just received the truths of Christianity. What had we done in this enlightened age of the world's history? What had we done, with all our means of instruction? What had we done, with all our means of organisation?—with all our boast of superiority—with all our contempt of Pagan darkness and a barbarous ancestry? Had we taken care that where we founded a Colony, there we erected churches, and there we located clergymen? Had it not been for associations such as that whose claims they were that day advocating, the Colonists would have pined to this day under a total want of religious instruction. This he (the Noble Lord) knew, that of the various divisions into which the Christian world was unhappily split, it had come to his knowledge in that situation to which he had referred, that every one of them was mindful of performing this duty of propagating the Christian religion amongst their fellow-countrymen in the Colonies. Such was the case with the Roman Catholics, who generally had a bishop in each of the Colonies; such was the case with the Baptists and Wesleyans; such was the case with the Congregationalists; such was the case with the Presbyterian Established Church of Scotland; such was the case with the Free Church, and other denominations, who had made great efforts on behalf of the Colonists. He rejoiced to see that, with regard to the Church of England, the exertions on their behalf are increasing. Reference had been made to Upper Canada, a district in which all must agree that a great advance had been made in discharging the duty that

devolved upon them. In no other way that he could see, except by the instrumentality of these societies, could the great work be successfully, harmoniously, and satisfactorily carried out. That which in former days might have been done by Governors, Ministers, or Parliaments, was now effected by Associations, and none could blame them that they wished to see the Church of England organised, as it should be, in mutual co-operation and mutual degree, in the Colonies which belonged to this empire. The meeting would perhaps permit him to say that he trusted, as time went on, greater efforts would be made than had hitherto been attempted. The better the Church of England was known in the Colonies, the greater the number of devoted men sent out by the Society—the more they braved flood and field—the more they wound their way through woods and forests, and exhibited in their own persons the singleness of heart, simplicity and humility of Christian pastors, the more would the Church of England be esteemed and revered, and the more would its influence be extended. The Noble Lord was loudly cheered on resuming his seat.

R. D. MANGLES, Esq., M.P., as a Director of the New Zealand Company, had great pleasure in supporting the resolution. The New Zealand Company had been an instrument in sending a large number of emigrants to that Colony, and he was enabled from personal experience to bear testimony to the mischief that had accrued from the absence of that religious instruction which the Colonists had enjoyed at home. It had been his lot to see much of British India. He knew the character of the men there, before God put it into the hearts of the people of this country to provide them with religious instruction. Of the merchants who used to visit India it had been said, with no less of truth than epigrammatic force, than on going out the English left their religion at the Cape of Good Hope, and forgot to take it up on returning home. Before instruction was provided for in India, the Lord's Day was the great day for sports. The hounds were called out, the clubs assembled, and the merchants of Calcutta looked to it as a general holiday. The result of those vicious habits was incalculable. Duels without number arose from them, and thousands fell by the hands of their neighbours. He regretted to say that in the first settlement of the New Zealand Company, adequate provision was not made for religious instruction. The directors had seen their error, and in the settlements of Wellington, Nelson, and others, adequate provision was made. He pledged himself that if the colonising operations of the Company were resumed, the directors would do more than ever they had done before in furthering this good work. He cordially supported the resolution.

The motion having been submitted to the meeting, was carried without a dissentient voice.

The Venerable Archdeacon MANNING moved the third resolution, which was as follows:—"That the merchants, bankers, and traders of the City of London, whose commercial interests are so closely interwoven with the prosperity of the Colonies, are especially called upon to promote their moral and spiritual welfare." The Venerable Archdeacon, in the course of a luminous address, dwelt upon the true ele-

ments of national greatness, contending that it was not by military glory or commercial enterprise that it was to be tested, but that righteousness alone exalted a nation. From a private letter he had received from the Cape of Good Hope, he found that there and in India the fallacies of Hume, Voltaire, and Gibbon were gaining ground, and that many of the coloured population were becoming infatuated with the Mahometan faith. To release them from the trammels of infidelity, it was necessary that more extended means of religious instruction should be provided. The Archdeacon made some remarks on our present penal institutions, which, he contended, were productive of immense injury.

Sir G. LARPENT seconded the resolution, which was carried.

On the motion of Mr. Alderman COPELAND, M.P., seconded by Mr. Sergeant MEREWETHER, the following resolution was passed *nem. dis.* :—

“That a subscription in behalf of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel be now opened; and that with a view of carrying the foregoing resolutions into fuller effect, a Central Committee of the Society be formed for the purpose of soliciting subscriptions and donations from all classes in the City of London; that Special Committees be formed in each parish or district; and that the clergy and churchwardens be invited to act on the committees in their several parishes.”

A liberal subscription was entered into, many of the leading merchants putting down their names for sums worthy their high position.

A vote of thanks was passed to the Lord Mayor, who briefly acknowledged the compliment, after which the Lord Bishop of London pronounced the blessing.

Thus ended one of the most enthusiastic and satisfactory meetings ever held in the City of London in behalf of our national Church, one which cannot fail to promote the interests of that noble Society for whose benefit it was more especially convened. Extended as have been the operations of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, they have been insignificant in comparison with the great work yet to be accomplished. Amongst its directors, and on the part of its able secretary, the Rev. Ernest Hawkins, B.D., there is no lack of energy, for their exertions have been untiring. All that seems to be wanting is a liberal contribution of funds by those who value the blessings of our Church, and who would wish them to be enjoyed by their fellow-countrymen in the Colonies and Dependencies of this great country.

We annex a summary account of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts, which cannot fail to be new and interesting to many of our home and distant readers.

Constitution.—“The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts” was incorporated by Royal Charter, in the year 1701, for the purpose of maintaining Clergymen and providing for the worship of God in the Plantations, Colonies, and Factories of England beyond the Seas, and for the propagation of the Gospel in those parts. Its operations are uniformly conducted on the principles of the Church of England. The President is the Archbishop of Canterbury; and all the Bishops of the United Church of England and Ireland are Vice-Presidents.

Before passing to the chief fields of the Society's present labours, it ought to

he recorded, that the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America was planted in that country principally by means of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel. Previously to the separation of the American Colonies from the mother-country, in 1783, the Clergy were almost entirely supported by the Society. The first North American Bishop, Dr. Seabury, was one of its Missionaries. There are now 26 Bishops in the United States, and upwards of 1,200 Clergy, who, with the flocks committed to their charge, may be said to owe their organisation as a Church, under God, to the earliest efforts of this Society.

The Society's exertions are now directed chiefly to British North America, the West Indies, British India, and Australasia.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.—The whole number of Clergy in connexion with the Society in these Colonies is 249,* distributed in the following manner:—

Name of the Colony.	Extent in square Miles.	Population.	No. of Society's Missionaries.	Total No. of Clergy.	Charge to Society in 1845.†
Canada West (or the Diocese of Toronto)	100000	550000	89	107	£ 5664
Canada East (or the Diocese of Quebec)	200000	650000	54	76	6725
Nova Scotia (Diocese of)	15617	164126	36	40	} 5081
Cape Breton	4687	35000	4	4	
Prince Edward's Island	2131	47034	5	5	
New Brunswick (or Diocese of Fredericton)	26000	156162	32	32	4502
Newfoundland (Diocese of)	30000	80000	25	25	} 5992
The Bermudas	22	12000	4	9	

In the year 1832, the British Government began to withdraw the annual grant, amounting to £16,000, which, from the year 1813, it had applied towards the maintenance of the North American Clergy. A great additional burden was thus thrown upon the Society: so much, however, has it been prospered in its arduous labours, that its income has increased, since 1832, from £8,000 to £47,000, which, inclusive of legacies, was its income in 1845; and the number of the Missionaries in the North American Colonies has been raised, in the same period, from 141 to 249.

The call, however, for the increase of Clergy in all of these Colonies is still unceasing. The British emigration to Canada West alone is to the amount of many thousands every year. In 1842, not less than 40,000 new inhabitants poured into that Province. There are now 324 townships in the Diocese of Toronto. Each of these townships covers the space of about twenty average English parishes; in each, the members of our Church are scattered in larger or smaller numbers; and yet but 80 of these immense districts are supplied with Clergy of the Church of England, leaving 244 entirely destitute.

In Canada East, or the Diocese of Quebec, the recent Census gives the members of the Church of England at 43,274. "No fewer than 15,390 persons in

* Of these, 40 in Canada West are supported from local resources, and 19 in Nova Scotia by an annual vote of Parliament.

† In this account of the expenditure for 1845 are included special contributions for the several North American Dioceses.

all," says the Bishop of Montreal, "are stated as accounted for, in point of religious denomination; which must be mainly attributed, I apprehend, to their deprivation of the means of grace."

The Bishop of Nova Scotia reports that he has seen his Clergy, in that Province, increase from five to fifty; and that, out of 150 churches in his Diocese, there are not ten which have not been aided in their erection by the Society's grants.

In New Brunswick, a country equal in size to nearly all Scotland, out of eighty parishes, fifty-seven were without settled clergymen on the arrival of the Bishop of Fredericton, in June, 1845. "I have preached everywhere," writes the Bishop, "in churches, in school-houses, in taverns when there was no school-house: and I might wear myself to death with this work alone, so destitute are the people, and so eager to hear."

In Newfoundland, the Clergy who minister to its poor and ignorant population are entirely maintained, and the Bishop partially, by the Society: the number of the Missionaries has been increased, since 1839, from ten to twenty-five. About 50 churches have been aided in their erection by the Society's grants. "In the whole of Placentia Bay," (but a small portion of the entire island,) "containing at this time 2,000 Protestants, scattered along 150 miles of stormy coasts or islands, or in creeks almost inaccessible, there is but one Missionary of our Church, and he a deacon only; and no other clergyman for 150 miles on either side."

In each of the North American Dioceses, a Theological Institution for the education and training of Clergy exists; and to every one of them the Society grants Exhibitions for the support of Candidates for Holy Orders. These Colleges are, for—

Toronto.. ..	Cobourg College.
Quebec	Bishop's College, Lennoxville.
Nova Scotia	King's College, Windsor.
New Brunswick	Fredericton College.
Newfoundland	St. John's Theol. Institution.

Diocesan Church Societies have also been recently formed in Toronto, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and New Brunswick. By their means travelling Missionaries are maintained, and gifts both of land and money for the endowment of the Church have been already procured.

WEST INDIES.—By the great Act of Negro Emancipation in 1833, nearly one million persons were raised to the rank of freemen. The Society at that time came forward, and made great exertions to meet the increasing demand for churches and school-houses, as well as for clergymen and schoolmasters. From 1835 to 1842 inclusive, the Society expended in the West Indies more than £78,000, besides £53,000 obtained, through the Society, from the Parliamentary grants for negro education. These public grants are shortly to cease altogether, and the Society is making every effort, consistent with existing engagements, to reduce its expenditure in these islands. Continual applications, however, are still made to it, to aid in opening Missions among the new immigrant population.

The late Bishop of Jamaica stated, in 1843, that "To the invaluable assistance of the Society, as well by its liberal annual grants as in the erection of churches and schools, and the aid given to clergymen coming from England, he attributed, under the Divine blessing, much of the present prosperity of the Church of that Colony."

Ten Missionaries are at present in part maintained in Jamaica and the Bahamas; but the Society has contributed to send out very many of the island clergy, who are now maintained from other sources.

In a pastoral letter, dated March 1844, the Bishop of Barbados says, that "The Society aided, by the expenditure of more than £12,000, in the erection and improvement of ten parish churches after the hurricane of 1831; and on that occasion, or since, of eleven chapels, twelve chapel-schools, and twenty-three school-houses. In 1842, the sum, including a portion of a Parliamentary

grant, spent in the Diocese, was £3,750." "There is scarcely one of our congregation," adds the Bishop, "which has not been benefited by its timely assistance; nor are there many of our clergy who have not been personally partakers of its bounty. It has been a benefactor, in short, to the whole community, and to all classes in it."

In the Diocese of Antigua, the Society at present aids in maintaining five clergymen, and has, at different times, contributed large sums to the building of churches and schools.

In the Diocese of Guiana, which is part of the continent of South America, ten Missionary Clergy are in part maintained by the Society. Of the blessing which God has given to its past and present efforts in this Diocese, the Bishop thus speaks, in a letter dated 3rd April, 1844:—"If we look back twenty years, and ask the question, What has the Society done? the answer is,—Before that time we had two clergymen, and a solitary place of worship here and there. Now, our number is twenty-eight; nor can the traveller proceed many miles through the cultivated districts without seeing the modest spire, or hearing the invitatory notes of the tolling bell."

Name of the Colony.	Extent in square Miles.	Population.	No. of Society's Missionaries.	Total No. of Clergy.	Charge to Society in 1845.*
Jamaica	5526	377433	7	} 163	} £ 2800
The Bahamas	5524	25292	3		
Barbados, and part of the Leeward Islands	3123	252810	15		
Antigua, and part of the Leeward Islands	737	97156	5	} 22	} 856
Demerara, Berbice, and Essequibo, (Diocese of Guiana) ..	1518	98133	10		

Codrington College.—The Society has a flourishing institution, endowed in 1710, for the training of a body of clergy for the West Indies, in Codrington College, Barbados. Since 1830, sixty-one students from this college have been admitted into holy orders.

The Society has latterly been compelled to reduce its annual grants to the West Indies. But much remains yet to be done to meet the growing demand on the part of the coloured population for Christian ordinances. In every one of the Dioceses, associations in aid of the objects of the Society have been formed, and very liberal grants for the support of the Church have been made by the local Legislatures. In Guiana, a Mission to the Aboriginal Indians, commenced by the Society from home, is in future to be supported from the Diocesan funds, to which the free negro agricultural labourers largely contribute.

INDIA.—The operations of the Society in India are necessarily costly, as the field is vast, and the local resources small, though increasing.

In the Diocese of Calcutta, the Society maintains a noble Missionary Institution, Bishop's College. It was founded in 1819, and there have since been twenty-three Scholarships endowed in it. From it forty Missionaries have been sent forth, since its institution, to all parts of India. In addition to the Principal and two Professors, the Society maintains twelve Missionaries in the

* Inclusive of £1,363 which the Society expended in that year from the Parliamentary grant for negro education.

neighbourhood of Calcutta and at Cawnpore. The following are the latest returns received from these Missions:—

Persons received from these Missions:—				Churches and Chapels,	
Number of Baptised.	Catechumens.	Communicants.			
170½	1127	696			15

Diocese.	Extent in square Miles.	Population.	No. of Society's Missionaries.	Total No. of Clergy.	Charge to the Society in 1845.
Bengal	348400	70000000	15	95	9578
Madras.....	122500	15000000	22	80	10492
Bombay	68074	7000000	3	30	1100
Ceylon	24500	1346000	3	24	1106

The Bishop of Calcutta writes, in a recent letter,—

"More men are required to be sent out for the Missions in the neighbourhood of Calcutta. Three should be, if possible, added at once to our present number. Barypore, with its two or three thousand Christians, and its villages extending over so wide a surface, demand two solid, able, experienced, devout, and learned men, filled with the love of Christ and souls, to strengthen the hand of our only Presbyter there. So Janjera requires one; Cawnpore also will, in a year or two, want another. In addition to these urgent calls, what is to be said to Assam, and what to the Coles scattered on the mountains near to Hazareebagh, who are actually being converted by the artifices of Brahmins to the base Hindoo idolatry?"

The Missionary establishments in the Southern Peninsula of Madras, fostered from the earliest days of British dominion in those parts by the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, were transferred to this Society in 1825. Generations of native Christians, the offspring of the first converts, have sprung up, and thousands have been added in recent years to the communion of the Church. These native Christians are wholly unprovided for, except through the voluntary exertions of the Church in England. Twenty-two Missionaries are maintained in Madras, where, in 1838, the Society had but ten efficient Missionaries.

The oldest Mission of the Society is that founded by the venerable Schwartz at Tanjore, which now numbers 3,753 Christians; but that to which the Divine blessing has been of late most abundantly vouchsafed is Tinnevely, where the most hopeful movement is even now going on in all the Society's Stations. Its first commencement is thus described, in a letter from the Bishop of Madras, dated March 14, 1844:—"I write, with a heart full of thankfulness, to inform you that ninety-six villages, in one of our Missionary districts of Tinnevely, by name Sawperpooran, have come forward, unsolicited, but by the preventing grace of God, and by the example of a purer life among their converted countrymen, have utterly abolished their idols, and have begged of the Society's indefatigable Missionary, the Rev. G. W. Pope, that they may be placed under Christian teaching. What I earnestly desire to press on the minds of all Christian persons whom my words may reach is this: we cannot take full spiritual charge of these poor creatures, and give them sufficiently of the Bread of Life, because we have not the means. Shame, then, to all among us who call themselves Christians, and have the ability, if they have not also the will, to help us!"

In consequence of the large number of additional converts, the expenses of the Tinnevely Mission have increased from £1,720 in 1843, to £5,000 in 1845.

The Society aids in maintaining a Grammar School at Vepery, and two seminaries in Tanjore and in Tinnevely, with a view to train up a body of native Clergy and Catechists. To these institutions several Foundation Scholarships are attached.

TABULAR STATEMENT of the Society's Missions in the Diocese of Madras, up to December 31, 1845.

STATIONS.	No. of Villages.	Missionaries.	Catechists and Readers.	No. of baptised Men, Women, and Children, June 30, 1845.	Total under Christian instruction.	Baptised during the six months ending June 30, 1845.	Largest monthly number of Communicants.	Schoolmasters and Mistresses.	Total No. of Boys and Girls, including Heathen & Mahometan, on June 30, 1845.	Churches, chiefly thatched.
TINNEVELLY.										
Nazareth	23	1	20	2204	4347	78	133	7	336	14
Moodaloor	7	1	8	1624	1947	43	76	6	316	7
*Sawerpoooram	77	1	20	253	3197	97	12	10	279	13
Edeyenhoody	40	1	24	980	2885	• 25	..	10	562	8
Christianagram	10	1	9	737	1328	106	15	6	213	8
TANJORE.										
Tanjore	5	1	5	925	937	40	250	16	346	3
Cannendagoody	23	1	10	792	813	34	143	25	611	6
Vediarpoooram	14	1	14	554	566	11	126	10	193	9
Boodaloor	13	1	8	524	548	20	..	6	189	7
Coleroon	18	1	7	958	959	19	384	16	403	15
TRICHINOPOLY.										
Trichinopoly	8	1	2	567	570	24	110	7	414	1
Dindigul	11	1	7	272	272	11	62	6	114	2
Combaconum	18	1	13	1437	1443	55	..	11	208	17
Negapatam	3	1	3	341	341	1	..	4	74	3
Madura	3	1	4	165	167	6	27	5	135	2
Ramnad	6	1	1	42	42	..	..	2	53	1
Vellore	5	1	2	99	111	1	28	5	160	1
Vepery and Blacktown ..	20	1	3	1432	1434	30	344	15	526	1
Chintadripett	5	1	2	122	122	3	39	4	166	1
Poonamallee & Tripassore	3	1	2	149	149	2	41	3	111	2
Vallaveram	2	1	1	208	214	6	24	2	18	1
ST. THOME.										
St. Thome	3	1	5	760	780	22	189	12	334	3
St. Thomas's Mount ..										
Pulicat										
Cuddalore	10	1	3	308	312	6	81	9	310	2
Secunderabad	4	1	1	154	157	6	42	5	189	..
CHITTOOR.										
Chittoor	5	1	5	213	213	6	39	6	183	2
Old Arcot, &c.										
Sheemoga										
Sheemoga	1	1	1	16	17	..	..	6	123	..
Total.....	337	22	180	15836	23871	653	2165	214	6566	129

• Return for the Half-year ending Dec. 1844.

In the Diocese of Bombay, the Society has contributed largely to the establishment of an Indo-British Mission at Bombay, and maintains two Missionaries in the province of Guzerat. Both these Missions are calling forth large local contributions from the English residents.

In the Diocese of Ceylon, the Society maintains three Missionaries, and recently assisted the Bishop of Colombo to take out two Catechists.

AUSTRALIA.—This enormous continent, the seed-plot of future nations, was planted by the outcasts of our own population. More than 100,000 convicts have been transported to its shores since the end of the last century.

NAME OF THE COLONY.	Extent in Sq. Miles.	Population.	No. of Society's Missionaries.	Total No. of Clergy.	Charge to the Society in 1845.
Australia	434507	160727	38	51	£ 3723
Van Diemen's Land	24000	50000	9	22	500
New Zealand.....	95000	110000	3	18	1675

To the Dioceses of Australia and Tasmania fifty clergy have been sent out since 1837, many of whom are still in part maintained by the Society; and large annual grants have been made towards the erection of churches and schools. But the cry for help from this portion of our empire continues to be very urgent. The most strenuous efforts will be needed to arrest the progress of downright heathenism, and utter apostasy from Christ, among those who have gone forth out of the parishes of England. In the district of Port Phillip alone, 8,000 British emigrants were reported, in 1843, as scattered over a vast extent of country, entirely destitute of the means and ordinances of religion. In another and distant part of New South Wales, the Bishop of Australia thus writes in a recent letter:—"I may observe, that during my present progress I have been in one county (Durham), in the whole extent of which there is not a church, and but one clergyman. In the adjoining county of Brisbane, there is one church, and one clergyman! no more! After that, I shall pass through three entire counties, in which there is neither minister nor ordinance of religion; and the five counties included in this enumeration contain a fourth part of the area of New South Wales, and from a sixteenth to an eighteenth of the entire population."

In eighteen immense districts beyond the boundaries of location, containing 14,000 inhabitants, the only clergy to be found are five travelling Missionaries, maintained by the Society.

In the Province of South Australia, there is a population of 20,000; two clergymen have recently been sent to this Colony by the Society.

In Western Australia, one clergyman is maintained at Fremantle.

In addition to the large native population of the Diocese of New Zealand, there are now 10,000 English inhabitants in those islands. Since the foundation of the Bishopric, the Society has contributed large annual grants towards the purchase of land for the endowment of the Church. This has been done in the confident hope that, before many years, the Church in this Colony will, by such timely measures, have been rendered independent of further aid from England. It also makes an annual grant for the maintenance of clergy. St. John's College, Bishop's Auckland, at which the Bishop purposes training a body of clergy, is in part maintained by the Society.

At the Cape of Good Hope it maintains at present, amidst a population of 163,000, but one Missionary. At the Mauritius it has contributed to the building and support of schools, but has not a single Missionary; and yet in this island there is a heathen population of freed African and Indian Coolies of more than 70,000, with an annual immigration at the rate of 6,000. In the Seychelles Islands, the Society has one Missionary.

In almost all the Colonies and foreign Dependencies of Great Britain, further help is required; and the Society is anxious for such an augmentation of its funds as will enable it to extend its Missions to countries not hitherto specified, especially China.

Number of Missionaries	317
Number of Schoolmasters and Catechists, upwards of..	300
Colleges for Missionaries and Catechists.. .. .	8

Principal Items of Expenditure in 1845.

British North America	£25,683
The West Indies, including Codrington College ..	14,113
The East Indies	22,259
Australia and New Zealand.. .. .	8,690
The Cape, Mauritius, and Seychelles	564
	<hr/>
	£71,309

EMIGRATION.

"A large portion of the emigrants," says the Bishop of Toronto, in a letter dated March 17, 1845, "arrive entirely destitute, and expect from the clergyman pecuniary assistance, and to an amount which he is unable to give them. Many are sick, and unable to work; sometimes the father is ill, sometimes the mother, with large families, and their means are completely exhausted. . . . Old persons are sent out,—even many lame and blind, who are totally incapable of doing anything for themselves, and are a burthen to our people. Our clergy, under all these circumstances, do all they can, and often at an expense which they can ill afford; for instances of extreme distress occur which they cannot overlook. As Toronto is the principal town at which emigrants congregate, I find them a heavy item of expense. . . . No emigrant ought to come out here who has not the means of providing for himself and family for one year at least; but this is seldom if ever the case, and consequently the burthen which their poverty brings upon the resident inhabitants, and especially the clergy, is very heavy."

Within twenty years, from 1825 to 1844, the total number of Emigrants from the United Kingdom has been 1,255,975

Of these the number of Emigrants to the United States

has been	569,633
To the North American Colonies	551,386
To the Australian Colonies and New Zealand	121,165
To all other places	13,791

Average of Emigrants to British Colonies alone during the

last six years 40,678

For further details on the important subject of Emigration, we would refer to our previous volumes;—vol. iv., p. 362; vol. vi., p. 250, 485.

OUR CLAIM TO THE OREGON.

BY DR. ROLPH.

PERHAPS there has been no question of dispute in modern times more ably and amply discussed than that relating to our North-western Boundary in America. Every fresh argument and discovery has tended more forcibly to demonstrate our right and title to the territory in dispute; yet, every time, such assertion has provoked a more powerful hostility from our Republican neighbours in the United States. This may be accounted for from the concessions we have so often made, as well as from the tone with which we now urge our present claim. Of our concessions, it is sufficient to state, that we were so unmindful of our rights, and so regardless of our duties, as to surrender alike both territory and subjects in the settlement of our North-eastern Frontier—that we apologised for the righteous destruction of the piratical steamer “*Caroline*”—that we suffered a subject to be tried as a felon, in the State of New York, for his supposed participation in that glorious and honourable feat—and that the language of our Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs more resembles the itinerant declamation and canting tone of those howling fanatics deputed to traverse the country by “the Peace Society,” than the firm language becoming a British Statesman and Senator, a countryman of Chatham and Nelson. It was quite unnecessary for Lord Aberdeen to inform us, “that, believing, as he did, that war was the greatest calamity that could befall a nation, and the greatest crime, generally, that a nation could commit, we might rely that every effort *consistent with the national honour* would be employed to avert it.” And even if he thought it necessary and conducive to the maintenance of peace to use such language—which we consider highly questionable,—he might further have informed us, that *sometimes* war became an absolute duty, in the defence of our rights, our privileges, and our possessions; and that when undertaken in the performance of these duties, it then became the loftiest virtue and the noblest action. It is language like Lord Aberdeen’s that is likely to prolong this contest, and eventuate a war. As Lord Clarendon most wisely said, our silence “*has been misconstrued*. It is *our duty* to guard ourselves against the notion, that we are so determined upon peace, that we are indifferent to preparations for war—or that we are so anxious to avoid a contest with any other country, that we would submit to a peace purchased by concessions which are incompatible with national honour.”

The ablest analysis of this interesting question is the recent work of Dr. Twiss, who furnishes a copious narrative of all the voyages and explorations that have hitherto been made of this extensive region, with the respective dates and names of the voyages, discoveries, and navi-

gators; and a careful perusal of this masterly work will clearly demonstrate on which side right and justice are to be found.

Without repeating here a topographical description of this important country—which has already been given, No. I.,—it is well to bear in mind its geographical position and extent:—On the east, Oregon skirts 800 miles along the Rocky Mountains; on the south, 300 miles along the Snowy Mountains; on the west, 700 miles along the Pacific Ocean; and on the north, 250 miles along the North American Possessions of Russia and England. This area or immense valley contains 360,000 square miles,—capable, undoubtedly, of forming seven States as large as New York, or forty States of the dimensions of Massachusetts. Some of the Islands on the coast are very large—sufficient to form a State by themselves. These are situate north of the parallel of 48. Vancouver's Island, 260 miles in length and 50 in breadth, contains 12,000 square miles—an area larger than Massachusetts and Connecticut. Queen Charlotte's, or rather Washington Island, too, 100 miles in length and 30 in breadth, contains 4,000 square miles. On both of these immense islands, though they lie between the high parallels of 48 and 54 degrees, the soil is said to be well adapted to agriculture. The straits and circumjacent waters abound in fish of the finest description. Coal of good quality, and other veins of minerals, have been found.

Notwithstanding all that has been written of its discovery as well as settlement, if we are to credit the following account, the honour belongs neither to Great Britain nor the United States.

Much has been said on the respective claims of Great Britain and the United States to the Oregon Territory; but it does not appear to have occurred to any one, that priority of discovery belongs to China. In the first volume of the Transactions of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, there is an account of the journey of an Indian Chief, taken from his own mouth, and reduced to writing by M. Le Page du Pratz, which was communicated to the Society by one of its members, the late Andrew Stuart, Esq. It appears that an Indian named Moneacht-Apé, a *Yazou*, superiorly endowed and desirous of information, travelled northwards along the banks of the Mississippi, and then westward until he reached the Pacific Ocean; and that whilst there he dwelt amongst a nation of Indians who resided but one day's journey from the *Great Water* on the west, and who were under continual apprehensions of *bearded men*, "who came upon their coasts in floating villages to make slaves of them." From the description given of several of these people who were killed by the Indians during an action in which the traveller and narrator bore a part, little doubt can be entertained of the land from which they came. He says,—“Upon examining those whom we had killed, we found them much smaller than ourselves, and very white; they had a long head, and in the middle of the crown the hair was very long; their head was wrapt in a great many folds of stuff, and their clothes seemed to be made neither of wool nor silk; they were soft, and of different colours. Two only of the eleven who were slain had fire-arms, with powder and ball. I tried their pieces, and found that they were much heavier than ours, and did not kill at so great a distance.” The year in which this journey was performed is not stated in the narrative; but in a work written in the French language, entitled, “*Voyage de Carver dans l'Intérieur de l'Amérique Septentrionale*,” and in which the Indian's narrative is also given, it is stated that afterwards several Indians travelled across the country, in 1744. From this it might be inferred, that the journey of the indefatigable Moneacht-

Apé had been performed some time previous. He was five years in returning. Du Pratz was one of the first Colonists of Louisiana.—*Quebec Gazette*.

In addition to the large mass of valuable testimony and information displayed in the discussion of this question, we deem it right to place on record the following admirable view maintained by a celebrated Canadian jurist :—

In resuming the question of the Oregon Territory, perhaps it is unnecessary to say, that the Government of Britain humbled themselves most ignominiously, when they condescended to treat with the Government of the United States, on the Spanish claim to the Oregon Territory, nearly *thirty years* after that claim had been relinquished by the Spanish Government in favour of Britain. No doubt, when Spain, through exhaustion and internal discordance, was forced to cede her invaded territory of the Floridas to her inexorable creditors the United States, Yankee cunning might probably insert in that compulsory document these comprehensive words, "All the Spanish territory in North America." For although I never saw the treaty by which the Floridas were surrendered by Spain to the United States, yet I think it very probable that the document may contain such or similar expressions as, "all the Spanish territory in North America;" for the United States Government are the most rapacious of creditors, and the worst paymasters in the world. But supposing the treaty of the surrender of the Floridas contains these words, "all the Spanish territory in North America," and even much stronger language in favour of the United States, they amount to nothing but useless words; for Spain could not convey what she had previously surrendered, no more than any individual could convey his estate a second time, or Britain at present cede the United States to France. And that well-known circumstance, and established maxim in the law of individuals as well as nations, ought to have been recollected by the Government of Britain; and, consequently, they ought to have maintained their position, and acquired right with dignity, without hearkening to negotiation or admitting of compromise with the Government of the United States on the subject. For by their snivelling and sycophant-like policy, the Government of Britain committed themselves woefully,—they lost their ceded right which they had obtained from Spain, at the same time involved themselves and their country in difficulties; and they do not appear to possess a sufficient degree of resolution to extricate themselves boldly from the dilemma. By these strictures I do not mean to dictate to the British Government what they shall do; but I claim the privilege, in common with every native of Britain, to speculate freely on the conduct of the Government of my country, in which I, like others, possess a certain stake: therefore I blame the British Government for all the difficulty that has, or may occur, respecting the division of the Oregon Territory. I call it the fault of the British Government, because the British nation—that is, the people of Britain—are made of sterner stuff, and would have sacrificed their existence rather than been denuded of their right by the hectoring and bullying of any Government under heaven. War is certainly a terrible alternative, and ought always to be avoided if possible; but poltroonly conduct only emboldens an opponent, whereas those Governments which act with firmness rarely need to go to war. Had the Government of Britain, instead of negotiating, at once told the Government of the United States, in a manly tone, "The Oregon Territory is ours by right of discovery, by the right of occupation, and by the right of surrender from Spain in favour of the British nation, and we will in future possess that territory in peace, or contend for it in war, and we give you your choice of the alternatives, and are prepared to accept of either;" that would have been what business-men call coming directly to the point, and might, perhaps, have saved the British Union a vast deal of expense, and Lord Ashburton, in his old age, the necessity of again crossing the

Atlantic, for the purpose of displaying his great diplomatic power, in giving away the Oregon Territory to the United States.

This same admirable writer thus also investigates the bold and daring assumptions of the Chief Magistrate of the United States:—

Now, Mr. President Polk, we will examine the claims of the Government of the United States to the whole of the Oregon Territory, so that we may be able to discover on what bases they are founded.—With regard to the right of discovery, the first source of claim, the United States Government, with all their effrontery, can never lay claim to that; for the Oregon Territory was discovered by the British navigator Captain Cook, and seen by many others, as well as pictured in the Maps of North America, long before the United States gained their Independence, or were recognised as a nation. And the right by treaty, which the United States pretend to have acquired from the Government of Spain, when the Spanish Government was compelled to surrender the Floridas to the United States, cannot possibly confer a title to the Oregon Territory; for the Spanish Government had ceded their right to the said Territory, in favour of the British Government, thirty years before the Spanish Government surrendered the Floridas to the United States. Further, with regard to actual possession, a measure which appears to be necessary, according to the public law of nations, for establishing territorial right, against this I am happy to quote the authority of Mr. President Polk himself, to prove the priority of the British possession in the Oregon territory.

In one of the paragraphs of Mr. President Polk's message, he says, "It will become proper for Congress to determine what legislation they can in the mean time adopt, without violating the convention. Beyond all question, the protection of our laws and our jurisdiction, civil and criminal, ought to be extended over our citizens in Oregon; they have had just cause to complain of our neglect in this particular, and have in consequence been compelled, for their own security and protection, to establish a provincial government for themselves. Strong in their allegiance and ardent in their attachment to the United States, they have been cast upon their own resources. They are anxious that our laws should be extended over them, and I recommend that this be done by Congress, with as little delay as possible, in the full extent to which the British Parliament have proceeded in regard to British subjects in that territory, by their act of July 2nd, 1821, 'For regulating the fur-trade, and establishing a criminal and civil jurisdiction, within certain parts of North America.' By this act, Great Britain extended her laws and jurisdiction, civil and criminal, over her subjects engaged in the fur-trade in that territory. By it the courts of the Province of Upper Canada were empowered to take cognizance of causes civil and criminal; justices of the peace and other judicial officers were authorised to be appointed in Oregon, with power to execute all process issuing from the courts of that Province, and to sit and hold courts of record for the trial of criminal offences and misdemeanours not made the subject of capital punishment, and also of civil cases when the cause of action shall not exceed in value the amount or sum of two hundred pounds." In the preceding paragraph, selected from the message of Mr. President Polk himself, we have a clear and irrefragable proof that the British Government took legal possession of the Oregon Territory, by the Act of their Parliament, on the 2nd day of July, 1821; and in the same paragraph we find Mr. President Polk recommending the Congress of the United States to adopt a similar measure, "with as little delay as possible." In another sentence of the same paragraph, Mr. Polk says, in regard to the United States' laws being extended over their citizens of the Oregon—he thinks "they have had just cause to complain of our neglect in this particular, and have, in consequence, been compelled, for their own security and protection, to establish a Provisional Government for themselves." From this it appears perfectly clear, that the citizens of the United States now in the Oregon territory are mere loafers, men without a

country, or without a Government, excepting a Provincial one, which they have adopted in a disputed territory, thereby constituting themselves a third Government, claiming the said Territory of Oregon. In other words, loafers such as the United States sent into Texas, where they succeeded; into Canada, where they failed; and into California, where they will succeed, unless some stronger power than Mexico interfere. This is a part of the new system of conquest adopted by the United States, and I, for one, am astonished that the Oregon loafers, in imitation of those of Texas, did not request, as an independent Government, to be admitted as a State, or States, into the United States Union. But, so far as words convey a literal meaning, it is clear, from the message of Mr. President Polk, that the United States Government have not at this moment taken legal possession of any part of the Oregon Territory, according to "the public law of nations," which Mr. Polk appears to understand. Therefore the only claim which the Government of the United States has to the Oregon Territory, came through the simplicity of the British Government, in allowing them the privilege of joint occupation in the Oregon Territory. And that, it must be allowed, is a valid claim, for one-half in extent or value of the said Territory now in dispute. So much for the simplicity of British Statesmen, who appear to have neither time nor taste for foreign relations, and who trouble themselves with nothing but the means of keeping their places.

The present state of the question is thus most happily described by *The Times* :—

Whatever may be the motives which induce the Congress of the United States to vote the abrogation of the convention of 1827 for the joint occupancy of the Oregon Territory, we are chiefly concerned to examine the effect of that measure on the relative rights of the two claimants. As soon as the Senate shall have concurred in these resolutions, and the President proceed, as he undoubtedly will, to give the notice, the whole question will assume a new shape, or rather it will revert to the condition in which it stood before ever the conventions of 1818 and of 1827 were thought of, that condition being only modified by the actual settlements in the country made under the specific protection of those very instruments. It may, we think, be demonstrated by strict reasoning that the abrogation of these conventions under the present circumstances of the two Powers in Oregon, materially weakens the claims of the United States, and as materially strengthens our own rights.

Under the agreement which the Americans are resolved to cancel, two kinds of claims have existed: the first conventional, which were on the footing of strict equality; the second claims of settlement, which depend on the relative extent of occupation by either party. If the convention be annulled, the conventional privileges of the Americans, which were equal to our own, cease and determine, as far as we are concerned; their right is reduced to a mere abstract title; whilst we stand upon the British rights of occupation, sanctioned by all the arguments in support of our claim, and especially by the treaty of 1790 with Spain. The settlements of the Hudson's Bay Company in the Oregon Territory have been made a right recognised by these conventions; but the right existed before the conventions, and the settlements, with all the rights accruing to their founders, will subsist after them. Dr. Twiss, in his most interesting and elaborate survey of the whole question, points out the passage of Vattel by which such a case must be determined. "If," says that great authority, "two or more nations at the same time discover and take possession of an island or any other desert land without an owner, they ought to agree between themselves and make an equitable partition; but if they cannot agree, each will have the right of empire and domain in the parts in which they first settled."

In this particular case, the effect of occupation and priority of settlement as conferring sovereignty is more than usually decisive. For the right of fishing,

landing for the purpose of trade with the natives, and of making settlements, having been formally secured to Spain and to England by the treaty of 1790, the settlements made in pursuance of that right by either Power became absolute possessions of the Crown. Let us now ascertain from an unquestionable witness, Mr. Greenhow himself, the champion of the American claims, what the relative importance of these settlements is. He observes that the difficulty of the negotiation undertaken in 1826 had been materially increased since 1818—

“By the great inequality which had been produced in the relative positions of the two parties as regards actual occupation. After the union of the two great North American Companies in 1827, and the establishment of civil and criminal jurisdiction throughout their territories, the Hudson's Bay Company became a powerful body; its resources were no longer wasted in disputes with a rival association; its regulations were enforced; its operations were conducted with security and efficiency; and encouragement was afforded for the extension of its posts and communications by the assurance that the honour of the Government was thereby more strongly engaged in its support. Many of these posts were fortified, and could be defended by their inmates—men inured to dangers and hardships of all kinds—against any attacks which might be apprehended; and thus, in a few years, the whole region north and north-west of the United States, from Hudson's Bay and Canada to the Pacific, particularly the portion traversed by the Columbia and its branches, was *occupied*, in a military sense, by British forces, although there was not a single British soldier, strictly speaking, within its limits.

“The United States, on the other hand, possessed no establishments and exercised no authority or jurisdiction whatever beyond the Rocky Mountains; and the number of their citizens in that whole territory did not, probably, exceed two hundred.”

Such is the American account of the state of the district in 1826, when Mr. Gallatin proposed as his *ultimatum* the cession by England of the territory up to the 49th parallel. Nor is it now materially altered. Two or three thousand American emigrants have formed a village on one of the southern tributaries of the Columbia; but neither their means nor their objects extend to any command of territory beyond the valley of the Willamette. They have an undoubted right to form such settlements under the convention; but they owe the means of completing their journey across the vast and rugged wilderness to the liberality and hospitality of the agents of the Hudson's Bay Company. Captain Fremont, who conducted the United States exploring expedition beyond the Rocky Mountains in 1843, attests the fact. On arriving at Fort Nez Percé, a British post situated at the confluence of the River Wallawalla and the Columbia, he observes that at this point, which is just 2,000 miles overland from the western frontier of the State of Missouri, the emigrants who arrive by the South Pass and from the valley of the Mississippi may embark on the broad stream of the west. He himself and the heads of the emigrants there at the same time were hospitably entertained by Mr. Mackinley, the commander of the post. At Fort Vancouver, Captain Fremont was received with the greatest courtesy by Dr. McLaughlin, the executive officer of the Hudson's Bay Company in the territory west of the Rocky Mountains, and the expedition was furnished with all necessary supplies. He adds—

“I found many American emigrants at the fort; others had already crossed into their land of promise—the Wallamette Valley. Others were daily arriving, and all of them had been furnished with shelter, so far as it could be afforded by the buildings connected with the establishment. Necessary clothing and provisions (the latter to be afterwards returned in kind from the produce of their labour) were also furnished. This friendly assistance was of very great value to the emigrants, whose families were otherwise exposed to much suffering in the winter rains; at the same time, they were in want of all the common necessities of life. Those who had driven their stock down the Columbia had brought them safely in, and found for them a ready market, and were already proposing to return to the States in the spring for another supply.”

We quote these facts, which are given on American official authority, because it is impossible to place the relative importance of the British and American settlements in the territory in stronger contrast. In fact, if the emigrants from the United States had not been liberally and humanely assisted and protected by the British agents, they would probably have perished miserably on that bleak shore, beyond the reach of all human aid. But what is the return the instigators of the American people propose to make for these offices of humanity? What effect has this information, officially presented to Congress, upon the deliberations of the Legislature? It only incites them to endeavour to expel their benefactors from the country, and to wrest from the Hudson's Bay Company those very forts which have sheltered their own emigrants from the hardships of the wilderness.

No appeals have been made to public opinion or to Parliament by the Hudson's Bay Company, probably because that body feels sufficiently strong in its own resources and in the resolution of the Government. But a stronger case for public interest and support we have never known. A great trading company enters upon the enjoyment of certain rights secured by a treaty between the Crowns of Spain and England, with the full sanction of royal charters and acts of parliament; it occupies a vast uninhabited region, where settlement was all that was needed to assert and establish indefeasible rights of dominion; it exercises those rights with so little jealousy, that even the emigrants from the rival State are housed within its walls and supplied from its magazines. It has organised the sole system of regular communication and traffic that the present state of the northern parts of America admits of. All this has been going on actively for the last quarter of a century, and less actively ever since 1790; when suddenly, by the mere will and pleasure of a democratic community, whose nearest possessions are distant 2,000 miles of land travel, this company and the power it represents are summoned to evacuate, surrender, and renounce their forts, their posts, their settlements, the navigation of the rivers, the possession of the country, and to retire beyond the 54th parallel of latitude. Such a cession of territory would at once paralyse the whole operations of the Company, and the North-Western coast. Yet, such is the extraordinary perversion of public opinion in America on this subject, that we are expected to abandon a title, supported by effectual occupation, in favour of another title, which rests upon no superior legal claims, and is backed by no occupation whatever!

As soon as notice of the abrogation of the treaty of 1827 is given, we trust that no mere formalities will deter the British Government from informing the Cabinet of Washington and the world what are the definitive claims of this country, and what are the concessions England is prepared to make. Nothing is gained by the secrecy of diplomacy in treating with the United States, because public opinion in that country is the last arbiter of the national policy, and the Government has shown itself less disposed to peace than the more enlightened part of the community. Whatever be the proposals of the American Executive, we must trust to the fairness of our own views, to our ability to defend the ground on which we stand, and to the magnitude of the alternative. But, as we observed more than two months ago, in an article which has been much discussed in the United States, we cannot acquiesce in the surrender of positive long-enjoyed benefits; and the navigation of the Columbia, the harbour of St. Juan de Fuca, and Vancouver's Island, are included in those we undoubtedly and rightfully possess.

If the last dreadful alternative is resorted to, the subjoined communication from Canada will convince the Americans what a fearful and fatal error they will commit:—

The Americans talk as if peace and war were within their exclusive control—as if Great Britain had nothing whatever to do in the matter, but must be guided by the line of policy adopted by Mr. Adams or Mr. Calhoun, and the decision of

the British Cabinet must be contingent on the victory or defeat of the slave-floggers in the South, the amalgamationists in the North-east, or the mild and pacific hordes of the Western States; in all we find a deep hatred of England predominates, and to them all we apply the language of Mr. Macaulay, when speaking of Barère—"The one poor service he could do to England, was to hate her; and such as he is, may all who hate her be!" When a few misguided men in this Province sought by force of arms to disturb the Government, whither did they look for assistance? whose arsenals were thrown open to furnish them with arms? whose Government encouraged them? These are the questions which the people of Canada will answer, and the last man left on her soil will defend her from the pollution of foreign invaders. One Senator gravely asserts that "he could take Canada in ninety days;" is this the language of a drunken barbarian, or of an insolent and besotted fool? Excuse me if I write strongly, but when the peace and tranquillity of a happy people is threatened as ours is,—when we see the first magistrate of the Republic declare that Republicanism is the genius of North America, and that no European power shall in future dare to meddle in her affairs,—it is time that her grasping spirit should be stayed, and that she should be taught a lesson not likely to be forgotten; the time has arrived to place them in their proper position, and to prove to them the truth of the fable of the frog and the ox.

It may be that England will re-open negotiations on the basis of 49 degrees North; should she do so, she abandons all worth possessing, all the best land and the most available harbours; she gives the Americans control over the Pacific, and in return increases their pride and insolence, tacitly acknowledges she was wrong in her demand, and allows time for enemies to prepare forces that, when at variance with some other nation, they may despoil her Provinces; but, Sir, having once positively refused to treat on such a basis, I do not believe she will retreat again, and the majorities in the American Congress tell pretty plainly that they will sacrifice all, sooner than abandon their dishonest claims.

If the President's speech had arrived in England previous to the sailing of the *Hibernia*, we shall soon see what is likely to be the issue; for that document was of a character not to be mistaken, and I for one shall not be astonished to find, that all the bombast about concluding the joint occupancy has been vain, and that Lord Aberdeen has brought it to a conclusion.

I, Sir, am little acquainted with military matters, nor would I presume to offer a suggestion; yet, many years' residence in Canada has made me acquainted with her people and their feelings, and more loyal or more devoted subjects Queen Victoria has not,—they love her as a kind and indulgent parent—as the true protector of their rights, privileges, and freedom; and should the hour of trial come, the vanity of those who rely on the disloyalty of any portion of them will be effectually shown; for I maintain we do not know the word, and on such an occasion full safely could I trust life and property—ay, even my *honour* and my *faith*—in the hands of those to whom I am, as a *Tory*, most opposed in local politics and religious belief: in such cases we have no differences—sons of the same soil, subjects of the same monarch, our universal battle-cry will be "Old England and her rights." We would fight for our homes, our properties, and our institutions—the cry of the mangled slave would not unnerve our arms—the tears of widows robbed, or the curses of Indians hunted down by bloodhounds, would not follow us to battle.

Doubtless the territory itself is not worth the struggle; but, considered in connexion with the trade to China in furs, &c., and the whale-fishery on its coast, now prosecuted by the Americans to the latitude of 60 degrees, and also with the possibility that, in a few years, it will be ultimately connected by railroads with Canada, as the high road to China and the Pacific Islands, it is invaluable; and, as

the Columbia River is a fair division of the territory, is ours by undoubted right, and absolutely necessary to give any value to the remainder; I hope and believe that the British Government will not suffer itself to be duped by the badgering tactics of the Americans out of what belongs to us in justice and equity, but, recollecting the concession made of the navigation of the St. John River, will unflinchingly adhere to and insist upon it.

To conclude, in the words of that noble Englishman, Mr. Urquhart, "It is a vain and useless concession to make, that England must perish because America is unjust. England, the mother of Nations, the parent of Freedom, and the wielder of the Trident, has her destinies within her own breast. Let visible danger but threaten from without—let some great disaster fall on this land—she would rise with a power far beyond that which heretofore she has ever wielded. Break but the spell that binds England, and she will no longer credit the lie of her own weakness—that sole strength and confidence of her foes." America will learn, when too late, that she has forced this combat on an unwilling and reluctant people to engage in unjust and unnecessary warfare, but whose greatest boast and highest glory, nevertheless, was well expressed by a late great Statesman, who filled the office now held by Lord Aberdeen :—"Where the British Standard waves, Foreign Dominion *shall* not come."

T. R.

THE SONG OF THE SLAVE.*

BY HENRY H. BREEN.

Sons of Afric, bondsmen all!
Slaves, who groan 'neath Gallic thrall,
Hear ye not the Freeman's call?
Wake, arise, be free!

Helots of the Western Isles!
Ye, whom Freedom's dream beguiles,
Brightly now her banner smiles;
Brothers, on with me!

Midnight, midnight! mark the hour;
Darkness shrouds the beacon-tower;
Coast-guards yield to slumber's power:
Forward—let us flee!

* This song was founded on the repeated attempts, made of recent years, by the slaves in the French West India Islands, to obtain their freedom by seeking refuge in one of the neighbouring British Colonies. Although the attempt may be said to be nothing more than "to run away," yet, owing to the great risks incurred, whether from the roughness of the sea, the wretched condition of the canoes in which they embark, or the pursuit of the Guarda-Costas, it requires almost as much intrepidity and contempt of danger as to make head against an open enemy in the field.

Who would brook Oppression's nod?
Who would kiss the Despot's rod?
Go—to Slavery's vilest god,
Basely bend the knee!

Who would scorn the dastard slave?
Welcome to your watery grave!
Freedom bounds in every wave—
Joy and jubilee!

Launch the skiff—away, away!
Onward through the dashing spray;
Freedom lights our trackless way
O'er the bright blue sea.

Ply the paddle, press the oar;
Nearer now the breakers roar;
Soon we'll reach the Freeman's shore—
Soon, like him, be free!

Lo! where Britain's flag invites—
Guardian of our trampled rights?
Brightly o'er the liquid heights,
Raise the song of glee!

Hark! the booming at our back!
Slav'ry's bloodhounds on our track!
Up and scare them, Union Jack!
Badge of Victory!

Bravery's banner, Glory's guide,
Iris of the Western tide,
Foemen's panic, Freeman's pride,
Ever, ever be!

Shield and shelter of th' oppress'd,
Let me clasp thee to this breast,
'Neath thy shadow calmly rest,
Flag of Liberty!

EDITOR'S NOTE-BOOK.

TEXAS.—An extensive emigration is now in progress, from various sources, which will soon throw into cultivation much of this interesting, but now almost unoccupied territory. According to the latest advices, ship-loads of emigrants are daily in arrival. Those from Europe are mostly Germans, who have always made industrious and valuable population. Many are removing from the South and West to the same point; and favourable inducements are held out by the Government.

As Texas forms a part of the United States, we cannot but enter deeply into the progress of affairs there, and at this time everything may be considered as most propitious.

We introduce a paper once presented by Gen. Almonte, to the Central Mexican Government, in relation to the importance of Texas.

"The abundance of navigable rivers and excellent harbours, gives to this country an immense advantage over the other States of the Mexican Republic, which, unfortunately, do not possess similar facilities for exportation, and whose foreign commerce can only be passive for a series of years to come. On the other hand, the climate is perfectly adapted to the inhabitants of Europe, and emigration is so considerable, that in less than ten years its population has been quintupled. The territory of Texas is vast, and adapted to the cultivation of cotton, tobacco, sugar-cane, Indian corn, rice, wheat, potatoes, beans, olives, grapes, &c. The soil best adapted to the growth of cotton and tobacco is to be found on the sections immediately on the coast, and the margins of rivers; that of the more inland districts is better calculated for wheat, olives, sugar-cane, potatoes, &c. But, generally speaking, the production of any one part of Texas is common to the whole territory, in greater or less abundance."—*New Orleans Commercial Rev.*

LAHORE.—The following statistical account of the Kingdom of Lahore will not fail to prove interesting at this period.

Punjaub (five rivers) is the flat country, so called from the five great rivers flowing through it. Kohistan is the hill country. These two divisions are nearly equal. The Punjaub is fertile, but not so much so as Bengal. The food of the inhabitants is principally composed of wheat and pease.

The Province of Lahore is bounded on the North by Cashmere and the course of the Indus, and to the South by Delhi, Ajmeer, and Moulton. On the East it has the mountains of North Hindostan; and on the West the mountains immediately to the westward of the Indus constitute its present frontier. The inhabitants of the Lahore Province consist of Siekhs, Singhs, Jauts, Rajpoots, Hindoos, and Mahomedans. The last are numerous, and chiefly cultivators; they are very poor, and anxious for a change of rulers.

The Singhs are the warriors of the country; they, like the once notorious Janissaries of Constantinople, receive recruits from the young and daring of every class who choose to adhere to their particular tenets. Siekh, or Sikh, signifies "follower" of the tenets of Nanok. The name "Singh" signifies "a Lion," which the soldiers, especially those of Rajpoot descent, arrogate as their distinguishing appellation. The foundation of the Siekh power was laid by several Siekh Goorooos, or priests, who led their fanatic followers to conquest. Runjeet Singh contrived to place himself at their head in the beginning of this century, and by his talents as a warrior and an intriguer, he succeeded in extending the Siekh dominions beyond the Indus and over the Raja of Moulton, and, by defeating the Affghans, he obtained the valuable Province of Cashmere.

In 1809, Runjeet Singh came in contact with the British, who prevented him from conquering to the southward and eastward. He was shrewd, and soon discovered the utility of making a treaty with them, of which the chief articles were:

"Art. 1st. Perpetual friendship shall subsist between the British Government and the State of Lahore; the latter shall be considered with respect to the former to be on the footing of the most favoured powers; and the British Government will have no concern with the territories and subjects of the Raja to the northward of the River Sutlej.

"Art. 2nd. The Raja will never maintain in the territory which he occupies on the left bank of the Sutlej more troops than are necessary for the internal duties of the territory, nor commit nor suffer any encroachment on the possessions or rights of the Chiefs in its vicinity.

"Art. 3rd. In the event of a violation of any of the preceding Articles, or of a departure from the rules of friendship, on the part of either State, this treaty shall be considered to be null and void.

"Art. 4th and last, provides for the exchange of ratifications. Date 25th April, 1809."

The British Government, on the 6th May, 1809, published a declaration, extending its protection without any tribute over the territories of Sirhind and Malooa. The last includes Puteeala, Naba, Jheend, and Kythul. The chiefs were bound to afford aid to the British troops in all cases, and to join with their followers when called on in war.

Those regulations having been established, have been since carried into effect.

Runjeet Singh was politic enough to continue all his lifetime on good terms with the British. He died in June 1839.

Four of his descendants have since occupied his throne, three of whom have been assassinated. The fourth is but a boy.

Runjeet Singh had his troops disciplined by French officers: they still preserve some notions of discipline; and their wild individual valour will contribute to render the conquest of their country an arduous undertaking.

The Akhalees are a numerous set of desperate fanatical priests, whose principal doctrine is to hold "no faith with foreigners, or men who do not adopt their religion." They are capable of every atrocity.

The Siekh religion is composed of peculiarities adapted to the taste of its followers, and taken from both Hindooism and Mahomedanism.

The Singhs, inflated with ambition and a thirst of conquest, having lately invaded the British territory, the proclamation of the Governor-General has declared all the territory belonging to them on the left bank of the Sutlej to be confiscated.

The Singhs and Siekh troops now govern the country as they please: there is no authority with which any treaty can be concluded.

A war has therefore been commenced between them and the British Government, and the final results remain yet to be seen.

THE FOULAHs.—A work is forthcoming from the pen of William Hodgson, Esq., late American Consul at Mogadore, upon the character and condition of that singular tribe of the African race, the Foulahs, who claim to be whites, and whose complexion varies from bright copper colour and bronze to pure white. They inhabit a region of 700,000 square miles in extent, from the mouth of the Senegal and Senegambia on the west, to the Kingdoms of Borneo and Mandara on the east; from the Desert of Sahara on the north, to the mountains of Guinea on the south. In religion they are Mahomedans, which itself indicates civilisation. In physical characteristics they occupy a position between the Arab and the Negro, but esteem themselves superior to both. It is suggested that, when civilised, they may be the means of destroying the slave-trade through their influence upon the tribes of Central Africa.

REVIEWS.

Sixteen Years in the West Indies. By Lieut.-Col. Capadose. 2 vols.
London: T. C. Newby. 1845.

COL. CAPADOSE, in the course of the long service he has seen in the West Indies, has evidently had his eyes about him, and makes a very pleasant gossiping travelling companion—treating us to the history of his various peregrinations, and to remarks upon men and things in general, within the tropics. If there is nothing very original in his observations, no “moving accidents by flood and field” to rivet the attention of the reader, there is at least a humane and sensible under-current of thought apparent throughout the work, a just appreciation of all that transpires around him, and a simple, clear style of narration; and we heartily concur in the majority of the sentiments and opinions he puts forth. The gallant Colonel tells us, it is true that his narrative is not that of a mere hurried voyager who runs through the Islands in one of the mail-steamers, but that he “travelled into the interior, climbed many of the mountains, explored the valleys, and lingered for months together among the people or in the towns: many years of service and travelling have made the West Indies almost like a home, and I have learned to feel an interest in the Colonies I would fain make felt by others.” Nevertheless, the work wants uniformity of plan and connectedness of purpose, forming in its present shape only a mass of desultory remarks upon different Colonies. We much miss, also, an index, table of contents, or heading to the chapters; and we are surprised to find so many general and typographical errors—which are scarcely excusable in the publisher, even though the author had not the opportunity of correcting the proof-sheets.

The great bulk of the first volume is devoted to a notice of Trinidad, in which the Colonel appears to have made the longest sojourn. There is an account of the celebrated Pitch Lake, which, as it has been described so often before, presents no new feature.

The following account of the trial of a native substance resembling coal is interesting, as a similar substance is common in Barbados:—

At Point Galeota, a discovery of a sort of fuel resembling English coal had just been made, and I witnessed the first experiment of using it. A small pile of English coal, one of bitumen from the Pitch Lake, and one of the newly-found fuel, were placed upon the ground in the open air close to each other, and all set light to at the same moment. The English coal and that (or its similitude) of Beau Sejour blazed up and burned perfectly clear, but the bitumen did not blaze—only smoked. The engineer gave the preference to the new fuel, which was better, he said, for a steam-engine, as the flame was equally strong as that from the English coal, and left no cinders: he added, that the Pitch Lake produce is not available for the steam-engine or the manufacture of sugar, but for that of rum it answered well, and taking me to a furnace, he opened the door and showed the bitumen burning with a bright flame. The proprietors had neither of them seen the spot where the fuel had been found, and were quite ignorant of its extent, but full of hope as to the result: they determined upon immediately examining the nature of and the importance to be attached to the discovery. (I afterwards heard these hopes were disappointed.)

By a statement given to the Committee of 1841, on the 16th July in that year, there were in Trinidad—

180 Sugar Estates, of which 104 have distilleries. 21,710 Acres planted in canes; 6,910 planted in cocoa; 1,095 planted in coffee; 6,313 planted in provisions; 7,237 of pasture lands. Total Acres in cultivation, 43,265. Acres granted in the Colony, 208,379; do. ungranted, 1,079,301. Thus, 1,287,680 total number of Acres, according to Captain Columbine.

There are also notices of Antigua, Dominica and Grenada, and a few pages are devoted to Tortola and Nevis, and the foreign Colonies of Martinique, Santa Cruz, and St. Thomas'; but the descriptions of these islands are so very brief and meagre in detail, that we can find nothing to extract.

As we furnished the author, when in England last year, with the greater portion of the statistics for his work, most of which have already appeared in our Magazine, we cannot allude further to these.

The second volume opens with a voluminous account of Barbados, in which the author introduces a long description of its condition and appearance in 1700, from an old French author (Father Labat), and contrasts it with its present state. We make the following extract touching the Colony now: but the author is wrong about ice-houses—Jamaica has a regular ice establishment:—

For the comfort of travellers and the luxurious, there are several good hotels and a constant supply of ice, which last is brought from America. Ice-creams and water-ices may be procured at the establishment in High Street, as reasonably as in London or Paris. In such a climate this is a great luxury, and one in which Barbados possesses a superiority over every other Colony; for though Trinidad and English Guiana are occasionally supplied, Bridgetown alone has an establishment. Nor is this the only luxury this island can boast for the epicure: the flying fish, one of the most delicate of the finny tribe, is abundant during the season; but at no other of the Windward or Leeward Colonies can it be procured, though it is natural to suppose it is near the coasts. One was found in the mouth of a man-of-war bird, shot at Tobago.

Col. Capadose makes honourable mention of the hospitality and attention which he received from Mr. and Mrs. Howard, Mr. Watts, and other of our Barbados friends. But hospitality and kindness are the rule, and not the exception, throughout the whole of the West Indies.

The description of the Republic of Venezuela, which follows, is very interesting; but the author devotes too much space to the topographical divisions and subdivisions of the different provinces, which becomes tiresome.

We laughed heartily at the following grandiloquent account of our friend Sir Robert Schomburgk's exploratory tours in British Guiana. The perverted reports of his invasions with an armed band (of some half-dozen Indians) is excellent. We think Sir Robert himself will smile when he sees this account of the important discussions which arose relative to his very formidable force:—

In September 1841, the minds of the inhabitants at Caraccas were much excited by intelligence that the Chevalier Schomburgk, accompanied by a military force, had hoisted the British standard at Barisna, taken possession of that place and Amacuro, forming the entrance or mouths of the Orinoco, in the name of Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain. The ferment was very great, if not general, at least among the politicians or political observers; and the Government of the Republic so far attended to the report, as to send a commission of two of the most respectable gentlemen of the country to the Governor of Demerara, with a view to obtain explicit information on so momentous a subject. This, however, by the zealous patriots was not considered sufficient, according to whom more energetic measures should have been adopted; they became more and more exasperated: the journals took it up; the one called *El Venezolano* inveighed furiously against the supposed act of aggression on the part of another power, censured the proceedings of Government, and urged as expedient the immediate employment of a strong force to repel the invasion of their territory. This declamation was opposed by *La Gaceta*, which warmly defended the moderation of the executive power, and criticised severely the violent language of the other journalist, who retorted with bitter remarks on his opponent---this last retorting with still more vehemence; and thus *El Venezolano* and *La Gaceta* waged a war of pens on the important affair, till despatches were received from the gentlemen deputed to the Governor of Demerara, announcing that all was satisfactorily explained; that the Chevalier's visit to Barisna was simply to make researches relative to his mission---that he was *not* accompanied by a military party, neither did he hoist any standard, but only placed some landmarks to determine or assist his observations. The gentlemen added, "that the question as to limits of territory would be decided by the two Cabinets." This declaration in great measure allayed the agitation, which

certainly had not tended to injure the professional interests of the Venezuelan newspaper editors or proprietors, inasmuch as the Chevalier Schomburgk's visit to the mouths of the Orinoco afforded them ample means of filling their papers for several weeks, during which period the subject was the universal topic of conversation in Caracas, and probably throughout the Republic of Venezuela.

Where will not Britain's sons penetrate and establish themselves? "In the city" (Valencia), says Col. Capadose, "is a good hotel kept by an Englishman. Remember this, my fellow-countrymen, and should fate send you or inclination lead you to Valencia, patronise him, as I did."

Here is a capital opportunity for scheming company projectors, in a dormant gold mine at Petaguira :—

I wished to inspect the dormant gold mine, which had the semblance of a common cave of little depth, the sides in many places glittering with a kind of ore, but not of any value. The gold is contained in veins of deep black mud, which the Colonel convinced me of by scraping off a small quantity of it and causing it to be dried, when the precious dust appeared shining amidst the dross. The Peons, or peasants, in the vicinity collect this sort of mud, wash it in the river below, dry it in the sun, and then separating the gold-dust, sell it. By these means they earn about four rials per diem, though, as is natural, much to the displeasure of the proprietors, who would have the mine explored, could they form an association for the purpose.

St. Kitt's, St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Guadeloupe (named the Circassia of the West Indies, from the beauty of its females) are successively described.

The accounts of British Guiana and Tobago, so far as our personal knowledge goes, seem correct:

We will conclude our notice of these volumes with the following remarks from the Appendix, in the truth and justice of which we can fully bear out the gallant Colonel :—

It is to be deeply deplored that the emancipated, and the people generally, in the Colonies, are averse to agricultural labour, and that the comparative few who do engage in it are so unreasonable in their demands. It is equally to be lamented that the free-born rising generation seem absolutely disinclined to any pursuits of that nature, even to the cultivation of gardens.

Sanguine hopes had at one time been entertained of supplying the deficiency of field-labourers by means of the emigration system, which unfortunately has met with severe checks and disappointment, but which, with proper management, might yet be accomplished. In that respect much good may be derived from the favourable reports of the Hill Coolies who recently left British Guiana on return to their far-distant homes in the East Indies. Similar reports might also be made by many returned or returning to Africa. The Portuguese emigrants at Demerara appear to do well, and to be happy and contented; but the Colony that probably offers greater attractions for emigrants is Trinidad.

The culture of sugar-canes alone may be considered injurious to the constitution of Europeans. Cocoa, coffee, arrow-root, aloes, tobacco, ginger, cotton, rice (as planted in the West Indies), yams, sweet potatoes, tanniers—all kinds of vegetables and fruits—can be cultivated by people of all nations in Europe, and elsewhere, without danger to their health, so far as regards such employment. The distinction of *rice* in the West Indies is here particularised, because *that* is planted on dry lands, whereas in the East Indies rice is cultivated in swampy places, or grounds always irrigated,—therefore not so safe for Europeans, or persons unaccustomed to them. Had the proprietors of estates, some years prior to the slave emancipation, planted considerable numbers of bread-fruit trees on their waste lands, as Mr. Robley did at Tobago, they would now derive great benefit from that essential production; and, according to the axiom, better late than never. The bread-fruit tree rises from a slip, so as to produce in a few years; a finer article of nutritious food there cannot be, and, once planted, no labour is required for its culture. Then how much better to see such handsome trees on waste lands, than the thickets, rank grass, and noxious weeds perceptible on many of the estates! In few of the West India Colonies are the highly-prized fruit-trees "sappadillo" cultivated in any number: it is a superlatively handsome tree, and its fruit eagerly sought; no sooner does it appear at the markets in Trinidad, and elsewhere, than it is disposed of. Wherefore, then, it may be asked, are not more of those valuable trees planted? How well they would grace the present worse than waste lands in the West Indies! Many other productions of the sort might be found worthy of attention, now that sugar cannot be produced in the same quantity as formerly.

Narrative of a Four Months' Residence among the Natives of a Valley of the Marquesas Islands; or, A Peep at Polynesian Life. By Herman Melville. pp. 285. London: John Murray.

THIS work is one of the most interesting of the series that has yet appeared in Mr. Murray's "Colonial Library," from the novelty of the scenes depicted, and the freshness of the descriptions. It is full of marvellous adventure, perilous journeying, tedious imprisonment, and glowing pencillings of savage life and scenery, which possess a charm calculated to rivet the reader's attention as strongly and continuously as Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe." It purports to be the recollections of an American sailor, who, dissatisfied and disgusted with the confinement and hardships endured during a long whaling voyage, escapes from the ship with a companion in the Bay of Nukuheva, one of the northernmost of the group of islands.

The island appears to be intersected with huge rugged mountains, many of the elevations of which are between 3,000 and 4,000 feet high; and the valleys are described as little paradises, abounding with all that charms the eye and senses.

Besides the bay of Nukuheva, the shores of the island are indented by several other extensive inlets, into which descend broad and verdant valleys. These are inhabited by as many distinct tribes of savages, who, although speaking kindred dialects of a common language, and having the same religion and laws, have from time immemorial waged hereditary warfare against each other. The intervening mountains, generally two or three thousand feet above the level of the sea, geographically define the territories of each of these hostile tribes, who never cross them, save on some expedition of war or plunder. Immediately adjacent to Nukuheva, and only separated from it by the mountains seen from the harbour, lies the lovely valley of Happar, whose inmates cherish the most friendly relations with the inhabitants of Nukuheva. On the other side of Happar, and closely adjoining it, is the magnificent valley of the dreaded Typees, the unappeasable enemies of both these tribes.

There appears to be a laboured attempt at embellishment, and we very much doubt the reality of many of the descriptions, some of which have the semblance of being wrought up for effect; and we think one or two voluptuous scenes might well have been expunged, and the high strain of admiration for savage life and uncivilised customs somewhat moderated, before the book was sent forth for circulation in family circles, to fascinate the minds of inexperienced youth. But let this pass.

To resume—our two adventurers, under the cognomens of Toby and Tommy, taking advantage of their leave on shore, give their shipmates the slip, and betake themselves to the mountains. Their perils and sufferings, from fatigue, inclemency of the weather, and want of food, among the rugged precipices and watercourses, are detailed; and after five days' journeying, only sustaining life by some crumbs of ship-biscuit and tobacco they had with them, they arrived at the valley of the Typees, the fiercest of the three savage tribes inhabiting the island, all of whom are stated to be cannibals; while the Happar and Nukuhevans, who dwell in the opposite valleys, are a gentler race of beings. The very name of Typee is a frightful one, signifying in the Marquesan dialect, a lover of human flesh.

Our two adventurers, worn out with hunger and fatigue, throw themselves upon the tender mercies of the inhabitants, who pay them every attention; and they have a pleasant life, although they are not permitted to leave. This mysterious detention, and their great civility in feeding them, create the impression that they are being fattened for a cannibal feast. On the occasion of some boats landing in the bay, Toby accompanies the islanders to the coast; but whether he succeeded in getting away, or was murdered by the natives, our author could never learn.

After four months' residence, notwithstanding the kindness shown him, wearied with his captivity, palled with the barbarous customs, and home-sick for the sight of civilised beings and friends, Tommy manages to escape to an Australian vessel, whose boat had put in to his relief, hearing that a white man was detained by the natives of the bay of Typee.

There are so many passages and pages full of curious information, that our only difficulty is to abridge our extracts.

AN ITINERANT COCOA-NUT VENDEER.

Scattered here and there among the canoes might be seen numbers of cocoa-nuts floating closely together in circular groups, and bobbing up and down with every wave. By some inexplicable means, these cocoa-nuts were all steadily approaching towards the ship. As I leaned curiously over the side endeavouring to solve their mysterious movements, one mass far in advance of the rest attracted my attention. In its centre was something I could take for nothing else than a cocoa-nut, but which I certainly considered one of the most extraordinary specimens of the fruit I had ever seen. It kept twirling and dancing about among the rest in the most singular manner, and as it drew nearer I thought it bore a remarkable resemblance to the brown shaven skull of one of the savages. Presently it betrayed a pair of eyes, and soon I became aware that what I had supposed to have been one of the fruit was nothing else than the head of an islander, who had adopted this singular method of bringing his produce to market. The cocoa-nuts were all attached to one another by strips of the husk, partly torn from the shell and rudely fastened together. Their proprietor inserting his head into the midst of them, impelled his necklace of cocoa-nuts through the water by striking out beneath the surface with his feet.

Here is an anecdote of Mrs. Pritchard, which is new to us:—

SPIRITED CONDUCT OF MRS. PRITCHARD.

During the continuance of the panic, there occurred an instance of feminine heroism that I cannot omit to record.

In the grounds of the famous missionary consul, Pritchard, then absent in London, the consular flag of Britain waved as usual during the day from a lofty staff planted within a few yards of the beach, and within full view of the frigate. One morning, an officer, at the head of a party of men, presented himself at the verandah of Mr. Pritchard's house, and inquired in broken English for the lady his wife. The matron soon made her appearance; and the polite Frenchman, making one of his best bows, and playing gracefully with the aiguillettes that danced upon his breast, proceeded in courteous accents to deliver his mission. "The admiral desired the flag to be hauled down---hoped it would be perfectly agreeable, and his men stood ready to perform the duty." "Tell the pirate your master," replied the spirited Englishwoman, pointing to the staff, "that if he wishes to strike those colours, he must come and perform the act himself: I will suffer no one else to do it." The lady then bowed haughtily and withdrew into the house. As the discomfited officer slowly walked away, he looked up to the flag, and perceived that the cord by which it was elevated to its place led from the top of the staff, across the lawn, to an open upper window of the mansion, where sat the lady from whom he had just parted, tranquilly engaged in knitting.

Was that flag hauled down? Mrs. Pritchard thinks not; and Rear-Admiral Du Petit Thouars is believed to be of the same opinion.

PRODUCING LIGHT "A LA TYPEE."

But the tranquillising influences of beautiful scenery, and the exhibition of human life under so novel and charming an aspect, were not my only sources of consolation.

Every evening, the girls of the house gathered about me on the mats, and after chasing away Kory-Kory from my side---who, nevertheless, retired only to a little distance and watched their proceedings with the most jealous attention---would anoint my whole body with a fragrant oil, squeezed from a yellow root, previously pounded between a couple of stones, and which in their language is denominated "aka." And most agreeable and refreshing are the juices of the "aka," when applied to one's limbs by the soft palms of sweet nymphs, whose bright eyes are beaming upon you with kindness; and I used to hail with delight the daily recurrence of this luxurious operation, in which I forgot all my troubles, and buried for the time every feeling of sorrow.

Sometimes in the cool of the evening my devoted servitor would lead me out upon the pi-pi in front of the house, and seating me near its edge, protect my body from the annoyances of the insects which occasionally hovered in the air, by wrapping me round with a large roll of tappa. He then bustled about, and employed himself at least twenty minutes in adjusting everything to secure my personal comfort.

Having perfected his arrangements, he would get my pipe, and, lighting it, would hand it to me. Often he was obliged to strike a light for the occasion, and as the mode he adopted was entirely different from what I had ever seen or heard of before, I will describe it.

A straight, dry, and partly decayed stick of the *Hibiscus*, about six feet in length, and half as many inches in diameter, with a smaller bit of wood not more than a foot long, and scarcely an inch wide, is as invariably to be met with in every house in Typee as a box of lucifer matches in the corner of a kitchen cupboard at home.

The islander, placing the larger stick obliquely against some object, with one end elevated at an angle of forty-five degrees, mounts astride of it like an urchin about to gallop off upon a cane, and then grasping the smaller one firmly in both hands, he rubs its pointed end slowly up and down the extent of a few inches on the principal stick, until at last he makes a narrow groove in the wood, with an abrupt termination at the point furthest from him, where all the dusty particles which the friction creates are accumulated in a little heap.

At first Kory-Kory goes to work quite leisurely, but gradually quickens his pace, and waxing warm in the employment, drives the stick furiously along the smoking channel, plying his hands to and fro with amazing rapidity, the perspiration starting from every pore. As he approaches the climax of his effort, he pants and grasps for breath, and his eyes almost start from their sockets with the violence of his exertions. This is the critical stage of the operation; all his previous labours are vain if he cannot sustain the rapidity of the movement until the reluctant spark is produced. Suddenly he stops, becomes perfectly motionless. His hands still retain their hold of the smaller stick, which is pressed convulsively against the further end of the channel among the fine powder there accumulated, as if he had just pierced through and through some little viper that was wriggling and struggling to escape from his clutches. The next moment a delicate wreath of smoke curls spirally into the air, the heap of dusty particles glows with fire, and Kory-Kory, almost breathless, dismounts from his steed.

HAPPINESS OF THE TYPEES.

One peculiarity that fixed my admiration was the perpetual hilarity reigning through the whole extent of the vale. There seemed to be no cares, griefs, troubles, or vexations, in all Typee. The hours tripped along as gaily as the laughing couples down a country dance.

There were none of those thousand sources of irritation that the ingenuity of civilised man has created to mar his own felicity. There were no foreclosures of mortgages, no protested notes, no bills payable, no debts of honour, in Typee; no unreasonable tailors and shoemakers, perversely bent on being paid; no duns of any description; no assault and battery attorneys, to foment discord, backing their clients up to a quarrel, and then knocking their heads together; no poor relations, everlastingly occupying the spare bed-chamber, and diminishing the elbow-room at the family table; no destitute widows with their children starving on the cold charities of the world; no beggars; no debtors' prisons; no proud and hard-hearted nabobs in Typee: or to sum all up in one word---no Money! "That root of all evil" was not to be found in the valley.

In this secluded abode of happiness there were no cross old women, no cruel step-dames, no withered spinsters, no love-sick maidens, no sour old bachelors, no inattentive husbands, no melancholy young men, no blubbing youngsters, and no squalling brats. All was mirth, fun, and high good humour. Blue devils, hypochondria, and doleful dumps, went and hid themselves among the rocks and crannies of the rocks.

A History of New South Wales. By Thomas Henry Braim, Esq.
2 vols. London: R. Bentley.

[SECOND NOTICE.]

We have gone very carefully over these volumes, which, we are of opinion, will be much in request as a library book of convenient reference, being the compilation of an author who has derived his information from the most authentic sources.

Through a typographical error in our former notice (p. 237), from the omission of inverted commas, some remarks on the immoral state of Sydney appeared to be the observations of the author, whereas they were extracts from a Report by Colonel Wilson, first Police Magistrate of Sydney, in 1835. While the author does not blink the evils which reign in the Colony, he offers much sound and wholesome advice. The chapter on Colonial education is one which we turned to with interest, to judge of the views and sentiments of the writer, and we cordially agree in his opinions and remarks.

There is every reason (he says) to induce the well-wisher to Australia to exert all

his energies in the work of Colonial education. We assert without fear of contradiction, that in no British Dependency is a greater field laid open ready to reward the industry and application of the persevering scholar. The man of literature and science may find here abundant materials on which to employ speculation and research. Shall we name such particulars? Let these suffice: all that connects itself with the interesting aborigines of this land, the history of our Colony, its opening resources, its future prospects. But in addition to the subjects thus formed ready to his hand, who can tell what an important part may be assigned to the Colonial youth in the after history of the world? The man of learning is the true "citizen of the world," and ample as are the materials we have stated, we will not confine our young Australian literati within such narrow bounds. Those fruits which the tree of knowledge bears on their own soil, we may, indeed, wish them first to pluck, but we will not refuse their gathering it wherever it is planted. And to this they are fully competent. On a careful examination for the last ten years of the mental character and habits, the intellectual character of Australian-born youth, we know that they will stand high, very high. They are naturally shrewd, quick-sighted, enthusiastic in their temperament, ready to receive, if not always faithful to retain, impressions. If they want the plodding industry of the German scholar, they possess the bold intrepidity of the true English character. If they be not the Fabii who achieve victory by unwearied diligence and perseverance in continued skirmishes, they are the Bonapartes of modern times, whom difficulties serve only to arouse, and who, concentrating their energies on one point, resolve to conquer, and conquer because they resolve. Roused by a stimulant, they will labour with untiring zeal; *but they require that stimulant*. They will seldom pursue learning for learning's sake; they require an appeal to their interest, they need the recommendation of profit and advantage; but when that is once fairly presented to them, they overcome difficulties in a short time which others would be long in surmounting. We have dwelt thus on the character of our Colonial youth, as we intend, before we close, to graft on the view thus presented an appeal to the friends of education in the Colony and at home. With abundant materials on which to work, with everything to urge to exertion, let a movement be made by which our native youth shall receive the legitimate development of their powers, and the resources of our growingly-interesting Colony shall thus be increasingly brought to light.

Mr. Braim justly contrasts the small sum voted for education by the Colonial Legislature with the large grants for police establishments. He then dilates eloquently and feelingly on the requisite qualifications for a teacher of youth, and points out the unfitness of too many masters of schools for the offices they assume. A detailed account of the educational establishments of the Colony is then given, and the establishment of normal training schools recommended. Mr. Braim makes a powerful appeal to the friends of the Colony in behalf of the College with which he is connected:—

Standing, as Sydney College does, as our highest educational establishment, we feel deeply interested in its prosperity, and are most anxious to extend its efficiency. In many respects, however, it falls far short of what it ought to be. We have a strange anomaly—a College without the slightest endowment. Far be it from us to detract, in the least, from the merit so justly due to those venerable men whose anxiety for the welfare of the rising generation urged them, often amidst almost overwhelming difficulties, to raise the structure, and put the establishment on its present respectable footing. We would merely urge the necessity which exists of there being something beyond a building, something even beyond the opportunity of gaining a good education within our walls, before we can ever induce parents to spare the valuable services of their sons, or our boys to toil and to pant after higher degrees of intellectual advancement. Has not this great cause friends at "home," friends in the Colony—men who, abounding in this world's goods, and knowing the advantages arising from the spread of knowledge, are willing to immortalise their names by stepping forward now to our aid, and assisting us in founding scholarships and exhibitions on a fixed plan? By and bye, we doubt not, many will do so. When an institution least needs, it generally obtains the greatest share of help. What we crave is *present* help; what we urge you to do, is to set a good example. Let us not appeal to our friends at home nor to our Australian patriots in vain. They, at least, are proud of the country of their birth or of their adoption; they are proud of her sons, of the gigantic strides they have made in all those arts which mark the civilised nation: let the names be graven in the hearts of many of their youth around them, by inciting them to increased exertion, from the inducement thus held out by their philanthropy.

The nucleus of a good library has been formed by donations of books—one by

S. Bannister, Esq., late Attorney-General, and another by Mr. S. Lyons to the extent of £100. In the early part of 1843, the institution also received two volumes of the Proceedings of the British Association, presented by that body. This gift is doubly valuable, as proving that an interest is felt in our welfare by learned societies at home, and that they are ready to encourage and advance our Colonial literature. Will some private individuals and other public bodies step forward with the like assistance? The man who is anxious for the spread of true learning is confined, not by the boundaries of oceans and continents; his enthusiasm is kindled at the bare mention of intellectual effort, and in whatever clime and under whatever circumstances he discovers mind to be at work, there is he ready to step forward with that assistance and fostering encouragement which alone is necessary to draw forth latent energy, and arouse to increased exertion. In rendering such assistance, be it always remembered, the individual is more honoured by the cause, than the cause by the individual. He is the enlarged patriot who struggles to free men from the shackles of ignorance; he is the noblest warrior who contends with full zeal against mental inactivity, and its attendant moral degradation. He is the true philanthropist, who, with the benevolence of a Howard, toiling through all regions to alleviate human distress, so by his warm and enlightened zeal causes his influence to extend over the world, by giving sight to the mentally beclouded, and opening the prison doors to those whom ignorance and sloth had kept bound in adamant chains. Besides an enlarged library, we should wish to see a supply of philosophical apparatus, that thus our youth might be led into an examination of all the wonders which science is ready to open to their view. Other ends might then be accomplished, and thus this institution might be made to deserve the name of College, which it now holds rather as prospective of what it may become, than as descriptive of what it actually is at this moment. Thus we might hope to find it become a general Collegiate Institution for the Southern Hemisphere. Neighbouring Colonies would avail themselves of the advantages placed within their reach, and India might be ready to land her sons on our shores, that in a milder climate, and at less distance than Britain, they might yet enjoy the same privilege which the mother-country affords.

Might not New South Wales thus become the rallying point for the learning of the Southern Hemisphere? Might we not hope to see it at once the centre and focus of all the rays of science and literature? Might not an inducement to touch upon our shores be presented which does not now exist, and be found in the fact that not only was our commerce extended over the world, but our learning too; not only did we prosper in the wealth of this world's goods, but were still more rich in intellectual treasures. These are pleasing prospects. Removed as we are from the associations of time-hallowed institutions with which Old England abounds, we are anxious to rear, in this our land, establishments where our sons and children's children, and many generations yet unborn, may expatiate in all the blessings of enlarged education. And why should not this be? Why should not this portion of the world be as distinguished for its learning as any other? Say not that we are young as a nation, and must wait till our powers be developed before we attempt such an advance. Oh, no! we are not young, we are but a part of Britain, and we have all the experience of the Ancients to guide us. We are mature in the wisdom thus derived. Or, if we be young in the world's history, we possess the enthusiasm and fire of youth; and if we feel the weakness of children, we shall not be ridiculed or despised because we appeal to the Mother State for help.

When England is addressed by her own foster-child, she will not forget her character by refusing to listen. We ask for the best security and support to every State, the extended learning of our sons; we ask to have learning made so honourable, and so advantageous too, that ignorance shall be shamed---yes, and starved out of existence. With how much lustre shall this gem set in the Southern Ocean then glisten in the crown of our beloved Queen! Shall these hints suffice? Will it be enough thus to have directed the friends of education to our wants and resources, in order to insure their co-operation and zealous assistance? We believe it will. We anticipate that an impetus to our intellectual character will thus be given, and it may be well to assure our British supporters that if they will only help us, we will also help ourselves; and few as they may be in numbers and contracted in resources, the friends of education in Australia are resolved to rest not till this interesting Colony has risen to an elevation in intellectual and moral greatness yet scarcely anticipated. There is no reason why Australia should not boast an institution worthy in all respects to compete with our best schools at home. Let those who are anxious to be informed on this subject examine the history of some of the most flourishing schools and colleges in England, and they will find that they have risen to their present eminence from beginnings no more promising than Sydney College at this moment presents. "*Sic fortis Etruria crevit*," and we will not cease to agitate this matter, till Australia can

boast its Rugby or its Harrow, and become the emporium of the learning of the Southern world.

There is an excellent condensed treatise on the climatology and diseases of Australia in the fifth chapter of the second volume, in which are recorded the valuable observations of Dr. Nicholson. The author concludes with the following judicious remarks, in all of which we heartily concur:—

We have no faith in the wisdom of that plan which apportioned acres by tens of thousands to some few aristocratic lordlings, and leaves those who could and would cultivate a smaller plot unprovided with any means of turning their powers to account, except in the employment of those who monopolise the whole to themselves. This looks too much like feudal times and habits; and till the time of granting or letting small farms is adopted, we despair of much more extensive cultivation of our soil. It is pitiable to see the miles of country which now lie uncultivated; the land may be part of some thousands of acres which are possessed by the Squire of the district, who acts as the dog in the manger---unable to use it himself, and keeping off all who would. We want to follow the advice of the careful Scot: "Be aye planting a tree, Jock; it will grow while you are sleeping."

The system we recommend would tend to introduce among us the smiling villages and happy hamlets of "Old England;" we should know something of the protection afforded by a stout yeomanry, and the blessings of a happy peasantry---a peasantry no longer degraded by habits which submission, when extended too far and continued too long, is almost certain to produce,---a peasantry thriving in all the acts of honest industry, raising their heads as independent lords each of his little farm,---a peasantry acting out the Divine injunction, "Be fruitful and multiply, and replenish the earth, and subdue it." The granting of small allotments of Crown lands as part remission of the money expended by voluntary emigrants---the permission to each emancipated convict of good conduct to select some spot of small extent for the purposes of cultivation, these and other plans have been suggested; but whatever system we adopt, at least let us begin to rid ourselves as soon as possible of those "land sharks" who monopolise what should be more equally divided, and who therefore leave barren that which waits only for labour to "make it rejoice and blossom as the rose."

It is then no vain hope, no unreasonable expectation, to anticipate for Australia a long career of real, substantial prosperity. From the clouds which have obscured her, and which even now darken her fortunes, she shall yet emerge, and all the brighter too for the temporary eclipse. Experience will teach us many useful lessons, and we shall then learn how "sweet are the uses of adversity."

On every ground, then, we recommend New South Wales as a home to the intending emigrant. With a healthy climate, teeming resources developing themselves every day, encouragements on every hand to patient toil, and incentives to exertion elsewhere scarcely known, and here abounding, this Colony presents inducements of no ordinary character to all who, determined to leave their native land, are yet uncertain where to direct their steps.

Report of the Acting Committee to the Standing Committee of the West India Planters and Merchants.

We have been favoured with a copy of this Report, presented to the West India Body at their half-yearly meeting, held on the 11th March.

There are some interesting details in it, from which we proceed to make an extract or two.

Seven years have now elapsed since the final emancipation of the negroes, and these Colonies are still struggling to rise from the grievous depression which that event inflicted upon them. Although the production of sugar has gradually increased from the lowest return of 107,000 tons to 142,000 tons last year, yet the loss and suffering which have been endured during the intervening period are but partially abated. This regular, though slow, advancement towards the former average production, is apt, however, to create an impression that they must now be enjoying a considerable degree of prosperity. Such is accordingly the prevalent feeling among those who are unacquainted with the peculiar circumstances which have operated to sustain their cultivation. It is not generally known that, being in its nature so different from the processes of agriculture at home, the planter cannot abstain from cultivating, and after even a short interval resume, without the most serious disadvantage,---nor that it is of the utmost importance to him to increase his cultivation, even without profit, until it corresponds in extent with his power of manufacture. By distributing the necessary fixed

charges over a greater quantity, the cost of production is of course diminished. If, for instance, an estate were producing only 100 hhds. of sugar, and it could be brought up to 200 hhds., the comparison may, in general terms, be thus stated :

1. Crop of 100 hhds. of sugar :		
Cost of labour	£1000	
Other charges, less the proceeds of rum and molasses	1000	
	<hr/>	
	2000	
100 hhds. assumed to render £20 each	2000	
<hr/>		
Leaving, at that price, 'nil' to the proprietor.		
2. Crop of 200 hhds. of sugar:		
Cost of labour	2000	
Other charges, less the proceeds of rum and molasses	1200	
	<hr/>	
	3200	
200 hhds. assumed to render £20 each	4000	
<hr/>		
Leaving to the proprietor		£800

An example on a larger scale may be cited from actual experience of the comparative increase of production and expenditure, as follows :

	Production of Sugar.	Expenditure.	Proceeds of the crops.*	Result.
1841	93 tons	£5400	£3200	£2200 loss.
1842	150 "	6200	5100	1100 "
1843	245 "	7200	8200	1000 gain.

Thus it will be seen that, while the crop increased as 3 to 1, the general expenditure increased only as 7 to 5. At the lower production the estate made a loss of £2200; with the increased production, the same rate of wages being paid in both years, it left a profit of £1000. These are the latest returns that can be quoted, but subsequently the production of this property, which presents a favourable exception, has been further augmented by an accession of emigrants from Africa with still greater advantage.

Without adverting to these considerations the inference is very natural that, if the cultivation were not generally beneficial, the aggregate production of the Colonies would rather have declined than increased. The Committee, nevertheless, believe that they only divulge a painful truth when they express their conviction that a very small portion of the whole quantity has yielded any profit, or rather that the greater part has been brought to market at a decided loss. If proprietors, and those who have supported them with pecuniary aid, could have foreseen the long continuance of this lamentable state of things, they would very generally have withheld the means of prosecuting so unprofitable a cultivation. There can now be no doubt that it would have been much better for most of them, if they had at once abandoned it. That course would have involved the loss of their 'plant,' and their lands would have become waste, and for the most part covered with brushwood. But they would at least have retained their share of the compensation fund, inadequate as it was, and have saved the further losses that have since been accumulating upon them, while the true character of the reckless legislation of which they have been the victims would have been fully revealed. It was difficult, however, to suppose that the Colonies would be kept so long as they have been under the system of restriction which was unhappily adopted at the period of emancipation. How could proprietors of splendid estates, which had cost fifty or a hundred thousand pounds, and in times past had yielded a corresponding income, believe that the British Government would persist in denying them permission to hire free labour to cultivate their properties? To abandon such possessions without an effort might have been deemed an act of insanity; and the ruin of those who had ceased to exert any energy to avert it, instead of deserving sympathy, would have been ascribed to their own folly. To believe that the British Government would obstinately persevere for years in a policy at once so unwise and so cruel, required a degree of credulity inconsistent with any confidence in their justice.

It was not, however, until the month of July 1844, that Her Majesty's Government were induced to grant any effectual relaxation of these restrictions. Permission was then given to convey a limited number of emigrant labourers from India, under regulations sanctioned by the East India Company, restricting the emigration to the five months between September and March. As the permission was not given till July, and the ordinances of the Indian Government were not promulgated for several months afterwards, it was found impracticable to complete all the necessary arrangements in

time to commence the embarkation of emigrants until so late a period of the prescribed season, that only four ships were despatched before its close on the 1st of March: one for Jamaica, one for Trinidad, and two for Guiana, carrying about 1000, including women and children. A greater number might have been sent during that season, if more ships could have been procured in India. It was of course too late to supply them after the month of July from this country. In order to ensure a certain amount of tonnage for the following season, commencing on the 1st of October last, the Colonial Land and Emigration Commissioners were authorised to charter ships on behalf of the respective Colonies. They engaged accordingly,

Ships.	Tons.	Emigrants.
7	measuring 3937 and capable of carrying	1787 to Jamaica.
8	" 4970	2228 to Trinidad.
16	" 8967	3978 to Guiana.
<hr/> 31	<hr/> 17,874 "	<hr/> 7993

Besides these ships, the emigration agents at Calcutta and Madras were instructed to engage as many more as would carry

5000 emigrants to Guiana,
2500 " to Trinidad,

so as to make up, as nearly as possible, the following numbers to the three Colonies, namely,—

1750 to Jamaica,
4750 to Trinidad,
9500 to Guiana.

According to the latest intelligence received from them, it appears they had only secured eight ships capable of conveying 2000 emigrants; several of those which were chartered in this country had arrived, and again sailed for the West Indies; and as there does not appear to be any difficulty in collecting desirable emigrants, it is expected that they will all be filled and despatched successively as they arrive. Thus it is possible that the three Colonies which have made provision for this immigration will receive, in the course of the present year, from India, an addition of nearly ten thousand to their labouring population. That such an accession will prove valuable there can be no doubt. But just in proportion as these people may be found useful, will be the proof of the loss which has hitherto been imposed upon the Colonies by the restrictive system.

The Political Dictionary. Vol. I. London: C. Knight & Co.

THIS is one of Mr. Knight's valuable books of reference, on which we have already bestowed commendation, on its appearance in parts. It forms a thick but portable volume of nearly 900 pages, and contains, in an alphabetical and condensed form, a great number of articles on matters of Constitution, Political Economy, Trade and Commerce, Administration and Law. For a Colonist's library this is an invaluable book, as it forms a compendium of useful information on all subjects comprehended within the range of its title.

Quarterly Journal of the Royal Statistical Society of London (March).
London: J. W. Parker.

THE only article in this number which we think it necessary to allude to, is an able paper on the Trade and Navigation of Norway, which was read before the British Association, at their last meeting, by Richard Valpy, Esq. It is chiefly collected from official returns made to the English Government by J. R. Crowe, Esq., H.M. Consul-General at Hammerfest. We had intended to make some extracts on the timber-trade and fisheries of Norway; but our space this month will not admit of them.

British Friend of India for February and March.

WE cannot say much in favour of the management or contents of this periodical. In many of the views of its conductor we do not agree; and it is so

entirely a compilation from the home and Indian papers, which are seen by every one, that we cannot conceive among what class its limited sale can lie.

'An Account of the Oregon Territory, &c. London: W. Lott.

THE Oregon Territory necessarily engages a great deal of the public attention, and works are continually issuing from the press which treat of its past, present, and probable future state. This little work gives an account of its early discovery, and carries us through all its subsequent explorers down to the present time. We have notices of what was done by the Spaniards, the English, the Americans, and others; which is followed by a description of the country and its productions—its geographical and natural divisions—its climate, rivers, capabilities, and prospects. To all these succeeds a Journal of the travels and adventures of a large emigrant party across the great Western Prairies, and their arrival and settlement in Oregon. This is a well-written, lively, and entertaining description of the route, by which it appears that the difficulties on the way are much less than have been generally understood, and only such as time, energy, and perseverance can very easily surmount.

The description of the country as to its soil and natural productions is very interesting, and much more favourable than we have been generally used to entertain. Its position as to commercial advantages is well set out; and if we had required anything to convince us of its great advantages in that respect to Great Britain, this work would readily afford it.

To those who may intend, upon the settlement of the dispute between Great Britain and the United States, to emigrate there, we strongly recommend this little work: it condenses into a small space all that, in the first instance, can be necessary to be known.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for Dec., Jan., and Feb. New York: F. Hunt.

THE statistics of this ably-conducted periodical are the most carefully condensed of any publication we have met with; it is full of sound practical articles, and information of the most valuable character to commercial readers. All our merchants, shipowners, and members of parliament should take it in; and we heartily recommend it as a standard work of reference to the chambers of commerce and public libraries throughout the kingdom. In the February number we see a subject taken up which we had intended shortly to treat of—viz. the Progress of American Manufactures: it is one in which this country is specially interested.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

THE Newspaper Press Directory for 1846 (Mitchell)—Frazer's Magazine—Farmers' Magazine—Sporting Review.

COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

INDIA.

By the overland mail we are put in possession of our usual files from the different Presidencies, as well as many of our missing letters and papers per *Great Liverpool*.

Our dates are from Calcutta to Feb. 8th, Madras 14th, Bombay 15th, and Delhi to the 5th Feb.

The position which the hostile armies have for some time held is a curious one. Our troops are encamped along the banks, and not far from the Sutlej, in three divisions, five or six miles apart, extending from Ferozepore to nearly opposite Hurrecke Ghaut, about twenty-five miles higher up the river. On the opposite bank lies the main body of the Seikhs, 70,000 men with 70 guns, ready, as it appears, to dispute the passage of the river. Some skirmishing betwixt some of our advanced posts and small parties of the enemy who crossed the stream took place. Finally, it was found that a body of Seikhs had established themselves in a strongly-entrenched position on this side, right in front of and about a mile and a half distant from our force. These entrenchments formed a *tete du pont* to a bridge of boats which it defended from a direct attack; while, from the bridge being at the apex of a sharp bend of the river, it was secure from a flanking fire.

On the 19th January, Sir Harry Smith with about 8000 men, including two regiments of European cavalry and two of infantry, was detached for the relief of Loodianah by forming a junction with the force there. On the 21st, after a march of about twenty miles, and when fast approaching the end of their journey, the division suddenly came in front of a large body of Seikhs, about 30,000, at a place called Buddawal. It would appear that Sir H. Smith was entirely ignorant

of the enemy being in his neighbourhood, and their presence was first announced to him by a heavy fire of round shot and grape, which they opened upon the flank of the passing column. A rapid detour from the line of march was then made to get out of this destructive fire; and in executing this, the baggage and rear guard were exposed to the enemy, who rushed out and carried them off. Sir Harry, on the 28th, moved out to attack the enemy in their entrenched position at Buddawal; and, after a smart battle of two hours' duration, drove them from their guns and across the Sutlej at the point of the bayonet. The Seikhs in their flight left everything behind; all their guns (about sixty-five, it is said), camp, baggage, carriage, and stores falling into the hands of the victors. The loss on our side is said to have been "most trifling, the result considered."

The necessities of the time have induced the Governor-General to make considerable additions to the native army. In the first place, six more regiments (including those already reported) of irregular cavalry are to be raised, making in all 17 regiments of this class. Then three regiments of infantry are to be added to the Bombay Army, as the first instalment of a much-needed increase there. Now, orders are sent out for levying 10,000 men ostensibly for the purpose of filling up vacancies in the infantry regiments of the Bengal Army, but possibly, as is supposed, for the formation of new regiments, should permission be obtained from home for them. Besides these, six additional companies of native artillery are to be raised, with the same object. Moreover, eighteen infantry *dépôt* battalions and four artillery *dépôt* companies are to be raised by drafts from the army, the regiments from which the men are with-

drawn being allowed to fill their places with recruits, if able to do so.

By the last accounts, we learn that Rajah Goolaub-Singh has determined to take part with the Lahore Government. He has arrived at Lahore accompanied by about 20,000 men, and a number of his most trustworthy and confidential kinsmen and chiefs. The Rajah has written to the Sirkar that it was well the troops had been supplied by the Maharajah with means of carrying on the war, but that from the present time he would undertake to provide cash, ammunition, and food. He has brought immense quantities with him; —the number of bullocks in his camp is enormous — some say 800,000. This must either be a mistake, or the Rajah must have some sinister end in view. The Sikhs do not eat beef, and will not allow a cow or an ox to be even killed in their territories for the purpose of food. The Queen Mother seems to entertain a suspicion of the Rajah, as, on his deputing two Vakeels to announce his arrival within six miles of Lahore, she is said to have directed the Rajah to send his men towards Phulloor, and to come unattended to the presence. A letter from Loodianah of the 31st instant says that the Sikhs who ran away at the battle of Aliwal are assembling again by twos and threes at Phulloor. It is said they are greatly dejected, "holding their beards in their hands, and laying their heads on their knees."

Our latest letters from Upper Scinde state that the movement of troops towards the north was being continued.

The army under Sir Charles Napier was assembling fast at Roree, and was expected to consist of six batteries, two regiments of cavalry, three European regiments, and eight or nine native corps.

In Scinde, all was quiet. Sir Charles Napier had ordered a road to be made from Mittun Kote to Shikarpore. He was expected to arrive at Roree on the 9th or 10th of February. His plans are kept quite secret, and they will not, it is supposed, be made known until he enters the enemy's country.

Moulton is described as being a

strong place, having three forts one within the other; Lahore has, on the contrary, but trifling defences. There is an Englishman who has joined the camp at Roree, who has spent thirteen or fourteen years in the service of the Sikhs, and who lately made his escape from Lahore.

Amongst the rumours in circulation was one that the army was to move about the middle of last month from Roree towards Bhawalpore, where it was to cross the Sutlej and to move up the right bank of that river towards Lahore. A brigade of H. M. 17th regiment, the Bengal European regiment, one of cavalry, and one of native infantry were intended, it is said, to cross from Roree to Sukkur, and proceed on the right bank of the Indus in the direction of Mittun Kote.

PINANG.—The trade of the Settlement, it is believed, increased very materially during the past year; more especially that direct to England and America, and that from Arracan. The rapidly-increasing manufacture of sugar in Province Wellesley brought about the first; the demand for rice in the China market caused the last; and the American trade recovered its former importance owing to different circumstances. Until the commencement of 1845, the American vessels for some years back were in the habit of taking in their dead weight here or at Singapore, and of proceeding thereafter to Sumatra to obtain their cargoes of pepper, &c.; but the practice was not found either so convenient or profitable as filling up the same produce from this Settlement. The impossibility of negotiating bills at Sumatra, and the necessity, therefore, of taking money to pay for the produce; the premium in America upon the Carolus dollar, the only silver coin current in Sumatra; the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient number of these dollars in the Straits Settlements; the loss of interest and of time in providing the produce, and the wear and tear of the vessel, far more than counterbalanced the savings from the lower price at which the produce was purchased there. The native trade of Sumatra with this Settlement

was also considerably greater during 1845 than it was during the two or three previous years. The hostilities which existed for so many years between the States of Delhi, Sirdang, and various others, kept the country in a constant state of warfare, and so reduced its resources that the expense of war was at last found intolerable; and thus, during the past year, it was found more convenient for all parties to observe a more friendly understanding with each other; and, consequently, the native trade between this Settlement and the various ports of the west coast was carried on with more spirit, facility, and safety. Before the close of the present year, our trade with the Nicobars and Andamans will probably be on a more secure footing, by Settlements having been formed on the former by his Danish Majesty, and on the latter by the British; they will then afford friendly ports for vessels in distress, instead of being, as at present, occupied by naked savages, whose principal means of living is by piratical pursuits.

The Slave Trade in the Indian Archipelago.—We are concerned to learn, that the hateful practice of kidnapping and slave-dealing is carried on to such considerable extent in the islands of our neighbourhood, that nothing short of vigilance, and a well-directed force, will be able effectually to stem the evils that follow in the wake of traffic in human flesh. Something must be done, or the practice will extend itself, rendering its correction more difficult, until measures on a gigantic scale will be necessary for its suppression. We learn, from a very good source, that about a month ago several boats from Bally and Timoor arrived at Lingin with a number of children, who were disposed of for slaves. The number amounted to about thirty or forty in each boat, so that the aggregate must have been considerable. The plight in which the children were landed was distressing. Some were labouring under small-pox, others were suffering from cutaneous diseases. It is also stated, upon the same authority, that a boat arrived at Lingin from Pahaug

with a great number of slaves, that unhappily were not seen from the H. C. steamer *Diana*, when she proceeded to the latter place to recover persons known to have been taken there for sale.

CHINA.

OUR dates from Hong-kong are to the 1st of February. The following gentlemen have been appointed Justices of the Peace:—Hon. Frederick W. A. Bruce, Colonial Secretary; Adolphus Edward Shelley, Esq., Clerk of the Councils; Donald Matheson, Merchant; Gilbert Smith, Esq., Merchant; Angus Fletcher, Esq., Merchant; J. F. Edger, Esq., Merchant. The bench of unpaid Magistrates thus formed is certainly a boon conferred upon the Colony, as the power heretofore entrusted to the Stipendiary Magistrates was greater than usual, and placed the interests of a large portion of the community entirely at the mercy of the police.

Our relations with the Chinese Government are in an embarrassed state, owing to the determination of the Chinese authorities not to admit strangers within Canton. His Excellency, who has pledged himself to obtain the concession, has made a demand to Keying, the Chief Minister, to that effect. This minister appears to be sincere in coinciding with His Excellency's opinions, as the other ports are open to foreigners; but the mob of Canton, one of the most lawless in the world, seems to be instigated by evil wishes, and determined to oppose any innovation. But we trust that the prudent and energetic behaviour of Sir John Davis will have this matter quietly and satisfactorily arranged with the least degree of unpleasantness.

At the land sale, Dec. 13, as compared with former sales, the bidding was not spirited; though of fifty-six lots offered, forty-four were sold, chiefly to Chinese, at a trifling advance upon the upset price. The sale will add about £650 to the revenue, provided the leases are all taken up and the

ground built upon, which we think doubtful, so far as building is concerned, as we apprehend that many of the water-frontage lots were purchased by speculators.—*Friend of China.*

Rear-Admiral Sir Thomas Cochrane has visited the Island of Formosa, in H. M. steam-vessel *Vixen*, on purpose to ascertain whether coal was to be found on the island. At the distance of a few miles from the shore there is coal, said to be of an excellent quality, of which the Rear Admiral obtained a supply at a moderate price. The Rear-Admiral has certainly made a most important discovery—or rather settled a question of which there were some doubts—and it is to be hoped that his services will be turned to good account. An abundant supply of good coal is now of the greatest consequence both to H. M. steam navy and the mercantile steam vessels running, or about to run, to and from China. If coal can be laid down in Hongkong—and it is said that it can—for 2 dollars a ton, the saving to steam vessels employed in China will be immense. It will at once remove the great drawback upon steam navigation on the coast and the Canton river, and be in the highest degree beneficial to the foreign commercial interests of China.

The last instalment of the indemnity money has been paid; and, according to treaty, Chusan will require to be evacuated. It is possible that Sir John Davis may determine to retain the island until the question of opening Canton has been settled, and any other arrangements rendered necessary for the protection of commerce satisfactorily adjusted. Whatever differences of opinion there may be on the subject elsewhere, there is but one among Englishmen in China—at least so far as our personal observation extends—and that is, that Great Britain cannot retain Chusan except at a sacrifice of national faith.

AUSTRALASIA.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—We have passengers from Sydney to the 24th October, from Port Phillip to the 11th October,

and from Portland, Maitland, and Parramatta, to corresponding dates.

The revenue for the quarter ending the 30th Sept., 1845, shows an increase on the corresponding quarter of the preceding year to the amount of above 25 per cent., or £16,862; the corresponding quarter for 1844 being £64,182, and that of the quarter just expired £81,044.

Edward Curr, Esq., had been elected a Member of the Legislative Council for the District of Port Phillip, *vice* Benjamin Boyd, Esq., resigned.

The great necessity for immigration may be perceived from the following resolutions of Dr. Nicholson, which have been carried in the Legislative Council:—

1. That it appears to this Council that there is throughout the Colony at the present moment, a very inadequate supply of labour for pastoral and agricultural purposes, and that this deficiency is soon likely to be felt to a still greater extent; and that the effects, both immediate and prospective, of this deficiency must be, to retard the general prosperity of the Colony, and, by an increase in the rate of wages, materially to affect the production of its staple export, wool.

2. That, in the opinion of this Council, an immigration of 12,500 persons annually is indispensable, to meet the wants of the Colony.

3. That for any loan which Her Majesty's Government may think fit to sanction for purposes of immigration, ample security exists in the Crown Land Revenue; that such Revenue would, if faithfully and economically applied, afford adequate means for paying the interest of such loan, and also provide a sinking fund for its gradual extinction.

A new Settlement is about to be formed in North Australia. It is proposed to detach from New South Wales so much of that Colony as lies to the north of the 26th degree of South latitude. Lieut.-Col. Barney, R.E., has been appointed Superintendent, and Mr. W. W. Billiard, of Budleigh, Salterton, Devon, Resident Magistrate of the proposed Colony.

A meeting took place at Sydney on the 6th October, to memorialise the Home Government to admit Australian corn and flour upon the same terms as the Canadian.

Amongst the grievances complained of in the Colony, the following are prominently set forth:—

1. The arbitrary interference and refusal of the Home Government to allow our Legislature to vote any more money for the purchase of wheat, when at a very low price, for the purpose of storing it in Siloes, on the plea of general principles of free trade not applicable to this Colony, and of which the Colonists are the best judges.

2. The arbitrary threat of interference with our internal Post-office arrangements.

3. The arbitrary interference with our control of the Customs Department.

4. The arbitrary interference and refusal to sanction a new Lien on Wool Act, on principles of which the Colonists are as good judges as the Home Government.

5. The unjust refusal to pay the arrears due the Colony for maintaining the general police, arising from the delinquencies of convicts; and to pay a proportion of them for the future.

The whole of the new country lying towards the Glenelg, which is available for stock, is now occupied. The blacks have been lately very quiet, and committed no further aggressions.

New Article of Trade.—A late number of the *Sydney Herald* contains the following paragraph, which may be a profitable hint to some of our speculating capitalists: *Beche-de-Mer*. On the coasts of the islands to the northward of New Holland there is a sea slug, known in commerce as *beche-de-mer*, which is extensively used in China, and, M'Culloch informs us, realises from £25 to £150 a ton, according to variety and cure. The Dutch merchants at Batavia and the English at the Mauritius have, it is said, entered into the *beche-de-mer* trade; and our object in now writing is to ask, whether we have the capital (the amount required cannot be large) and the skill

and enterprise to fit out a couple of vessels from Sydney, and give the speculation a trial? Sydney must become the centre of the trade between the Australian and Polynesian Settlements and China, in return for the large quantities of tea we are constantly importing. It strikes us that it would be a trade likely to be beneficial to both countries. We shall be glad to hear that this hint has been taken advantage of.—*Portland Gazette*.

At a meeting held at Melbourne for the purpose of petitioning Parliament to remove the restrictions upon the importation of Australian wheat into England, it was resolved unanimously,—

1. That this meeting deeply regrets that Parliament has refused to sanction the admission into Great Britain of grain, the growth of the Australian Colonies, on the same terms as that of Canada.

2. That the inhabitants of this Colony, if less numerous and more distant than those of Canada, are equally with them loyal British subjects, and know of nothing in which their claims on the British Empire are inferior to those of Canada.

3. That the distance of these Colonies from any foreign country producing corn is a complete protection against smuggling; whilst the expense of conveyance to Great Britain, of about twenty shillings per quarter, is an effectual and permanent protection against any injurious competition with the British grower.

4. That to burthen the admission of the corn of this Colony with a duty which is generally prohibitive, has the effect of confining the producers' market to the home consumption of the Colonies only, from which has arisen such fluctuations of price as from two hundred shillings per quarter of wheat in 1839, to eighteen shillings per quarter at the commencement of the present year.

5. That Port Phillip, though the remote dependency of another Colony, is a self-established and self-supporting Colony of 25,000 inhabitants, and claims peculiar consideration from the British Par-

liament, on the ground of never having cost the British people or the elder Colony, either directly or indirectly, a single shilling.

6. That Port Phillip, though only established as a dependency of the British Crown ten years ago, has expended, in removing unemployed labour from Great Britain to these Colonies, the sum of nearly half a million sterling.

7. That the minimum price of Crown Lands in Canada varies from three shillings and threepence halfpenny per acre to six shillings and sevenpence only, whilst no Crown Lands in this Colony can be acquired under a minimum price of twenty shillings per acre.

8. That a British tax on the admission of corn from this Colony militates against every object which it is the policy of the British Government to advance in the Colony, namely—against the sale of Crown Lands, and the consequent emigration from Great Britain, by which the poor rates are diminished and the market for her manufactures extended; against the concentration of population in this Colony, with the accompanying advancement of civilisation, domestication, morality, and religious worship; and against the production by a British Colony, of the raw material of one of the largest branches of British manufactures, viz. wool.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—We have no later dates from this Province than those given in our last number.

The Tatiarra Country.—This country has been partially traversed at last by two different parties—by Messrs. John Scott and Loudon McLeod, from the Adelaide side, who penetrated seventy or eighty miles to the eastward from the Murray, and arrived at a fine country, studded with gum trees and covered with excellent grass. They found also some fresh-water lakes, one of them two or three miles in circumference. Two gentlemen, named Hogg and McKinnon, nearly at the same time, crossed the same country *en route* from the neighbourhood of Lake Hindmarsh. They say it is the finest sheep country they have seen in the Colonies. There may be errors in the above statement, as it is chiefly from hearsay, but the

main facts may be relied on. Messrs. Scott have taken runs.—*South Australian*

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—We have Hobart Town papers to Oct. 12, and Launceston Journals to the 1st.

Sir Eadley Wilmot had prorogued the Legislative Council for two months; we have not read his closing speech, but we gather that it was for the purpose of allowing time for explanations respecting the proposed incorporation of Hobart Town and Launceston. The notorious Wedgewood, alias Jackey Jackey, had been captured, and as he had committed no capital offences during his last bushranging tour, would most probably be sent to Norfolk Island, where it is to be hoped he will in future be kept.

We cannot refrain from extracting the following statement, by one who was born and holds property in the Colony, and who appeared recently in the *Times* :—

Van Diemen's Land was, in 1840, one of the most prosperous of England's numerous Colonies; commerce and agriculture flourished, and our prospects were the brightest. The amount of our exports was nearly a million, and of our imports little less. The stigma of being a convict Colony was also removed, and we looked forward to the time we judged near at hand, when there would be none but free persons in the island. We were, by Sir J. Franklin and other governors, confessed to be a moral and loyal people, equally so with any portion of the British empire. Within these last four years a sad reverse has taken place. Van Diemen's Land has been doomed to be the moral pest-house of Great Britain and her Colonies. As many as 22,256 convicts have arrived between January, 1841, and December, 1844. The effect of such an influx of crime amongst a population of about 40,000 can be readily imagined. The value of property has decreased at least one-half, and the insolvency of nearly the whole of the respectable part of the community has followed. Additional taxation is imposed, and a public debt of £25,000 contracted. Added to this, the

increase of crime is so great that even personal security is not felt. Are these, then, just rewards to those industrious and respectable families, who, tempted by advantages held out to them by the British Government, have left their native land, and struggle hard any longer to obtain a competency? Unless convict immigration is discontinued forthwith, Van Diemen's Land is inevitably ruined. There are many parts of New Holland well suited for penal Colonies; but Lord Stanley, in his wisdom, has thought fit to select our island, deeming it advantageous in situation and climate. It is a pity that it should be left to the indiscretion of any one man to so fatally injure a Colony. I cannot help thinking that it would be wise if the management of Colonial affairs were entrusted to a *board composed of gentlemen who have had great Colonial experience, acquired either as governors or otherwise.* The system of Colonial mismanagement has within these last few years been notorious; instances of its effects are seen in Van Diemen's Land, New South Wales, New Zealand, and the Cape. I am sorry we are not more powerfully represented in Parliament; but still, as a part of the British empire, we demand justice.

NEW ZEALAND.—We are in possession of papers direct from the Colony, from Auckland to the 23rd Nov., and from Wellington to the 21st Sept.

The New Lieut.-Governor, Captain Geo. Grey, arrived at Auckland on the 17th Nov., and assumed the government.

Everything appears tranquil in the Bay of Islands. A six months' truce had been agreed upon between Her Majesty's forces and Kawiti, in order that he might plant his potatoes and strengthen his fortifications. The volunteers and part of the 96th regt. had returned to Auckland, and the 99th were to embark for Sydney. The laborious works intended for the demolition of the stronghold of the rebels have been abandoned. Waimate is also deserted, and the entire military force is now resident in the ruins of

Kororarika, to execute the stupendous enterprise of re-establishing the British flag *staff*. It is said that Kororarika is to be fortified, but without better information than we possess we are unable even to conjecture what may be the purport that could prompt the abandonment of the first design, viz. the punishment of the rebels and murderers, in favour of the present scheme of keeping "watch and ward" over a heap of smouldering ashes.—*Auckland Times.*

A large additional military force was expected from Sydney, so that it is clear that Sir M. O'Connell and Sir George Gipps have no idea of the inglorious peace which the Colony seems to have settled down into.

A native war, which is likely to be very obstinate and sanguinary, has broken out between two tribes at Manukau; they are said to muster two thousand strong on one side, and fifteen hundred on the other. The well-known chiefs Jabez Bunting and Waiteri are engaged in this quarrel. Waiteri was in possession of eight horses, which were seized and destroyed by his foes on Tuesday night last. The interminable question of disputed territory is the cause of this quarrel; one party having felled a large tree and converted it into a canoe, their opponents claimed it, as having been cut within their boundary, and hereupon the rupture arose. Both parties are thoroughly armed, and have abundant stores of powder and lead.

It has been fully ascertained that the native chief Noble, with seven hundred fighting men fully armed, has joined the standard of Heki and Kawiti.—*Ibid.*

The *Nelson Examiner* contains an account of the meeting to consider Capt. Fitz Roy's answer to the presentment of the Grand Jury of that Settlement, which appears to have excited a good deal of indignation. There is also a protest addressed to the Police Magistrate signed by 25 of the principal dealers and farmers, expressing their determination of refusing to take debentures in payment for their goods or produce.

F. Marshall, Esq., of Nelson, has been gazetted Police Magistrate of Akaroa, in the place of C. B. Robinson, Esq.; but doubts are entertained of his accepting the appointment, as it is reported he intends returning to England.

We have been not a little surprised lately at seeing some genuine documents of the Church Missionary Society to the following, or to an equivalent, effect:—

Mr. P.—
Bought of the Church Missionary Society.
1 Cwt. Flour.....
3 Ditto Biscuit.....
1 Barrel Beef
3 Gallons Brandy ...
2 Ditto Rum.....
1 Dozen Spades

£

We shall return to this subject. We pledge ourselves to prove the practice, startling as it may appear at the present moment; but that monopoly of trade has been the chief object of the missionaries, we have no more doubt than we have of our own existence. *Hinc ille lachryma*; hence our present disasters.—*Auckland Times*.

A private letter from the Bay of Islands, dated October 6, 1845, contains the following terms, which, it is stated, are not yet promulgated, as the conditions on which the Governor will consent to a general peace:—"1. The treaty of Waitangi to be sacred.—2. The British colours to be sacred.—3. All plunder now in the possession of the natives to be forthwith restored.—4. The following places to be given up to the Queen, and to remain unoccupied by any one until the decision of Her Majesty be signified: Ports of Mave, Ohaiwar, Taiaonia, Wangai, Kofo, Kaipatitu, and Waikau.—5. Hostilities to cease entirely between all chiefs and tribes now in arms with or against the Government.—R. Fitz Roy, Governor."

Heki had rejected the terms proposed by Captain Fitz Roy; and Governor Grey, being apprised of this fact on his arrival at Auckland, expressed his determination to proceed forthwith to the Bay of Islands. Part of the

troops that had been ordered from Sydney had arrived, and the remainder were hourly expected. The whole force of infantry then at the disposal of the Governor would amount to 1,500 men, with 12 guns, some of which are howitzers, and some mortars have also been forwarded from Sydney. In addition to the land force, there were six ships of war; namely, the *Osprey*, *Racehorse*, *Hazard*, *North Star*, and *Dædalus*, and the Hon. Company's sloop *Elphinstone*. No doubts are now entertained but that the means were sufficient to bring Heki to his senses, and his subjection, it was anticipated, would have a salutary influence on the other tribes that had manifested symptoms of hostility. Considerable ebullition of feeling was manifested at Nelson, on the recall of Capt. Fitz Roy being announced; but the more sober-minded people give him full credit for the perfect purity of his intentions, and appear duly sensible of the great difficulties he had to encounter, shackled as he was with his instructions from home.

The papers contain several statistical tables, exhibiting the progress of the Colony.

The value of exports was as follows:—

	1843.	1844.
Auckland.....	£14,963.....	£28,150
Wellington	29,645.....	14,988
Nelson	504.....	994

In 1845, the Customs Revenue, from April to July, was as follows:—

Auckland	£334
Wellington	133
Nelson.....	114

And from July to Oct, the Customs Revenue for Auckland was £2,266.

In the same year, the value of exports and imports, from April to July, was as follows:—

	Auckland.	Wellington.	Nelson.
Exports...	£5,794.....	£1,802.....	£176
Imports...	6,732.....	9,633.....	233

And from July to October the exports from Auckland were £7,131, and the imports £19,050.

MAURITIUS.

We have our regular files of the newspapers of this island to the 29th

Dec. They mention that the Government of that Colony is about to turn to account the fertile pasturages of the neglected island of Rodriguez, in order to obtain a supply of cattle, which has hitherto been obtained from Madagascar. Persons are invited by the Government to make tenders for the occupation of land there.

Mr. J. Corby had been charged by the Government to explore the above-mentioned island, and to make a report on its resources, particularly as regards animals, provisions, &c. For more reasons than one our Government should direct their attention to their Dependencies, and not leave them in the comparative state of abandon in which they now are.

A report on the sugar cultivation of Mauritius states that the crop is not so large as was expected from the favourable seasons and the increase of labourers. Still complaint is made that some cane-fields remain uncut for want of hands. The total quantity of sugar shipped to the 15th December, is 44,500,000 pounds against 38,419,420 pounds in 1844. The coming crop is not expected to be quite so good as the last, on account of heavy rains. Rice had fallen to 3 Sp. dolrs. 40 per bag, the stock having increased by reason of numerous arrivals to 80,940 bags, and a further reduction is expected.

The following article in refutation of some glaring mistatements published some time since in the *Morning Chronicle* we readily give insertion to:—

Whenever we see errors that concern our Colony propagated, wherever it be, we always consider it a duty incumbent on us to refute them, more especially on a question so important as that of immigration, as it is not England alone that is watching us; India is looking on, the West Indies are deeply interested, the French Colonies are anxious to see the working of the great principle of free labour in this Colony. It is, then, for these reasons, that we are anxious to return to the extract taken from the *Morning Chronicle* and inserted in the last number of our journal. We perfectly agree with the writer of that article, that Mauritius enjoys ad-

vantages over the West Indies for the introduction of labour, from its proximity to India, its mild climate, and the facility of procuring a suitable diet. But when he tries to prove that immigration has failed here, because in 1835 27,000 tons of sugar were exported from hence, and in 1844 only the same quantity, after an introduction of *one hundred thousand labourers*, we pity his ignorance of facts, and condemn his sophistical reasoning.

In 1835 there were 45,000 effective labourers at work under a discipline very different to that which now exists; the canes that were planted were cut, and not obliged to be left to rot in the fields; the repousses were cleaned, other canes were planted, and the absentees were very few. A planter who employed 100 men could depend on 2,500 days' work in the month. It is easy to see, then, that it was not difficult to make 27,000 tons of sugar in 1835. As for the quantity exported in 1844, which is fixed at the same figure, this is a complete error, for, from what we learn from authentic documents, the exports of sugar for that year from January to December were, nearly 40,000 tons; this is a great difference. But, even admitting that the quantity exported had not exceeded 27,000 tons, it would not have been astonishing under the present system of disorder, irregularity, and misgovernment. For how many men have we at present employed on our sugar-estates? Here we must have recourse to the Report of the Immigration Committee, that precious document which, if it had come to the hands of the writer in the *Morning Chronicle*, we are sure he would never have committed such gross errors as he has in the article in question. Therein we find that our introduction of Indians from 1834 to 1844 did not exceed 65,000, and that the actual number of the whole of the labourers now employed, after deduction for deaths, returned, absentees, &c., does not exceed 25,000, which the Report considers scarcely equal to the work of 20,000 apprentices. Therefore the 100,000 men the *Morning Chronicle* mentions are dwindled down to one-

fifth. The estimation of the sugar exported this year is equally as exact as that of the quantity of men. "It is true," says the writer in question, "that in the present year it is expected to reach 35,000 tons;" but for us the quantity is no longer doubtful, the year being within a few days of its end, and we may assert without risk, that our exportation will pass 45,000 tons.—*The Mauritian Dec. 29.*

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We have papers from Cape Town to the 25th Jan., Graham's Town to the 14th, and Port Natal to the end of December.

Mr. West, the new Lieut.-Governor, had arrived at Port Natal and assumed his functions.

A subscription had been set on foot in the town of Graaf Rennet, to erect an Episcopal Church in that place, to be called St. James's Church, and £450 had been already subscribed for the purpose.

The new road over the Cape Downs commencing at Erste River and terminating at Montague Bridge, was opened in due form on the 24th Dec.

Value of Imports at Port Elizabeth for the quarter ending 10th October, 1845:—

Goods entered for Colonial consumption	£32198
Ditto to be warehoused.....	2060
Total.....	£34958

Statement of Exports, distinguishing coasting transactions and the names of articles being staples of this Colony:—

DIRECT.		
Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Aloes.....	lbs. 62450	699
Beef.....	casks 552	1349
Butter.....	lbs. 29614	1352
Candles.....	" 625	84
Gum.....	" 349280	5935
Hides.....	pcs. 14125	6513
Horns.....	" 11066	145
Ivory.....	lbs. 4109	800
Skins, Goat & Sheep...pcs.	28856	2904
Tallow.....	lbs. 37769	595
Wool.....	" 533428	28930
Other articles.....		4007
Total Colonial.....		53813
Not Colonial.....		380
Total.....		53693

By the returns of the exports for the quarter ending Oct. 10th ult., we find

that the total increase of exports over the corresponding quarter of last year is in value £29,803. We find, also, that the direct exports are more than doubled, being for the quarter ending October, 1844, only £24,528, while for the quarter just ended they are £53,693. In looking over the several articles we find that the great increase is still on wool, the quantity exported during the last quarter exceeding that of the corresponding quarter in 1844 by not less than 204,604lbs., or in value £12,377. The article of gum has also during the past year become a very considerable export. It has increased from 10,004lbs., or in value £80, to 349,280lbs., or in the value £5,935.

The following is the number and tonnage of vessels for the quarter ending 10th October, 1844.

INWARDS.		OUTWARDS.	
Ships.	Tons.	Ships.	Tons.
Direct.....18	2764	23	4220
Coastwise 22	4102	12	2295
40	6866	35	6515

—*Eastern Province Herald.*

WEST INDIES.

HONDURAS. — A public, or rather legislative, meeting has been held at Belize. The proceedings consisted of the adoption of regulations for the future government of the grammar school—the establishment of a savings' bank, to be placed under the management of the Public Treasurer—the future control of the Post-Office by Her Majesty's Postmaster General—regulations for the better protection of the revenue—and the grant of £1,000 currency for securing a better supply of water to the inhabitants. Some of these measures were proposed in a message by Colonel Fancourt, the superintendent of the Settlement. John Waldron Wright, Esq., has been appointed agent for the Settlement in England.

A special public meeting was held at Belize on the 12th January, for taking into consideration a bill for abolishing the offices of unremunerated magistrates, and for supplying the vacancies occasioned in various departments by such abolition. The meeting

adjourned until the 14th, when it reassembled, and after a warm debate the bill was ordered to be laid on the table for six months—there being for the measure 11, against it 14.

ST. LUCIA. — *The Crops.*—The last shipment of sugar, the produce of 1845, having been made, or very nearly so, we proceed to give our usual comparative statement of the Island Exports for a series of years. It will be seen, from the annexed table, that, notwithstanding the very unseasonable weather against which our planters have had to contend at different stages of this crop, the quantity of sugar exported this year falls nothing short of that shipped last year.

Quantity of Produce Exported from St. Lucia in each of the last Ten Years, as shown by the Accounts at the Custom-house at Castries.

	SUGAR.		MOLASSES.		RUM.		COFFEY.		COCOA.		LOGWOOD.	
	lbs.	tr.	br.	tr.	br.	tr.	br.	tr.	br.	tr.	br.	tr.
1836	28,548	488	911	938	57	72	144	305	7	954	223	223
1837	38,555	696	1074	752	45	13	30	321	36	7	954	136
1838	37,099	764	978	988	153	92	307	249	1	15	946	103
1839	36,799	599	1161	1293	159	53	97	2247	1	15	1135	221
1840	25,069	216	759	1077	129	175	1187	1563	2	15	1106	196
1841	33,566	410	1673	1077	123	27	147	980	6	334	457	131
1842	45,500	463	1702	1022	102	144	165	1078	1	27	1092	125
1843	41,322	328	2020	1356	85	11	4	1016	1	6	1561	49
1844	50,400	298	1732	1219	159		51	1229		6	1466	45
1845	50,338	273	1930	1015			47	1178		13	959	68

From the Treasurer's Office, where the export duties on the above articles are paid, we have the quantities stated by weight and measure as follows, shipped from 1st Jan. to 21st inst., viz.—Sugar, 6,781,225 lbs.; Molasses, 998

punch.; Rum, 153 punch.; Coffee, 41,764 lbs.; Cocoa, 77,987 lbs.; Logwood, 68½ tons; Charcoal, 47 barrels; Firewood, 258 cords; 489 Hides.

Return of Colonial Produce, on which Export Duty has been paid into the Treasury, during the six years from 1844 to 1845, both inclusive.

	Sugar.		Coffee.	
	lbs.	...	lbs.	...
1840	3,683,180	...	303,820	...
1841	4,677,350	...	67,251	...
1842	6,405,365	...	144,441	...
1843	5,065,195	...	26,795	...
1844	6,450,012	...	58,634	...
1845	6,781,225	...	41,764	...
	Cocoa.		Rum.	
	lbs.	...	gallons.	...
1840	82,293	...	9,900	...
1841	78,225	...	10,900	...
1842	47,625	...	9,900	...
1843	41,169	...	18,000	...
1844	65,667	...	12,240	...
1845	77,977	...	15,500	...
	Molasses.		Logwood.	
	gallons.	...	tons.	...
1840	73,200	...	206½	...
1841	103,800	...	132½	...
1842	127,600	...	114	...
1843	112,340	...	28	...
1844	101,700	...	40½	...
1845	99,850	...	68½	...
	Charcoal.		Hides.	
	brls.	...	...	...
1843	117	...	302	...
1844	6½	...	704	...
1845	47	...	489	...
	Firewood.		Firewood.	
	brls.	...	cords.	...
1843	117	...	302	...
1844	6½	...	704	...
1845	47	...	489	...

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

CANADA.—The announcement of the appointment of Lord Cathcart as Governor-General of British North America had been received. The *Montreal Herald* adds:—"Under ordinary circumstances, we might be inclined to doubt the policy of uniting in one person the powers and duties of civil governor and commander of the forces in these important Possessions; but, looking at the present aspect of our foreign relations, we cordially concur in the wisdom of the appointment."

The same mail brought intelligence to His Excellency Sir William Colebrooke, Lieutenant-Governor of New Brunswick, that his successor might be expected out in the first April steamer. Sir William's period of five years will expire in April, he having arrived in this Province in 1841. We have not heard the name of the new Governor, but understand that he is to be a military man.

It is also said that Sir Neil Douglas is to succeed Lord Falkland in the Government of Nova Scotia. The Halifax papers are silent on the subject, but we think the report is correct. Thus the civil government in all these Colonies will be administered by military Governors.

NOVA SCOTIA (Halifax).—From our own Correspondent.—Our Legislature is now in Session, and has proceeded in the despatch of public business.

A question has arisen respecting arrears, amounting to nearly £8,000 currency, due to certain public officers, who have hitherto been paid out of the casual and territorial revenues of the Crown in this Province. These arrears the British Government refuses to pay, "because," says Lord Stanley, "they were incurred for services performed to Nova Scotia." On the other hand, the majority of our House of Assembly have always said, and I believe are still disposed to say, "We deny the debt. It is the result of a compact to which we were not—nay, to which we refused to become parties. We again and again offered, in exchange for these revenues, as ample a Civil List as the resources of the Provinces could afford; but our propositions were rejected. Let those, therefore, who undertook the responsibility, look to it. We are still willing to vote the Civil List agreed to last year; but certainly will not, at the same time, pay a debt which we never contracted." The discussion of this exciting question was, however, rather unexpectedly brought to a close at an early period of the second day. In the course of the first day's debate, Mr. Howe, who, if not the ostensible leader of the opposition, is at all events the most formidable opponent of our Provincial administration, objected to the consideration of the question, under existing circumstances, on the ground that the application of the inhabitants of Cape Breton for a "Repeal of the Union" between that Island and the Province of Nova Scotia was still before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council; and that, should the decree of that tribunal sever the existing con-

nextion, the aspect of the whole question would be materially altered, nearly two-fifths of these casual and territorial revenues being derived from the rivers and Crown-lands of that portion of the Province. This objection our Provincial Premier, Mr. Attorney-General Johnston, denounced as a mere evasion—a trick of special pleading; but at the commencement of the proceedings next morning, "a change came o'er the spirit of his dream," for one of the Government adherents, a Mr. Smith, moved to postpone the consideration of the question, on the very grounds previously alleged by Mr. Howe, which motion was agreed to without a dissenting voice. The Cape Breton difficulty was thus the ostensible cause of the miscarriage of this Government measure; but the real cause is believed, and not without reason, to be the conviction of our Executive, that a majority would not be found to carry the measure—that an unexpected defection had taken place among those who had hitherto been their supporters through thick and thin. This seems apparent from the alteration of the Attorney-General's tone between the Wednesday evening, when he taunted the opposition with special pleading, and Tuesday morning, when he was compelled, almost without the show of resistance, to accede to the measure he had denounced the evening before; and that, too, on the motion of one of his own adherents, who, at the same time, candidly stated, that even were the Cape Breton question settled, he was not prepared to vote for the payment of the arrears. The fact of the matter I believe to be, that the present being the last Session of the present House of Assembly, many members are aware that, from the unpopularity of the measure, they need not again attempt to face their constituents at the hustings should they vote for it; and this, were the truth fully known, would, I believe, be found to be the true cause of the shelving of the measure for the present.

The only other important measure yet brought forward, if we except that for the relief of sufferers from the

potato crop, which produced no collision, was the submitting of a series of resolutions in favour of the "Halifax and Quebec Railway," by Mr. George R. Young, the Solicitor to the promoters of the undertaking in London. The consideration of this subject, however, has also been deferred for the present, waiting the receipt of some despatches from the Colonial Office.

to overturn in the Cabinet at home.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Governor had appointed the Hon. Geo. Shore,

Hugh Johnston, Edward B. Chandler, Robert L. Hager, and Chas. J. Peters, provisionally members of the Executive Council.

The Speech of His Excellency, at the opening of the Legislative Session, refers to the potato blight as producing serious inconvenience in some districts, and expresses a hope that the harvest being otherwise favourable, and from the prospect of continued employment for the people, the distress apprehended may in a great measure be arrested. He also alludes favourably to the interests of the fisheries, and other matters.

BIRTHS, 'MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

At Government House, St. Vincent, on the 27th January, the lady of His Excellency Sir John Campbell, Bart., of a daughter.

At St. George's, Grenada, the lady of the Hon. W. D. Davis, H. M. Attorney-General, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At St. James's Cathedral, Toronto, on the 14th Feb., by the Rev. John McCaul, LL.D., Principal of King's College, Toronto, William Ramsay, Esq. A.M., Barrister-at-law, eldest son of Robert Ramsay, Esq. of Sligo, Ireland, to Frances, eldest daughter of Captain Hugh Eccles, late of Her Majesty's 61st regiment.

At the Station of M. Nicholson, Esq., River Hopkins, Port Phillip, on the 24th September, James Graham, Esq. of Melbourne, to Mary Alleyne, youngest daughter of the late Francis Cobham, Esq. of Barbados.

At Nassau, New Providence, Bahamas, on the 5th February, by the Rev. E. J. Rogers, Garrison Chaplain, Lieut. James Francis Birch, 3rd W.I. regt. and Fort Adjutant, to Juliana Mary, eldest daughter of the Hon. John Grant Anderson, Receiver-General and Treasurer of the Colony.

At St. James's Church, Kingston, Canada West, on the 3d Feb., Arthur A. Farmer, Esq. of Huntingford, near Woodstock, Canada West, second son of the late W. M. Farmer, Esq. of Nonsuch Park, in the County of Surrey, England, to Louise Emily, daughter of the Hon. P. B. de Blaquiere, and niece of General the Right Hon. Lord de Blaquiere.

DEATHS.

At Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 28th Jan., the Hon. S. G. W. Arnhild, Master of the

Rolls and Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty, aged 67.

On the 23rd January, at Simcoe, Talbot District, Canada, of a rapid decline, William Campbell Loring, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, eldest son of Colonel Loring, and grandson of the late Sir William Campbell, Chief Justice of the Province of Upper Canada.

At Grenada, on the 5th February, after giving birth to a son, the lady of W. A. Horne, Esq., leaving a young family of six children. Mrs. Horne was the third daughter of O. Rowsley, Esq., Colonial Secretary.

On his passage home, on board the "Funchal," off Madeira, on the 19th Feb., His Excellency W. Ferguson, Esq., Governor of Sierra Leone and its Dependencies. The deceased gentleman was a member of the Army Medical Staff, and had only received the appointment a few months.

At Niagara, on the 17th Dec., Lieut.-Col. Elliot, K.H., Commanding the Royal Canadian Rifle Regiment, and Colonel Commanding the Niagara Frontier, aged 56.

At Northampton, Charleton County, New Brunswick, on the 20th Dec., Mrs. Hetty Campbell, at the advanced age of 102. Mrs. Campbell removed to New Brunswick from Windsor, N. S., immediately after the Revolutionary War, and at her death left the following descendants: ten children, sixty grandchildren, two hundred and eighty-three great-grandchildren, and fifty-seven great-great-grandchildren—making a total of 410 descendants.

At Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, on the 17th Dec., at the advanced age of 87, John Frederick Holland, Esq., late Barrack-master and Ordnance Store-keeper of that Island. The deceased was the eldest son of the late Samuel Holland, Esq., Surveyor-General of Canada.

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If above that weight, at the usual rate per cubic foot, as charged for measurement goods. Packages shipped and cleared inwards. In all cases Messrs. S. & W. request to be advised of the contents and value of Goods sent for shipment, in order that they may be cleared at the Customs.

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REVIEWS.

Hunt's Merchant's Magazine, for May and June. New York: Freeman Hunt.

THESE numbers of our esteemed contemporary are as fruitful and interesting in sterling papers as preceding ones, and the commercial and useful character of the publication is well sustained. For valuable statistics, sound arguments in support of commercial principles, and carefully-reported mercantile law cases, we invariably turn to the series of Hunt's Magazine on our book-shelves, as the best authority extant. Less adapted to the wants and tastes of the general reader for information on foreign countries, Hunt's Magazine is yet superior to our COLONIAL in intrinsic merit, as a purely commercial organ, its value, like good wine, increasing with its age.

We find a return given in its pages of the Sugar Crop of the State of Louisiana for 1845, from which we deduce the following summary:—

Number of Sugar Planters in 25 parishes	2077
“ Sugar Houses do.	1240
Steam Power	630
Horse Power	610
Hogsheads of Sugar	186,650
1000 lbs. net.	207,337,000

In 1844 the number of hogsheads was 191,324, and of pounds 204,913,000. It should be remarked, however, that in the above estimate of the crop for 1844, the Cistern sugar was excluded, while that of this season is included. The Molasses crop of last year was estimated by the same authority at 9,000,000 gallons.

Papers relative to Constitutional Reform in British Guiana.

WE received, by the last West India Packet, a pamphlet from the Colony on this important subject, which has been agitated unsuccessfully for so many years, and which, now that the matter has been brought prominently before the Secretary of State for the Colonies and the Queen in Council, may probably receive some attention. The death of Sir Michael M'Turk prevented his carrying to maturity the admirable draft project for political reform of which he gave notice. The Petition to the Queen prays Her Majesty to accord to her most loyal and faithful subjects of British Guiana a share in the advantages which others her subjects in other portions of the British Empire enjoy, and for this purpose to abolish the whole of the existing legislative institutions of the Province, and to substitute in lieu of them a form of government based on Direct Popular Representation, comprehending a Council and House of Assembly, to legislate under the authority of the Crown, and similar to what has long prevailed, and now prevails, in the chartered Colonies of Jamaica, Barbados, Antigua, and St. Christopher's, with such modifications as local circumstances may require. The Petition is signed by two thousand persons, a large proportion of them the owners of land and tenements in town and country.

In the address to Mr. Secretary Gladstone, Mr. Haynes, the Mayor of Georgetown, and the chairman of the public meetings, says,—

To you, Sir, the Political Constitution of British Guiana is familiar, and you cannot fail to notice how repugnant it is to the most valued principles of British freedom. You will also have been informed, through the usual channel, that the Court of Policy is now engaged in the task of exactly assimilating the Criminal Law of the Province to that of England; an assimilation which introduces provisions so stringent, that we

treble to contemplate their effects upon society, if they be not accompanied with the checks of Direct Popular Representation---an appeal, under proper regulations, from summary convictions, and Trial by Jury in all cases. It cannot be the purpose of a benignant monarch, in this enlightened day, to permit to be copied from the English Statute-book every punitive and coercive provision, and at the same time omit the introduction of those privileges and rights which are the glory of the mother-country, and under which she has attained to her proud pre-eminence among empires. We are no revolutionists, but only seek to obtain what has been found to be safe and beneficial elsewhere, a direct control in the enactment of the laws of the land, the levying of taxation, and the appropriation of the public money.

We shall probably return to this subject again.

The St. Vincent Almanac for 1846. pp. 102. St. Vincent: John Drape.

THIS little pocket Almanac has now been published by Mr. Drape for several years, and is a most useful local compendium, comprising a variety of commercial, political, and statistical information---Lists of the Legislative, Military, Civil and Ecclesiastical Establishments of the island, and furnishing abstracts of the principal laws of the island, and a summary of the chief local and general events of the past year. Some very valuable statistical returns of the population, shipping, imports and exports, &c., for a series of years are also furnished, which are useful for occasional reference. The nature of the climate may be ascertained at a glance from an abstract of the average range of the thermometer, and the state of the pluviometer in each month for six or seven years past---a very useful feature, and one which we should like to see more frequently attended to in Colonial Almanacs.

The Cape of Good Hope Almanac and Annual Register for 1846, compiled from the most authentic sources. By J. Van der Sandt, late Superintendent of the Government Printing Office. pp. 530.

No better criterion of the wealth, civilisation and advancement of a well-established settlement can be taken than the progress of its literature, and the portly, well-digested and interesting annual hand-book before us speaks well for the character, enterprise and industry of the Cape Colonists. This may indeed be termed the Prince of Colonial Almanacs, for it is a Post Office Directory in miniature, and much more complete and interesting. Acquainted as we are with all the Almanacs and Directories issued in our distant Possessions, we know of none on which so much care is bestowed, and which is issued in so complete and accessible a form, as the Cape Almanac. Jamaica issues the next best Almanac, and that of South Australia is a pattern for neatness and well-digested information. The Mauritius formerly issued a very creditable publication of the kind, and so did Port Phillip, but we have not seen one from either of these places for several years, and believe they are now discontinued.

To return to the Cape Almanac under notice---after the Calendar is given a detailed Horticultural Manual suited to the Cape, from which we learn the character of the climate, nature of the seasons, principal vegetable productions, and mode of culture adopted. Tables of Tariffs, &c. are then furnished, and a list of the exports and imports of the past year is given, to which we shall probably again refer, although we have published already considerable portions of the returns.

The Royal South Australian Almanac and General Directory for 1846.
Adelaide: John Stephens.

THERE seems rather a falling off in this old-established Annual, which we have been wont to look for with interest; but this may be attributed to the transfer of the compilation from old to new hands, and the hurried manner in which it has been passed through the press. There is a useful treatise on the mine-

ralogy of the Province, by Mr. Menge, and an interesting detailed account of the mines in operation. The usual article on the Progress of Discovery is exceedingly brief, and adds nothing new to what has already appeared in our pages. We may, however, cite the following extract, detailing the proceedings southward of the Province :—

In this direction, the spirit of enterprise and inquiry has been much on the alert this year, and the result has been the discovery of a very extensive and rich tract of pasture and agricultural land in the neighbourhood of Rivoli Bay, extending to within a very short distance of the eastern boundary; and this new country, as it may be justly called, is rendered the more valuable by the fact that the Bay itself has been shown to be of considerable extent, and possessing most of the requirements of a good harbour, capacity, depth of water, &c., with really but few natural obstacles at its mouth, and those which do exist not being of a nature to render their removal a matter of any great difficulty, much less of impossibility, as was at one time supposed to be the case.

In consequence of this discovery, a number of persons have already taken up runs, and located themselves in the district, and the Government has determined upon the formation of a township at the Bay, the site for which is already fixed upon, and a police-party sent down to form the nucleus of what will in all probability take the place of the second town in the colony at no distant period.

This new town lying directly in the route of the overland communication with Sydney *via* Melbourne, will at once be the means of greatly facilitating the much-desired arrangement for the more speedy and certain interchange of advices between the two colonies, and will gain probably accessions to its population from both sides of the borders.

In January of the present year, it was suggested to Captain Underwood by Governor Grey, that he should take the opportunity of an intended voyage to Portland Bay to make a survey of the coast from Rivoli Bay to Cape Northumberland. This he did, at the same time taking his vessel into and examining the Bay itself; and from his report to the Governor, it appears that there is perfect safety in the south-eastern part of Rivoli Bay from all winds for vessels not drawing more than ten feet water, and that it is the best shelter between Encounter and Portland Bays, affording a good and roomy harbour for ships under the draught of water indicated. Some care is requisite in entering the harbour; but once at an anchorage, there appears to be little danger, as the point indicated as proper for a harbour is nearly landlocked. Like all the rest of the coast of New Holland, this part of our sea-board is full of hidden dangers from rocks and reefs, and it is therefore a valuable point to know that a harbour for middling-sized craft is in existence at this part of our Provincial domains.

Abstract of the Returns of Agricultural Societies in Massachusetts for the Year 1845. By John G. Palfrey. Boston: Dutton & Wentworth.

WE believe we have before remarked on the great attention which is paid in the United States to agricultural statistics. It is true that America is necessarily a more agricultural country than Great Britain, its virgin soil yielding abundant crops to the smallest portion of labour of the industrious cultivator. The Americans have long been fully aware of the importance to a country of extending and elaborating correct statistical details of its crops and resources. This is a subject which has often been pressed upon the attention of the Imperial Legislature, but in which nothing has been yet done. What have our Royal Agricultural Society, our Highland Society, our Irish Improvement Society, and the different local Societies, effected towards this desirable object? A few county reports is all the result of their many years' labour.

We know absolutely more of the quantity of land under cultivation annually, in various species of grain, in Australia and Canada, than we do of our own counties. Why could not the extensive machinery of the different Poor Law Unions be brought into operation in England for obtaining the desirable end of regular annual statistical returns of the land in cultivation, yield of crops, local improvements, &c.?

The work under review is but the abstract of the returns from one of the many States of the American Union, and yet it is infinitely more full of useful information than any number of the half-yearly Journal of the English Agricultural Society.

The Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, of which we have

long been an Honorary and Corresponding Member, was founded in 1792, and is fostered and cherished, in common with other Societies, by grants from Congress. Mr. Colman's Reports of the agriculture of Massachusetts have obtained a universal reputation. These facts, and the valuable annual statistical returns published in the United States, contrast shamefully with the apathy and indifference manifested towards agricultural improvement by our own Legislature.

The Commercial Review for June. New Orleans: B. M. Norman.

We have not received any numbers of this periodical since January until now, notwithstanding that our Magazine has been regularly forwarded in exchange as requested. This Review is an able coadjutor, for the Southern and Western States, to our friend Hunt, although inferior in fact, enterprise and industry, and, by the way, containing much less matter for the same price. Still, we anticipate much information from its pages as to the progress and industry of the flourishing districts of which it is the herald and organ.

There is an elaborate article in this number on the production and supply of Indian Corn, from which we gather that we are not likely to receive any extensive supply of this grain from the United States, in consequence of the home demand for the short supply on hand for fattening pork, a deficient hay-crop, the severe winter and late spring, and the increased emigration to most of the corn-growing States.

We gave at vol. vii. p. 299, very ample statistics of the production and export of Indian Corn, but the following embrace later returns than we then had access to.

CORN AND CORN-MEAL EXPORTED FROM THE UNITED STATES.

	Bushels of Corn.	Barrels Corn Meal
1834 . . .	303449 . . .	149609
1835 . . .	755781 . . .	166782
1836 . . .	124791 . . .	140917
1837 . . .	151276 . . .	159435
1838 . . .	172321 . . .	171843
1839 . . .	162306 . . .	165672
1840 . . .	574279 . . .	206063
1841 . . .	535727 . . .	232284
1842 . . .	600308 . . .	209199
1843 . . .	672608 . . .	174354
1844 . . .	825282 . . .	247882
year end. 30 June, 1845 . . .	840184 . . .	269030

Village Tales from the Black Forest. By Berthold Auerbach. Translated from the German by Meta Taylor. London: Joseph Cundall.

Mrs. TAYLOR has laid the English public under obligation by this elegant translation of the tales of her fellow-countryman; a pleasant task, to which, she states, however, she was mainly induced by the encouragement and assistance of her husband, Mr. J. E. Taylor:—

Few persons, I think, (says Mrs. Taylor,) can read the *Village Tales* of Berthold Auerbach, without being struck with their truth to nature and their moral virtue; they present a fair, unvarnished picture of life, marked with all the force which simplicity and truth impart; nor will their interest perhaps be less appreciated by the English reader, because they introduce him to a new state of society, and to habits of life differing in many respects from those of his own country. Human nature is everywhere the same, whilst the points of variance in national character and institutions may suggest

for instance ob
dom,—the exercise of
village life, yet the independence it engenders and the jealous attachment of the peasant to his civil rights exhibit a moral dignity worthy of our respect.

The tales in this little volume are six in number. A brief introduction serves to indicate the origin and progress of many of the customs alluded to in the

"If," says Mrs. Taylor, "this volume prove acceptable to my English readers, it will be followed by another." That it will prove acceptable to a great mass of readers, and generally popular as introducing the public to a new field and a comparatively unknown author, we are fully convinced.

Many writers have of late years endeavoured to present village life in Germany as a source of amusement or instruction; but they have seldom been able to do more than describe forms and external traits, the novelty of which attracts the passing attention of strangers, who cannot stop to study their deeper meaning or their concealed utility. In these Tales the reader may interpret for himself the feelings of a peasant population, described from the life by an observer of no ordinary powers. His pictures are faithful, and his sketches of manners neither softened nor heightened: in all of them Truth is the prominent feature, and we feel assured that this charm will be both recognised and enjoyed by the English reader.

Sharpe's London Magazine. Parts VI. VII. and VIII. April, May, and June.
London: T. B. Sharpe.

THIS is a cheap and well-arranged illustrated periodical, which seems to have taken the place of the defunct *Penny Magazine*. We can heartily recommend the publication to our Colonial readers as one fully entitled to their support: its literary and typographical merits are both of a very superior order.

LITERARY NOTICE.

HISTORY OF BARBADOS.---We rejoice to see that "a new work on Barbados" is about to be published by that talented and enterprising gentleman Sir Robert Schomburgk, K. R. E., Ph. Dr.

According to the Prospectus published in our advertising columns, this work will, amongst a fund of valuable and varied information, embrace an account of the statistics and the natural productions of the Island, &c. We have some reason to believe that the geology of the Island will also be amply dilated on; and when we reflect that throughout the few histories of Barbados which have been published, geology has scarcely been touched upon in either of them, this work must prove to be a most valuable addition to the library of every naturalist, and of every scientific gentleman; and certainly it should grace the shelves of every native of Barbados.

Hughes' History of Barbados extends but a little way beyond the natural history of the country; Ligon's, we believe, contains but little on the geology of Barbados; and Poyer's History, the one of more recent date, is a mere political history, and even in this way it is very deficient, certain it did not realise the expectations which were formed on its being announced. So that we may venture to say that this ancient, valuable, and loyal colony of Great Britain is at this moment without its history, or any work which can properly be so denominated; and it would appear as if it were decreed by Fate, that it should be left for this distinguished gentleman---the indefatigable explorer of the interior of British Guiana, the Chairman of the Barbados General Railway, &c. to visit its shores---to admire this little gem of verdure, and to evince his grateful sense of the kind attentions which had been shown to him, by supplying this long-existing desideratum to its inhabitants.

We have experienced the gratification of viewing the Map (although not finished), and we can with confidence say, that while it vies in accuracy with the acknowledged correctness of Mayo, and with the exactness of Barrallier in a trigonometrical point of view, it surpasses the maps of both as to the correct delineation of the roads and the position and names of the estates. It includes also the situation and names of all sugar-works erected since the time of these topographers.

Several Reviews in type must stand over for want of room.

COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

INDIA.

Our news from the different Presidencies is not important by the last two mails.

At Lahore all continues quiet, and our troops there have made themselves as comfortable and as secure as circumstances will admit. The more distant parts of the country subject to the Durbar were still in a disturbed state, but some progress seems to have been made in the work of putting down the insurgents. Golaub Singh still appears disposed to be a bad neighbour, as far as he dare during the presence of a British force.

The principal item of news from Affghanistan is that the worthy Yar Mahomed of Herat is still alive—the report of his demise being premature. Dost Mahomed, who appears to have had some lingering doubts on the subject, addressed a letter to Yar Mahomed or his successor, and received a reply from the supposed dead man himself. Dost Mahomed seems to have been much alarmed at the idea of the British becoming his immediate neighbours by the conquest and annexation of the Punjaub, and was greatly relieved on finding that we had not made the entire country our own.

It is reported that the quantity of Sugar made by European planters in Tirhoot during this, which may be called their first season, is 65,000 to 70,000 maunds.

Money is still scarce, and though two or three native firms have sunk beneath the pressure, the European agency houses yet stand unhurt at Calcutta. The respectable Auction firm of Tulloh and Co. has, however, failed, their liabilities being about eighteen lakhs of rupees, and their

realisable outstandings being about five lakhs.

Sugar culture is making rapid progress in Pinang and Province Wellesley, and from the circumstance of nearly all the land suited for the purpose being taken up, the price of Estates is advancing very much in the market. A third share of Victoria Estate was sold on the 22nd ultimo for 16,000 Spanish dollars, yielding the proprietor a clear profit of 7,000 dollars within less than twelve months. The Editor of the *Pinang Gazette* urges the acquisition of a tract of land to the eastward of Province Wellesley from the Siamese Government, which he thinks might be obtained on easy terms. We entirely concur with him, as the tract would form a valuable addition to the Province, while it is of very little value in the hands of its present possessors. We believe the Hon. the Governor is fully aware of the importance of effecting this extension of our territory, and has been urging it on the notice of the Bengal Government, and we hope to hear of his efforts being crowned with success.

CEYLON.—We have papers from this island to June 11.

The Chief Justice, Sir Anthony Oliphant, was about to proceed to England on medical certificate.

A great deal of discussion is going on in the local papers, on the subject of the verandahs in front of houses and stores, which the Government were endeavouring to remove, or else imposing a tax on those which remained.

A new iron lighthouse, it is said, is to be erected at Galle, in place of the present edifice.

The previous year appears to have been unhealthy, and especially fatal to the coolies and natives.

A return of the exports and imports for the quarter ending the 5th of April in the following years:—

Value of Imports.	1844.	1845.	1846.
From Great Britain	22,546	52,994	68,279
British Possessions	295,831	314,620	150,185
French Colonies	9,040	6,821	9,379
Danish ditto	4,206	5,690	11,170
	331,623	99,925	239,013

Value of exports from the port of Colombo:—

£	£	£
158,341	171,382	172,600

The cost of the proposed railway from Kandy to Colombo, eighty miles, is estimated at £10,000 per mile. The poor civil officers in Ceylon seem to live under a rather tyrannical form of Government. Some time ago they were compelled to give up their coffee estates, and now a Government ordinance is promulgated forbidding them taking shares in the railroad, and commanding them to dispose of any they have already taken.

Progress of Coffee Culture.—When we regard the decline in the production of Coffee in the West Indies from 12,000 to 7,000 tierces in nine years in connexion with the rapid extension of its cultivation in Ceylon and the East Indies generally at the present moment, it would seem as if the West were striking her colours to the East, and as though the greatness and richness of the latter were to be founded on the fall of the former. Looking at the state of things in a commercial point of view, there can be little doubt that the best days of the West Indies are gone by, and that in all probability they will be destined some of these days to experience a trial similar to that through which New South Wales has but just passed. We have said that the quantity of coffee exported from the West Indies had decreased in nine years from 12,000 to 7,000 tierces. From Ceylon in 1841 there were exported 58,000 bags; and in 1845, 133,000 bags.

The *Herald* furnishes the following statement of the quantity of coffee exported from Ceylon in each year, from 1st October, 1840, to the present date. There is every probability of a consi-

derable increase even when compared with the last:—

	Bags.	Cwts.
1840-41 ...	54,787	61,400
1841-42 ...	90,910	108,800
1842-43 ...	79,737	89,044
1843-44 ...	113,017	130,895
1844-45 ...	130,735	146,462
1845 to 11th May, 1846	100,223	112,805

CHINA.

HONG KONG.—We have Hong Kong papers to the 25th May, from which we are enabled to glean a few items. The protracted discussion regarding the right of foreigners to enter the city of Canton, and the consequent delivery of Chusan to the Chinese, has at last been brought to an end by the Emperor having attached his signature to a document conceding the right of entry to the city. Chusan is therefore to be immediately made over to the Chinese, although the right of entry is postponed until the population of Canton shall be more under the control of the Local Government. To this "lame and impotent conclusion" has the matter arrived. The population of Canton will, of course, be kept informed of the terms, and, we have no doubt, will take care to make the Local Government aware from time to time, that they are not yet sufficiently under control, while orders can easily be transmitted to the latter to use no harsh measures against them, but to show all due forbearance to their reasonable and patriotic prejudices.—*Hong Kong Register.*

The commercial importance of Chusan has been very much exaggerated; as a naval station it is not equal to Hong Kong. It were however desirable that a Consular Agent be allowed to reside at the port, and that foreign vessels be privileged to refit and trade there. Whether arrangements to this effect have been entered into, is still unknown, but we think it extremely probable. As a British colony we do not see that Chusan would be a valuable acquisition; and it is certain that it would be many years before it could be made to pay for a civil establishment such as that at Hong Kong, not to mention

the expenses of the troops that would be required to garrison it. Much stress has been laid upon its contiguity to Ningpo and Shanghai; also the easy access to Japan and Corea. The two latter places are entirely closed to our commercial enterprise. Ningpo is a place of no trade, and there does not appear to be the slightest probability of the merchants of Shanghai ever attempting to purchase their goods, or carry their produce for sale to Chusan.

The disturbances at Foo-chow-foo, mentioned last month, have been quelled, though not without the destruction of property, and the personal danger of an English merchant, who was obliged to seek safety in flight. In some instances, the Magistrates have paid for the property destroyed. It is generally admitted, that the row commenced with some drunken sailors: and it is to be expected that commanders of vessels, and others in charge of seamen, will carefully avoid the possibility of the occurrence of such disagreeable affairs.

The Consular returns of the trade of China for 1845 have at last been published. They are only complete as refers to the British trade, which has increased in exports, but decreased in imports, in consequence of the limited transactions in Bombay cotton.—*Friend of China.*

An unfavourable reply had been received to the memorial from the Landholders of Hong Kong, to the Secretary for the Colonies. Any further appeal upon this subject we consider perfectly hopeless. The holders of land have committed themselves by building, and heavy as the land rent is, it will be exacted, so long as it bears a tenement the rent of which is equivalent to that of the ground upon which it is erected.

The point which requires to be decided is the legality of the taxes levied by the Governor of Hong Kong, with the consent of a Legislative Council, which is merely a council of advice. We deny that His Excellency can legally exercise this power, and we submit that a direct tax upon property, such as the police tax in Hong Kong, can only be levied by a municipal cor-

poration, or by the Imperial Parliament. In the memorial, the allusions to taxation were too general, and in noticing them Mr. Gladstone sums them up as taxes for draining the town, the opium farm, auction duties, and other harassing taxation. There is only one direct tax upon property in Hong Kong—the police assessment—and that tax is the only one that we have ever asserted to be illegal; and if submitted to, it may be made a precedent for others.

Mr. Gladstone states that the occupation of Hong Kong was decided on solely and exclusively with a view to commercial interests, and for the benefit of those engaged in trade with China. We are pleased to see this admission, as from the policy pursued by the Local Government we were inclined to a contrary opinion, and had almost concluded that Hong Kong was colonised from political motives, and was solely valued by the British Government as a strong military position on the shore of China. If, however, it is intended to benefit the commercial interests, it becomes necessary that the Government encourage trade; but their measures heretofore have had an opposite tendency. It may be expected that such being the sentiments of the Right Hon. Secretary for the Colonies, a new era will dawn upon Hong Kong, and in place of ordinances framed to depopulate the island, and regulations discouraging the free ingress and egress of native shipping and native merchants, we will now have the pleasure of reading ordinances holding forth inducements to those who carry their traffic to Macao and elsewhere, to come to Hong Kong, and that a renegade Chinese will be deprived of the power he now holds of bullying every Junk that enters the harbour, unless those on board confine their traffic to dealings with himself, and those to whom he may rent out the privilege.

The Secretary for the Colonies may not be aware that only a portion of the British merchants avail themselves of the supposed advantages of a residence in Hong Kong, and that the

number is getting less, and will continue to decrease, unless means are adopted to encourage trade. A continuation of the present system will leave Hong Kong with few mercantile residents; and if the trade of China must support the civil establishment, the non-residents—the absentees—must also be taxed. We presume that this will not be attempted, though they are in possession of all the advantages which resident merchants derive from the occupation of the island, and that without having to support permanent establishments. These benefits are simply, a place from whence mails may be despatched and where they are received, with the further advantage of a change of air by an occasional visit from Canton. For the latter purpose, Macao is equally available, and there rent is cheaper, as from the high land-taxes paid in Hong Kong, the proprietors of houses cannot let them so cheap as they are to be had in Macao.

We do not think that those interested in the Colony should be at all discouraged by Mr. Gladstone's answer to the Memorial. The sentiments expressed in his despatch are those of the Under Secretary, Mr. George Stephen, a person who has ever made himself conspicuous by his illiberal views on all subjects which affect Colonial interests. His long experience in the Colonial Office, and thorough knowledge of the past, render a reference to him unavoidable, and the Secretary for the Colonies is, in a great degree, biassed by the opinions entertained by his subordinate.

An appeal to Parliament is now unavoidable, and we trust it will be made with the least possible delay, and that its prayer will be restricted to one specific grievance. The most important, certainly, is the opium farm, and as it is possible that His Excellency may also be of opinion that the tax should be placed in abeyance for a few years, that the Colony may have a fair trial, it is desirable that in his correspondence with the Colonial Office, he approve of the petition. The other grievance to which we have referred—the power of taxing property assumed by

the Executive—may very properly be made the subject of a future appeal to Parliament.—*Friend of China.*

NEW SOUTH WALES.

Our Sydney papers reach to the 3rd March, but they do not furnish much information. The Legislative Council of Sydney is of opinion, that an emigration of 12,500 persons annually is indispensable to meet the wants of the Colony, and towards the expense of this vast undertaking the Colony will allow £750,000 per annum.

Arrival of Dr. Leichardt's Party at Port Essington.—The last Indian Mail has brought to the Royal Geographical Society the gratifying intelligence from Singapore, of the arrival of Dr. Leichardt and his party at Port Essington, after sixteen months' journeying in the desert, during which they experienced privations and difficulties seldom met with and overcome. It will be in the recollection of our readers, that Dr. Leichardt, accompanied by Mr. Gilbert, a naturalist, and six others, started from Moreton Bay in October, 1844, to penetrate to Port Essington, in order, if possible, to open a direct route to Sydney right across the country. It will also be remembered that various reports arrived at Moreton Bay, in the spring of 1845, of the party having been cut off by the natives. To ascertain the truth of these reports, an expedition was sent out in August last, under the command of Mr. Pemberton Hodgson, who traced the party for a distance of 400 miles beyond the place of their supposed massacre. Hodgson's party were ultimately compelled to return, with only the hope of the probable safety of the adventurous explorers, who have at length brought their journey to a successful termination.* Dr. Leichardt found it impossible to penetrate into the interior in a direct course, on account of the high table land and the absence of water; this circumstance compelled them to keep within six or seven degrees of the coast. Their six

* See Col. Mag. Vol. VII. p. 441.

months' provisions being exhausted, the only resource was the horses and stock-bullocks, and with these the strictest economy was necessary to prolong life and pursue their journey. One of these was killed as provision for a month—sometimes a horse, at others a bullock. For six months prior to reaching Port Essington, they were reduced to a quarter of a pound of meat per diem, frequently putrescent, unaccompanied with salt, bread, or any kind of vegetable. In the neighbourhood of Carpentaria, Mr. Gilbert, the naturalist, and Mr. Calvert, having been separated from the main body, went to sleep on the ground without keeping watch: they were surprised by the natives, and Mr. Gilbert was first speared, and then his brains were dashed out with a club; Mr. Calvert, although speared in both legs, managed to rejoin his party. They at length reached Port Essington, on the 2nd of December, 1845, and were most hospitably received by the commandant, Captain Macarthur. After a six weeks' sojourn to recruit, they sailed for Sidney in the "Heroine." The death of Mr. Gilbert, an able and promising young man, is much to be regretted, as it was the only instance of an attack which occurred during the whole journey. Much fine country was passed in the neighbourhood of the Gulf of Carpentaria.

More Mines.—We again have the pleasure of recording the discovery of an addition to the mineral wealth of Geelong. A specimen of copper ore from the quarries on the Barwon has been shown to us, and it has been roughly analysed by a medical gentleman of this town. The indication of copper in this locality has long been known to exist; but it is only within the last few days that the ore itself has been found. We forgot to mention in our last, in reference to the lead ore, that the specific gravity of the Geelong specimen (including its earthly matrix) was 6·4, while a specimen of Adelaide lead ore in our possession is only 4·6, although more free from exterior earthy matter.—*Geelong Advertiser.*

Source of the Yarra.—We gave at

page 446 of Vol. 7, a description of the Source of the Yarra. From a gentleman who has lately traced this river to its source, we learn the following further particulars. The Yarra rises in a gully between the Snowy Mountains and one of the Goulburn Mountains, about 100 miles distant as the crow flies, and commences to flow from the south-east, from which direction its numerous tributaries also flow. The spring (the river's source) is so small, that it could run through a four-inch pipe. It is fed, about midway on the south side, by six tributaries, and four or five on the north side; they are situate, upon an average, about three or four miles apart. After each tributary, the size of the river decreases considerably. These branch streams rise in the gullies adjacent, and some of them are of considerable magnitude. Our informant (Mr. Walpole) describes the country beyond Rirey's station as one mass of scrub. With one of Mr. Protector Thomas's sons, Mr. Walpole left Rirey's station some three weeks since, on horseback, but found it impossible to make any progress, not only from the density of the scrub, but the utter absence of vegetation or any feed for the horses—they accordingly had to retrace their steps, and leave the horses behind them; they a second time started, on foot, and walked for five days in the bed of the river. In this course they had often to climb a height of forty feet, over dead trees, which had fallen in great numbers across the river from either bank, forming a complete barricade, the stream finding its way through the interstices. Gum, iron bark, and other timber, have here grown to an extent, in altitude and circumference, unseen in any other portion of this province; while many of the plants indigenous to tropical climates have been discovered; and amongst others, a shrub in every particular resembling the coffee-plant, with the large red berry, the size of a cherry, which, being exposed to the sun, becomes quite hard and black; also a large aromatic berry, bearing every resemblance in appearance and taste to the black-pepper

berry, but with a flavour as pungent as Cayenne. From these indications, there can be little doubt but that innumerable tropical fruits of this description cover the face of the interior of this continent. The sassafras and musk plants exist in great abundance. The land is described as being of the richest quality, and abundantly watered, but of open country scarcely one square yard was visible. The river, the whole way up, is as clear as crystal; and, where not covered with dead trees, a clear pebbly and rocky bottom is easily distinguishable. About seventeen miles from the source, an abundance of good slate exists, and will split into plates of an eighth of an inch in thickness. The only birds seen were pheasants, and in great multitudes. No recent tracks of the natives were discovered, but a few barked trees leading from Gipp's Land to one of the tributaries were observed a few miles below the source of the river; they appeared to have been barked some three or four years back. The Yaria is described as singularly tortuous; at one point running for two or three miles direct south, and then to an equal distance full north. Mr. Hoddle's surveying party of seven men are about sixty miles from Melbourne, and forty from the source. They have been already four months at the work, and have but six weeks to terminate their labours, as the term of the men's agreement for service then expires; their progress at present is extremely slow, while the want of fodder for the cattle is one of the most distressing drawbacks. In the winter months nothing can be done, and the short-sighted policy of despatching so small a party upon such a harassing expedition, to say nothing of the waste of the public money, must be obvious to all.—*Melbourne Standard*.

MAURITIUS.

Our advices from this island are to the 9th April.

We stated in our last Number that the planters had determined to meet to the number of fifteen, as allowed by the

law; but the Governor had placed his veto on the step, and cautions them against proceeding to do so. A lengthy correspondence had in consequence taken place.

In their last letter, dated 19th March, the planters temperately remark—

"Though your Excellency, for the last three years, in public declarations and in despatches, has denied or thrown doubts on the existence of sufficient grounds for the universal complaint of disappointment and difficulty, and in a great measure passed over the prayers for effectual protection and relief, and proclaimed a career of amendment which is felt and declared by us and all men having a stake in the Colony to be opposed to daily experience, still we cannot suppose that your Excellency can see anything criminal in our desire to impress on you a knowledge of the real state of things, and we could still less suppose that, under such circumstances, you will seek to deter us from making known to the Home Authorities the existing difficulties and losses caused by the failure, for all practical good, of an immigration which has been so costly, and which was intended and ought to have been as profitable to the Colony as to the immigrants, nor from endeavouring to obtain their attention and consideration to such a change of system as appears to us calculated to bring about that prosperity which ought already to have rewarded the sacrifice made."

A petition to the Queen in Council had been drawn up, praying for the postponement for ten years of the Order in Council enjoining the use of the English language in the Supreme Courts forthwith.

The following is the quantity of sugar exported:—total to 31st March, 1846, 84,428,697lbs. against 69,570,621 lbs. last year at the same period. The general opinion is that the crop will exceed 95 millions of pounds.

Mr. E. Pitot had resigned his seat in the Executive Council, which had been offered to, and accepted by, Mr. Chapman.

The important question of a direct and regular line of communication be-

tween Mauritius and Europe, by way of Suez, was shortly to be brought before the Legislative Council.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

By H. M. S. *Mutine*, we are put in possession of Cape Town papers to the 30th May, and those of Graham's Town to the 23d.

Private accounts from the Colony give a melancholy description of the state of affairs on the Eastern Frontier. The inhabitants are suffering all the horrors of war, and on its cessation have but the prospect of starvation. They are in a complete state of siege; the ruthless Caffres are ravaging the country right and left, laying it waste with fire, and destroying whatever they can. A horde of them have here and there been defeated by the military and militia; but up to the date of the most recent intelligence, their destructive progress had been little checked. A right estimate had not been formed of their numerical strength, and hence the force that had been placed to oppose them is anything but sufficient to terminate their harassing proceedings speedily or effectually. Meantime, the unfortunate Colonists are here taking refuge in the village church, there seeking common protection by retreating, with whatever they can most conveniently take with them, to less exposed quarters. All avocations are given up, *de necessitate*; and instead of the peaceful operations of agriculture and commerce, the energies of all are directed to and engaged in the toils and perils of war. All the property industriously accumulated since the Caffre war in 1815, is now being destroyed by, or is at the entire mercy of, pitiless and cruel savages. Nay, the lives even of the toiling Colonists, men, women, and children, are all liable to the butchering propensity of these heathens. The united strength of the whole Colony will be required to stop this outbreak. There has been an extensive stoppage of credit, and great distress is beginning to be felt amongst the people.

The Colonists were anxiously look-

ing forward for reinforcements from England, and additions to their forces were also expected from Monte Video and Ceylon. Several engagements had taken place between parties of Colonists and Kafirs, but we are sorry to add not without loss of life to the former.

We are glad to find two regiments have been despatched to the Cape, and we understand that further reinforcements may probably be sent, should the state of the Colony require it. Our impression is, that the irruption will have been checked and driven back long before these troops can reach the Colony. The marauders do not appear to have penetrated any considerable way into the interior; indeed, most of the affairs between the British forces and the Caffres appear to have taken place within or on the very verge of the neutral ground. At the time of the latest despatches, the Burgher levies were rapidly mustering; the troops under Colonel Somerset kept their ground, and those under Lieutenant-Colonel Richardson had made ample amends in a gallant action at Trumpeter's Drift, on the 9th of May, for any hesitation they may have shown at Fort Peddie; if, indeed, their wavering there do not prove to have been one of the unfounded alarmist rumours so rife on such occasions. We do not believe that more troops will be necessary; but we believe that the two regiments despatched will be required to establish order and a regular government among the frontier tribes, as a system akin to that of Sir B. D'Urban.

Here is an extract of a letter written on the spot, dated Graham's Town, 5th May, 1846.

(*From our Correspondent.*)

"Your letter dated 20th December, 1845, arrived here only a few days back, and found us in a complete state of siege, the Caffres hemming in Graham's Town, and threatening every moment to attack us. They have already cleared chief of the Province of the cattle, murdering and burning wherever they move, so that our anticipations are very gloomy, looking forward to annihilation, unless the whole

Burgher force of the Colony fly to our assistance. We on the frontier have for a lengthened period been exhorting our Governor to protect us, and warned him that the Caffres were and had been for some time preparing for war; but all our supplications for protection have been treated with contempt, and not a month ere the enemy publicly exhibited his intentions, Mr. Montagu, Secretary to Government, and the Attorney-General, Mr. Porter, declared in Council that we were in comfortable relations with the Caffres. At length his Excellency was roused from his lethargy by a serious infraction of the treaties by two or three chiefs; and his Honour the Lieutenant-Governor was authorised to prepare to punish the refractory tribes, little imagining that it was a task of no ordinary nature. When I was convinced that a movement was to be made to enforce justice towards the Colonists, and that his Honour was collecting a large force at Fort Beaufort to enter Caffreland, I warned him, through indirect means, for I have no intercourse with him myself, not to leave his rear line unprotected, as in case he failed in his first attack upon the Caffres, they would enter the Colony by thousands. He unheeded this caution, and the result has been the fearful fulfilment of my prophecy.

"Col. Hare, with a force of 2,000 or 3,000 men, entered Caffreland, and after several engagements, in which the Caffres exhibited great valour, they beat our force back to Block Drift, from whence they first marched forth. On this being executed, they poured into the Colony by thousands, and swept in the course of seven days the whole frontier as far as Bushman's River, with one or two exceptions, though each camp, and there were a great many, was defended by armed bodies of some force. Indeed, if his Excellency and his Honour had studied to execute a plan to destroy the frontier, they could not have devised a more effective one. I am in the utmost anxiety for poor D—— and my brother E——, who are at the camp formed at Sidbury with their cattle and

sheep. The Caffres, I have just heard, have beaten the camp close to them, and probably this evening may be fatal to my poor boy and my brother. * * * They have formed a pretty strong garrison with themselves and servants and other farmers, amounting to near seventy guns; but the Caffres attack in hundreds, armed with guns and assegais. As yet the loss of life on our side has been comparatively small, considering the numbers of the enemy, and the weapons they are armed with, and it is generally believed they begin to be short of ammunition. But this is only the commencement of our miseries, as starvation stares us in the face; provisions are scarce, and rising in price; no business done; money scarce, so that Government must ration us, and the Caffres having taken possession of our country, it will require a large force to drive them out, and the time for ploughing &c. is passing by; in fact, our prospects are indeed of the most gloomy nature. The Governor and his Honour are both at Fort Beaufort waiting for reinforcements, and martial law is proclaimed throughout the whole Colony. I anticipate that it will take nine months to finish this business, or much longer, if no greater activity prevail at headquarters. Want has already begun to be felt by many, and ere a month expires, thousands will be in penury and want. I am living in my house with all the doors and windows built up with brick, that the enemy cannot shoot through them; being zinc-roofed, they cannot burn it. We live in nightly dread of being butchered, but the Fingoes, who are our night picquets, are splendid fellows, and to whom we are all up to this indebted for our safety. It is to be hoped that reinforcements will arrive from the Western Division to prevent their meditated attack against Graham's Town, or God knows what will be the result of one night. It is a great pity such a fine country should be so misgoverned, that the inhabitants are periodically exposed to murder and devastation. Our Colonies appear to be totally misunderstood by the Secre-

tary of State, and unless they are ruled differently, they must lose them. Had we possessed a Legislative Assembly here, Sir Peregrine would have been well informed on Frontier affairs; but unfortunately our Governors get prejudiced against the Eastern Province by the people at Cape Town, and when they come up they have to learn that they have been deceived, and this lesson takes place at the expense of our ruin, and thousands of pounds of the English."

Here is a pretty reflection for the officials in Downing Street; here are the fruits of mismanagement and shameful neglect. The evidence of one Colony's sufferings was not sufficient, the ruin and devastation of another must be allowed to ensue before anything will be done to alter a system of government penny wise and pound foolish. The Colonies are amongst the most valuable resources of the Empire, yet they are neglected, and a deaf ear is turned to their prayers and entreaties.

Time after time has Government been urged to pay more regard to the interests and requirements of the Colonies, all in vain. The suggestions of experienced persons, submitted with deference, have been invariably slighted. The day of reparation, the hour when they *would* attend to what the Colonies had *so long* been entreating to have granted them, has been delayed and delayed, and now they will have to give it whether convenient, agreeable, or not. It is impossible that a vacillating, imbecile, and ignorant Government can longer be tolerated. The Colonies must be better, more justly, more constantly represented and protected. They must be as separately under a Board of Commissioners as are our Indian Possessions; the present administration must take this matter into immediate consideration, and alter a system as pernicious as it has been destructive to the best interests of both Colonies and mother-country.

WEST INDIES.

BAHAMAS.—The following is an of-

ficial statement of the census of the Colony, taken in March 1845:—

	Males.	Females.
New Providence	3712	4073
Eleuthera and Current Island	1748	1697
Spanish Wells and Cays...	143	124
Harbor Island	887	858
Long Island	660	626
Saint Salvador	348	326
Abaco	942	948
Rum Cay	209	261
Grand Bahama... ..	454	358
Andros Island	401	358
Watling's Island	166	149
Ragged Island	166	147
Berry Islands	96	65
Mayaguana	6	3
Grand Cay, Turk's Island ...	845	881
Salt Cay, Turk's Island...	405	393
Caicos... ..	303	254
Henegua	80	92
Exuma	888	794
Crooked Island, Fortune Island, and Acklin's Island...	483	452
	13032	13459
Total	26491	

BARBADOS.—Our dates by the steamer are to the 24th of June. The island had been visited with heavy rains, which had prevented the crop from being closed, and some few estates yet remained to finish: a fine crop of Indian corn was looked for. The sugar crop of 1845 would be beyond the most sanguine expectations. At its commencement it was thought impossible to exceed the number of 18,000 hhds., but the *Mercury* and *Globe* think it will reach 23,000 hhds.; and the *Standard* is of opinion that it will be about 21,000 hhds. The quantity already shipped was 16,811 hhds., 962 tierces, and 542½ brls., averaging 17,500 hhds., and there were 2,000 hhds. on board vessels in the bay. There had also been 4,380 puns., 153 hhds., and 50 brls. of molasses shipped, and 205 pkgs. of arrow-root, 64 bales of cotton, and 3,674 gourds of aloes. The roads had materially suffered by the rains, and this had tended to retard the carting of the produce to market. The planters were impatiently looking forward to the commencement of the Local Railway, the shares of which were in great demand. The Railway Bill had passed the Council Board, and enthusiastic meetings were being held in every parish, to

testify their approbation and support of the measure.

The death of the Hon. William Gill had created a vacancy in the office of Master or Judge in Chancery, which it was thought would be filled by the present Speaker of the House of Assembly, the Hon. G. N. Taylor.

DEMERARA.—Papers to the 19th of June. The Railway Bill had passed the second reading of the Local Legislature.

Three vacancies had occurred in the Financial College by the departure of Messrs. Londale and Lang from the Colony, and the resignation of Dr. Rankin. The weather had become more favourable, a great deal of rain having fallen.

TOBAGO.—The House of Assembly of this island persisting in its refusal to proceed to business, unless the Chief Justice be suspended for his refusal to furnish certain documents required by the House, the Lieut.-Governor has issued a proclamation convoking a meeting of all the members on the 16th day of June. His Excellency, in his proclamation, says that the resolutions entered into by the Assembly "appear to be founded, in whole or in part, upon some mistaken supposition, as to matters of fact as well as of law; and a perseverance in the same would amount to an abdication of its functions by the present House of General Assembly, which would not only put the inhabitants of this island, and the absent proprietors of estates, to great inconvenience, and leave them without the protection or care of those who have been chosen to act as their representatives; but might endanger even the free constitution of the Colony." His Excellency further states, that the resolutions having been referred to the Governor-in-Chief, a compliance with the demand of the House no longer depends on the will of the Lieut.-Governor; and he concludes by intimating, that at their meeting on the 16th, members may be made acquainted with the answer of the Governor-in-Chief.

TRINIDAD.—The Port of Spain Ga-

zette suggests, that the planters of Trinidad, like those of Cuba, should pledge themselves to give to the Railroad Company, without remuneration, such strips of land on their estates as the Company should require, as the laying down of the road will bring with it its own remuneration.

His Excellency the Governor, Lord Harris, has been on a tour through the island, making himself personally acquainted with local wants and capabilities. A Bill was about to be introduced into the Legislative Council, abolishing imprisonment for debt under a certain amount.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

CANADA.—Our Canadian papers, which reach to the end of June, do not contain any items of much importance. The Legislature was prorogued by the Governor-General on the 9th of June to the 18th July. We have entered elsewhere more at large on the feeling which pervaded the Legislature on the adoption of the recent free-trade measures by the Imperial Parliament. Many changes are spoken of in the *personnel* of the ministry.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—A most destructive conflagration, which laid the greater part of the town of St. John's in ruins, broke out at the head of Queen Street on the morning of the 9th June, spreading with frightful rapidity until property to the amount of about one million sterling was consumed. It is estimated that more than 2,000 houses have been destroyed, and 12,000 persons rendered houseless; so that, of the important and thriving city, fully three-fourths in extent and population, and nineteen-twentieths in value, have been destroyed.

Among the public buildings and establishments destroyed are, St. John's Parish Church, the beautiful new Convent of the Nuns of the Presentation Order, the Convent Schoolhouse (not finished), the Court-house, Gaol, Sheriff's House and Offices, Police Office, &c., the Exchange Buildings, including

Commercial Room, Insurance Office, Office of Board of Control, Agricultural Society's Museum, &c., the Post Office, Colonial Treasurer's Office, Savings' Bank, Bank of British North America, Custom-house, Ordnance Store and Queen's Wharf, Governor's Wharf, Mechanics' Hall, the Reading Room and Library, and M'Murdo's Circulating Library, the various Hôtels, together with the offices of all the Newspapers published here, viz., the Royal Gazette, Public Ledger, Newfoundland, Times, Patriot, Morning Post, Star, and Morning Courier. We may here remark that within a period of about thirty years, the establishment of the official Gazette has been wholly or partially consumed by fire no less than five times. In this instance its press and nearly all its materials were destroyed, principally after removal; the presses of the Times, Morning Courier, and Star, only were saved.

The whole of the mercantile establishments in the town, about sixty in number, with the single exception of Messrs. Newman & Co.'s, were destroyed. Even the extensive range of stone

buildings owned or occupied by Messrs. Rennie, Stuart, & Co.; Messrs. J. & W. Stewart; Messrs. Kent, O'Dwyer, Bowring; M. Stewart, & Co.; M'Bride & Kerr; Messrs. Baine, Johnston, & Co.; Hunters & Co.; Tobin & Co.; together with the Exchange Buildings, and numerous other stone and brick erections, seemed to offer little or no resistance to the progress of the devouring element. Several vessels and boats, too, in one or two instances filled with valuable goods, put on board for safety, were burnt.

A special meeting of the Council was summoned to adopt measures for the relief of the sufferers. Besides forming a committee, a bill was passed authorising the raising of a loan in England or elsewhere, to the amount of £250,000, to be applied in the rebuilding and improvement of the town.

Between £5,000 and £6,000 have been subscribed in London, in aid of the sufferers. At Liverpool £1,539, at Manchester £1,572, at Greenock £1,711, and at Glasgow £1,500, have been subscribed in mitigation of the same dreadful calamity.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

At Montreal, on the 15th June, the lady of the Rev. Jos. Ramsay of a daughter.

At Quebec, on the 16th June, the lady of Robert Hamilton, Esq., of Hawkesbury Mills, Canada West, of a daughter.

At Port Louis, Mauritius, on the 7th April, the lady of Anthony H. Rowlandson of a daughter.

At Norfolk Island, on the 23d Dec., 1845, the lady of Capt. Hamilton, R.E., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 25th May, in Scarborough Church, Tobago, by the Rev. J. S. Clinkett, John Paul Thornton, Esq., Colonial Secretary, to Frances Sarah, eldest daughter of Major Græme, Lieut.-Governor of that Island.

At Trinity Church, Port of Spain, Trinidad, on the 18th June, by the Ven. Archdeacon Cummins, assisted by the Rev. Hen. Richards, the Rev. S. L. B. Richards, Rector of the united parishes of St. Andrew and St. Philip, third son of the late Dr. Richards, of Barbados, to Louisa Eleanor, eldest daughter of Thomas Murray, Esq., M.D., third son of the late Hon. Henry Murray, of Trinidad.

At Newfoundland, on the 22nd June, Lieut. R. W. Buttingham, Royal Artillery, to Harriet Frances Josephina, youngest daughter of the late William Sheppard, Esq., of Clifton, Gloucestershire.

At Halifax, Nova Scotia, on the 13th June, James J. Grieve, merchant, of Greenock, to

Anne, daughter of Charles J. Hill, Esq., of H. M. Dockyard at Halifax.

At Montreal, on the 3rd June, Wm. Hewitson, Esq., Dep.-Assist. Com.-General, to Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. P. Patrick, Esq., Deputy-Clerk of the Legislative Council.

At Hamilton, Canada, on the 18th April, F. H. Kirkpatrick, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, of Guelph, to Castellina, eldest daughter of J. H. Palmer, Esq.

DEATHS.

At St. Helena, on the 3rd May, Col. Tre-lawney, Governor of that Island, aged 60.

At Barbados, on the 6th June, aged 62, the Hon. Wm. Gill, Master in Chancery, for many years Chief Baron of the Exchequer, and head of the firm of Gill and Louis, representatives of the house of Daniel & Co., of Liverpool and London.

Suddenly, at St. George's, Bermuda, on the 5th May, Thos. B. Tucker, Esq., M.D., aged 69. Dr. Tucker was a Magistrate, a Road Commissioner, and a Member of the House of Assembly.

At Hamilton, Canada West, on the 8th May, Lady Macnab.

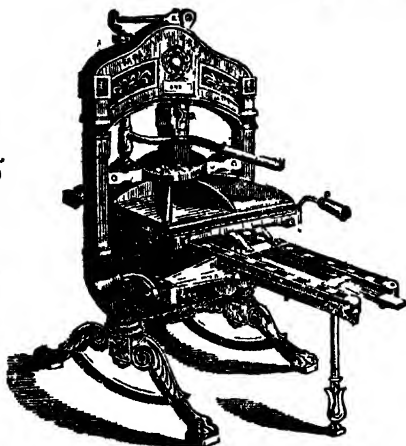
Suddenly at Pager's Parish, Bermuda, on the 18th May, Henry Harvey, Esq., Member of the Legislative Assembly, aged 87.

At Kandy, Ceylon, on the 24th April, in his 69th year, Charles Delegal, Esq., Secretary and Treasurer of the Ceylon Agricultural Society.

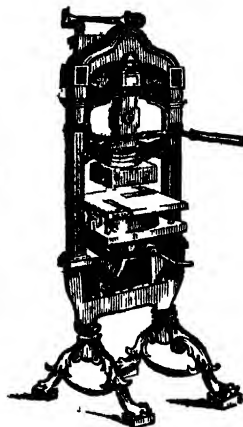
At Prospect Estate, in the Parish of Westmoreland, Jamaica, on the 9th June, John Fisher, Esq., of Holly Terrace, Highgate, London.

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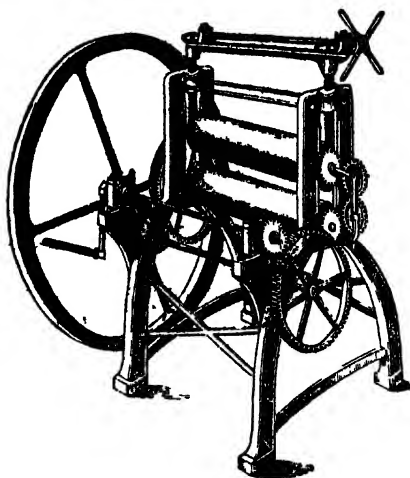
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A Remedy for all disorders of the Pulmonary Organs: in Difficulty of Breathing—in Redundancy of Phlegm—in Incipient Consumption (of which Cough is the most positive indication) they are of unerring efficacy. In Asthma and in Winter Cough, they have been *never* known to fail.

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"SIR—I should feel much obliged to you if you would send me a tin of your most excellent Lozenges, for, having tried them, I find they are the best remedy for Cough that can possibly be had: this I can testify from experience, for I have been troubled with a most violent cough for many years, and have tried many things, but without any benefit, until I met with your Lozenges, and they afforded me instant relief. I remain, Sir, yours truly,

"HENRY WOODERSON."

"1, North Feltham-place, near Hounslow, Feb. 12, 1845."

"To Mr. Keating, St. Paul's."

"DEAR SIR—Having been for a considerable time during the winter afflicted with a violent cough, particularly at lying down in bed, which continued for several hours incessantly, and after trying many medicines without the slightest effect, I was induced to try your Lozenges; and, by taking about half a box of them, in less than twenty-four hours, the cough entirely left me, and I have been entirely free from it ever since. I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully,

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(Late proprietor of the Chapter Coffee-house, St. Paul's.)

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"To Mr. Keating,"

"Mr. Keating,"

"December 26th, 1845.

"SIR,—Having been troubled with a *Cough and Difficulty of Breathing* for several *Winters*, was induced to try Keating's Cough Lozenges, and having derived the greatest benefit from taking two or three boxes, and being perfectly relieved by using them, I could not refrain from letting you know the great relief I have received.

"Trusting those who may be similarly afflicted will make a trial of so valuable a remedy, I remain, Sir, yours respectfully,

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"London, 68, Cheapside, Dec. 3, 1845."

"DEAR SIR,—Having for some years past, as the winter approached, been subject to a severe cough, my attention was lately called to your Cough Lozenges, and after taking two small boxes in the course of the last three weeks, I have no hesitation in saying, that, in my opinion, they are the best remedy, and have given me more ease than anything I have ever met with. I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

"To Mr. T. Keating, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard."

(Signed) "WM. WHITE."

"New Gas and Coke Company, Liverpool, 6th Month, 7, 1845.

"SIR,—Your incomparable Cough Lozenges have caused me to become your debtor; and the only means I possess of cancelling the obligation is to tender you my sincere thanks for the *wonderful*, as well as *efficient*, benefit I have received.

"A few months ago I had an extreme hoarseness, which I tried in vain for about six weeks to eradicate, and, noticing your Lozenges recommended, I immediately bought some—commencing with two or three at a time during the day, and three or four at bed-time—when to my great astonishment, within three or four days, I was restored to my usual health. I have since taken them occasionally, and now enjoy better health, if possible, than I ever did before.

"I beg also to inform you that my aged mother (*now nearly seventy*) has been affected with a difficulty in breathing for upwards of ten years, especially in the *morning and early part of the day*, and was induced to try the Lozenges. She accordingly commenced taking them about six weeks ago, and has already experienced such incalculable relief in the part affected, as well as from the healing principle evinced in the regulation of the digestive organs, that she feels it her incumbent duty, and great pleasure, to convey her testimony of esteem, admiration, and gratitude, for the change that has taken place. Again, Sir, I beg to thank you, and remain your friend sincere,

"Mr. Thomas Keating, Chemist, &c.,

"79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London."

"W. F. ARNITT."

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Bombay—Messrs. Nicholl & Co.—Madras—Messrs. Binny & Co.

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James Ward, Esq.

PUBLIC attention is naturally directed to the Continent of India, in these times of speculative enterprise, as a new and unexplored field for the investment of capital, from the conviction that the yet undeveloped resources of its wealth, its industry, and its productive power, will richly and amply remunerate the speculator.

The millions who people that vast and fertile region of the globe, only require the impulse of enterprise to call forth the almost boundless riches that immediately surround them; and were they possessed of that great artery of civilisation—Railroads—the current of their political and industrial strength would instantly become enlarged, not only in volume, but in richness also.

If we glance at the Continent of India, we find our power mainly concentrated on three points on the coast, Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay; which form an irregular triangle, the base of which may be termed Madras and Calcutta, and the apex, Bombay; and the great bulk of the wealth and physical power of India is enclosed within that figure, therefore it becomes a matter of the prime importance to have the intersecting lines of our empire as perfect as possible, so that our power may be felt at every point, and our influence extended to every part. From the want of this concentrative power, India has become almost a burden to the mother-country, barely paying its executive administration, in lieu of being a lucrative possession, a wealth-yielding appendage.

To obviate this great and glaring defect in our Anglo-Indian empire, it is only necessary to extend to her the same means of communication that we possess at home; to bring, in short, the great centres of her internal power nearer to each other; and instead of depending upon her rivers as lines of traffic and intercourse, she ought to have a well-arranged net-work of Railway extending over her surface; then she would increase in power, and augment in riches.

THE DIRECT BOMBAY AND MADRAS RAILWAY is projected to carry out, in part, this noble scheme; and a single glance at the map must convince the most cautious calculator that the project is well founded, and the line of route happily chosen to effect its purpose; as it will intersect the most wealthy and dustrious provinces of the Continent of India, the Carnatic and the Mysore, rich abound in natural productions, in manufacturing industry, and in ricultural wealth.

The two great Presidencies of Madras and Bombay will be brought within a few hours' journey of each other, and not months' as heretofore; and, in lieu of vessels making a long and dangerous voyage of some 5,400 miles half round the tire peninsula of India, their costly cargoes may be easily conveyed to Bombay for shipment, in a less number of hours than the voyage occupies days; is avoiding all risks of damage, speculation, wear and tear, &c. &c., which in neral characterise these voyages. The saving of insurance will also be mense—a matter of first-rate importance.

In a political and military point of view, the line must be of almost incalculable portance, as it will intersect the great depots of the East India Company, afford at all times a ready and prompt conveyance for troops, baggage, res, artillery, and the cumbrous *matériel* which invariably attend their reh; and, above all, it will prove of the utmost utility to the Indian Government, in the distribution of their forces among the various military posts of the ee Presidencies, and for their rapid concentration on any required point, the

want of which was so distinctly shown in the late calamitous events on the Sutlej, and the consequent fearful sacrifice of life.

The district traversed by the Direct Bombay and Madras Railway contains upwards of thirty millions of inhabitants; and the wants and industry of this large body already yield a considerable tonnage, although in a comparative state of barbarous communication. In the report of the *Bombay Chamber of Commerce*, we find that the traffic to and from that city amounts to 187,323 tons annually, consisting chiefly of cotton and salt. These two items form merely a fraction of the requirements of the Indians. Bombay is unapproachable except by a dangerous and expensive sea-board, and a cheap and safe communication can alone render available her internal resources. Cotton has now to be transported 500 miles to the coast, to reach Bombay for shipment. A Railway would naturally obviate so circuitous and expensive a route. Some idea may be formed of the destruction and delay occasioned by these journeys, when we state that the cotton is carried on the backs of oxen, at the rate of 10 miles per day, which enormously augments its shipment price. The present cost of conveyance from Nagpore to the port of shipment is from £14 to £20 a ton, and the charge by Rail of twopenny a ton per mile would amount to £4. 3s. 4d.—a considerable difference. The same facts prevail in regard to silk, and other commodities which are of the first importance to our manufacturing interests.

This Line will also bring nearer to us the fine island of Ceylon, with all its rich productions, commencing as it will at Madras, and taking in its course Arcot, Vellore, Bangalore, Oscotta, Bangalore, Sera, Dodaiee, Hurrioor, Chitteldroog, Myacunda, Anagee, Hurryhur, Shahnoor, Hullyhall, Hoobly, Darwar, Taloor, Gohauk, Rybaugh, Meeruj, Kolapoor, Satara, Poona, Tulligaon, Singhur, Callianee, Basscen, Salsette, and Bombay; thus absorbing the interests and traffic of upwards of 30 first-rate cities, and from 400 to 500 towns, in the most densely populated part of India, facilitating the conveyance of cotton, coffee, tobacco, opium, sugar, silk, senna, gum, cassia, dye-woods, hides, furs, lac, belel-nut, saltpetre, spices, fire-wood, charcoal, coal, corn, and various kinds of grain, indigo, &c. &c., and the imports of treasure, manufactured and other goods, salt, ice, &c.

The passenger-traffic alone, according to reasonable and careful calculation, will yield an ample per-centage on the capital raised; and the immense tonnage of merchandise and raw produce must insure to the shareholders a profit beyond even the first-rate lines of England.

The promoters of the present scheme have received intelligence from their agents that the line presents no engineering difficulties, and that the cost of construction must be moderate, labour being plentiful, and the purchase of land comparatively trifling, and wood, coal, and iron abounding in the immediate neighbourhood of the whole line.

The management of the company will be vested in a board of directors in London, in connection with an influential branch both in Bombay and Madras.

Care will be taken, in the act constituting the company, that the responsibility of the shareholders shall be limited to the amount of their subscriptions; and four per cent. interest will be paid upon the capital advanced up to the time of construction. The directors also beg to call especial attention to the principle by which allottees in this company are protected from an objectionable responsibility, by the condition that their application for shares will not be considered binding upon them, should they afterwards decline to pay the deposits required, at the time specified in their letters of allotment.

A reserve of 40,000 Shares will be made for India, which the projectors have much pleasure in stating will scarcely suffice for the demand already made.

Applications for Shares, in the annexed form, may be addressed to the Secretary, at the Company's Office, 58, Fenchurch Street, and to the undermentioned Share-brokers and Agents:

Messrs. Joshua Hutchinson and Son, Lothbury; Messrs. Hughson and Dobson,

Frederick-street, Edinburgh; Mr. Edward Dickenson, Liverpool; Messrs. Borthwick, Campbell, and Co., Glasgow; Mr. J. R. Massey, 6, Temple-street, Birmingham; Mr. Thos. J. Greaves, St. Ann's square, Manchester; Messrs. Edward Morgan and Co., Norwich; Messrs. Borthwick and Co., Newcastle-on-Tyne; Mr. W. H. Land, Bristol; Messrs. Turnbull and Maister, Hull; Messrs. Dods-worth and Alderson, York; Messrs. Muncaster and Wilson, Sheffield; Mr. John Caldecott, Bridge-street, Chester; Mr. W. Oliphant, Perth; Messrs. Elsgood and Harrison, Leicester; Mr. J. Clark, Jun., Southampton; Messrs. Tyeth and Luscombe, Plymouth; Mr. Percy Bolger, Gardener-street, Dublin; Mr. Thomas Sanford, Exeter; Mr. W. Miles, Worcester; Messrs. White and Son, Leamington and Warwick; Messrs. Browne and Clarke, Coventry; Mr. J. W. Carr, Colchester; Messrs. Lang and Brown, Glasgow; Messrs. Smyth and Du Bedats, Royal Exchange, Dublin; Mr. Richard Richardson, Halifax; Messrs. Smith and Per-fect, Leeds; Mr. J. Hurry, Spalding; Mr. James Stokes, Cheltenham.

JAMES WARD,
Secretary.

May, 13th, 1846.

FORM OF APPLICATION.
TO THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE OF THE DIRECT BOMBAY AND MADRAS RAILWAY.

Gentlemen,

I shall feel obliged by your allotting to me _____ Shares of £50 each in the above Company; and if the Deposit be not paid on or before the time specified in your Letter of Allotment, you may consider this application void.

Name in full _____
Residence _____
Trade or Profession _____
Date _____
Reference _____

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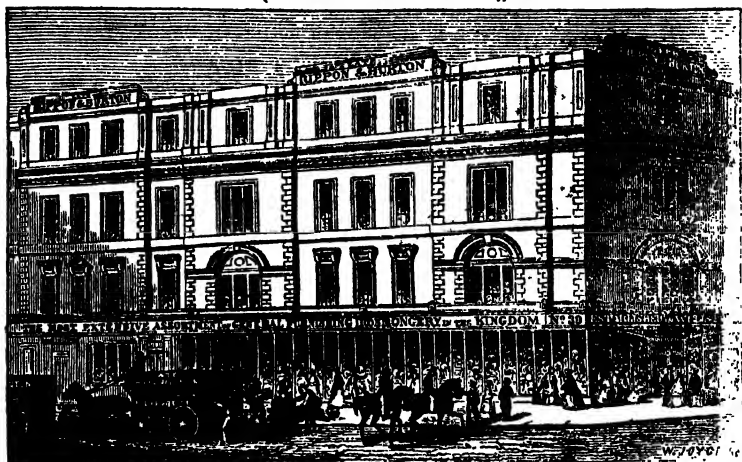
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SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

No. 30.]

JUNE, 1846.

[Vol. VIII.]

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE are so crowded for room that we are obliged to defer the insertion of "Notes on the Sandwich Islands," "The Prize Essay on Coffee," "Australian Sketches," "Colonisation considered as an Engine of National Greatness," "Statistics of Canada," "British Guiana and Van Diemen's Land," and a Review of "Mr. Pridham's History of the Mauritius," &c.

Will the author of the paper in our last number "On the Extension of our Trade with Southern Africa" favour us with his address, that we may communicate with him?

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LATEST DATES

OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS, PRICES CURRENT, AND SHIPPING
LISTS, received at the Colonial Magazine Office, to the 30th May.

Places.	Dates.	Places.	Dates.	Places.	Dates.	Places.	Dates.
Europe—Mediterr.		Tobago	.....	Nelson	.....Nov 16	Newfoundland	.....
Gibraltar	.....May 20	Trinidad	.....Apr 18	Wellington	.....Dec. 20	St. John's	.....May 7
Malta	.....May 12	Africa—		East Indies—		Harb.—Grace	Apr 30
Corfu	.....May 5	Algiers	.....May 21	Mauritius	.....Feb. 14	Canada—	
West Indies—		C. of Good Hope	Mar 13	Bombay	.....Apr. 15	Montreal	.....May 13
Antigua	.....Apr 27	Grah. Town	Mar 10	Calcutta	.....Apr. 8	Quebec	.....May 12
Bahamas	.....Apr 11	Australasia—		Madras	.....Apr. 14	Kingston	.....May 10
Barbados	.....Apr 24	N. South Wales		Delhi	.....Mar. 5	Toronto	.....May 9
Berlice	.....Apr 17	Sydney	.....Feb. 1	Agra	.....Feb. 28	United States—	
Bermuda	.....Apr 20	Geelong	.....Jan. 3	Ceylon	.....Apr. 15	Boston	.....May 15
Dominica	.....Apr 25	Portland	.....Dec 27	Pinang	.....Mar. 29	New York	.....May 15
Grenada	.....Apr 25	Maitland	.....Jan. 29	Singapore	.....Apr. 2	Philadelphia	.....May 14
Guiana, British	Apr 19	Port Phillip	Jan. 7	Hong Kong	.....Mar 29	Baltimore	.....
Havannah	.....Apr 10	South Australia—		British N. America—		Washington	.....May 7
Honduras	.....Apr 14	Adelaide	.....Jan. 10	New Brunswick—		Charleston	.....May 10
Jamaica, Kingst	Apr 26	Western Australia—		St. John	.....May 14	New Orleans	.....May 2
Palmouth	Apr 17	Perth	.....Jan. 15	Fredericton	Apr. 30	South America—	
Mont. Bay	Apr 18	Van Diemen's Land—		Nova Scotia—		Rio de Janeiro	Feb. 22
St. Christopher	Apr 24	Hobart Town	Jan. 21	Hellfax	.....May 16	Monte Video	.....Feb. 12
St. Lucia	.....Apr 25	Lannceston	Jan. 4	Yarmouth	.....	Buenos Ayres	.....Jan. 10
St. Vincent	.....Apr 25	New Zealand—		Prince Edw. Isld.	.....	Valparaiso	.....
St. Thomas	.....Apr 26	Auckland	.....Dec. 31	Charlotte-town	May 12		



SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

SYSTEMATIC COLONISATION—CORN LAW REPEAL.

SINCE the period when last, in connexion with the movement now being made by the Baronets of Scotland for the restoration of their rights and privileges in British North America, we had occasion to notice the subject of SYSTEMATIC COLONISATION, two events of a very unexpected and memorable kind have arisen. First, the railway-mania of the summer and autumn of 1845 has produced the most fearful monetary convulsion that has ever paralysed operations upon the Stock Exchange; and, next, the failure of the potato crop has led the Government to propose measures in abandonment of our ancient protective codes, such as are unparalleled in the past commercial annals of any people. The present, then, is a momentous crisis in the affairs of the country in two senses of the word; because we are about to tamper with the sources of agricultural labour and home industry at the very instant that there is a total suspension of all confidence in the mercantile circles, and when financial difficulties of an overwhelming character are staring all classes in the face.

Yet, watching as we have done the development of social events during the last ten years, and disgusted as we are at the paucity and paltriness of the remedial measures which that eventful period has brought forth, we would not have it otherwise. We wanted a visitation of Providence,—on the one hand, to confound the enormous cupidity of the money-mongers, and, on the other, to break up the reckless supineness of the owners of the soil. Railway panic and famine are both doing the work which the pioneers of public thought have long laboured, but failed, to accomplish. The *Home Condition Question* is at length concentrating the attention of all ranks, all classes, all occupations in the State; and the one prevailing opinion at length is, that things can no longer continue as they now stand.

Great emergencies may be met by one of two modes—by a multitudinous congeries of little expedients, or by one bold, comprehensive plan. During the last Session of Parliament, the British Legislature thought nothing of authorising the construction of 2,090 miles of new railways in England and Scotland, and of 560 miles in Ireland, involving an expenditure of capital in all of £38,480,000—whilst we have since seen the speculating genius of the United Kingdom pro-

jecting 1,267 additional lines, at a cost exceeding five hundred millions sterling.

Now, it is not the want of commercial facilities, but the existence of social wrongs, that forms the crying evil of the times in which we live. It is not railroads and locomotives, tunnels and stations, that we have to care about, but flesh and blood, idle and starving men and women. The Corporation of the City of Dublin, in their recent Address to the Queen, says—"The Commissioners appointed by your Majesty in their Report, now published to the world, have announced that the agricultural labourers of Ireland and their families are calculated to amount to more than 4,000,000 of human beings, whose only food is the potato, whose drink is water, whose houses are pervious to rain, to whom a bed or a blanket is a luxury unknown, and who are more wretched than any other people in Europe! This statement is too true—but it is confined to *one* class—agricultural labourers. We are compelled to add that the description of the destitution of 4,000,000 of your Majesty's subjects, when it says they are more wretched than any other people in Europe, does not convey *the whole truth*." To this vast host of our miserable fellow-subjects in Ireland, let us add the 2,500,000 vagrants and others in England, who exist by private charity, theft, and crime—the 1,300,000 poor supported in English workhouses and unions—the 250,000 (one-tenth of the inhabitants) whom Dr. Alison calculates to be paupers in Scotland—and the 7,050,000 of labourers in distressed circumstances, living from hand to mouth on weekly earnings not exceeding eight shillings, and we have together a mass of human beings exceeding FIFTEEN MILLIONS, enduring, says an intelligent foreign writer, "a reality of misery, depravity, and every hideous form of human suffering, which surpasses anything that the imagination of a Dante ever conceived in describing the abode of devils and the torments of the damned!"

It is a happiness, then, to think that we are approaching the times when this state of poverty, hunger, nakedness, disease, misery, and crime will come to be legislated for, instead of turnpike trusts, roads and highways, canals, bridges, railways, &c., which have formed the staple business of Parliament for a series of years,—and when, as we have before stated, unlocated land, surplus capital, and redundant population, will form the elements of a golden rule-of-three in British North America for solving the paramount social difficulties of the age in which we live.

Britain must extend the basis of *the Parent State* by diffusing her population over her outlying domains on the other side of the Atlantic; and the time has come when that great work which James I. began, and Charles I. continued, must be renewed. The banner of the Baronets of Scotland and Nova Scotia must again be erected in the New World, and made the rallying point for the masses of our countrymen who can no longer find food and employment at home.

And what trumpet-tongued circumstances conspire to urge forward that end? The crying abuse of desultory emigration, which the public Press is denouncing as a calamity equivalent to starving to death within

our own shores, as a simple, naked choice between a "burning vessel and a raging sea!" The ejectment system, under which village after village disappears, and mandates of destruction and depopulation issue which spare neither age nor sex! The weakness of our infant Colonies in North America, which after all our nursing are still but in a feeble and unenterprising condition! The known policy of the United States, as avowed by Monroe, and re-asserted by President Polk, in the following postulate, viz.—"The American Continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for colonisation by any European Power!" The progress of the "wise and masterly inactivity" advocated by Calhoun in his speech on the abrogation of the Oregon Convention, by which a democratic community increasing at the rate of 600,000 yearly will shortly expand itself from the Atlantic to the Pacific! The millions of British capital that are being drained away to support the railway speculations of Foreign States! The necessity that exists for creating an extended market for our manufacturing activity within our own confines—for balancing our internal production and consumption—for regulating the hours of artificial labour—for diffusing the now hoarded acquisitions of public wealth—and for so making available our exhaustless national resources, skill, and power, as shall enable us to exchange an overwhelming aggregate of communal misery, dependency, and poverty, for a secure and triumphant reign of popular happiness, plenty, and peace.

But we turn from these subjects, to which, at no distant date, we may again more fully revert, to notice the issue of Sir Richard Broun's recent action against the *Globe* newspaper for libel. This subject falls directly within the province of Systematic Colonisation, as the following statement more particularly will show. It is the copy of a "REPRESENTATION" which was placed by Sir Richard in the hands of Mr. Gladstone, Her Majesty's principal Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the 20th of last month, and it cannot fail to be read with interest in the three British Provinces of North America, which it was the intention of the late "*British American Association for Emigration and Colonisation*" to benefit. It shows as follows:—

"1st. That the British American Association was organised between the 29th of January 1841, and the 22nd of April, 1842, UPON CONSIDERATION, as is set forth in the preamble to the REGULATIONS for its management,—'1st, of the great advantages which are presented by the Colonies possessed by Her Majesty in North America, as well for the profitable investment of capital as for the beneficial location of a large portion of the unemployed population of Great Britain and Ireland, and more especially of the Highlands and Islands of Scotland, where distress now prevails to a very alarming amount; 2nd, of the national benefits which will result from a more complete development of the resources of our North American Colonies under a judicious system of COLONISATION, from the increased cultivation of their lands, the extension of their trade, the prosecution of the rich mining treasures which they contain, and the encouragement of the abundant fisheries

afforded by their coasts ; and 3rd, of the vast seignorial, commercial, trading, mining, and other rights and privileges vested in the Baronets of SCOTLAND AND NOVA SCOTIA, the revival of which is eminently calculated to strengthen and perpetuate British connexion in North America, and to promote the prosperity, opulence, and peace of the Mother-country and the Colonies.'

"2nd. That on the day last named, the Consulting Council* of the Association met for the first time, the President, his Grace the Duke of Argyle, filling the Chair ; a second meeting of the same Body took place on the 29th of April, the late Marquess of Downshire, one of the Vice-Presidents, presiding ; and a third on the 8th of June following, at which the Duke of Argyle as President again took the Chair.

"3rd. That the several Reports of the Board of Executive Commissioners,† the various matters of business transacted on these occasions, and the resolutions passed, are each duly and faithfully recorded in the minutes of the Association—which minutes severally were read and confirmed by the meeting following ; and further, the proceedings of these Consulting Councils were likewise printed at the time, immediately after they took place, and widely circulated.

"4th. That in the end of October following, at a moment when the Executive Board of Managers, or Commissioners, were attending to the duties of their office, and engaged in maturing the measures sanctioned by the meetings of the Consulting Council above enumerated, the operations of the Association were suddenly interrupted, in consequence of the Lord Mayor having, in a case brought before him, availed himself of the opportunity to throw out from the Bench some reflections injurious to the Association, and also to write a letter to the Duke of Argyle, asking 'whether his Grace was a Shareholder in the Company, and held himself liable for the pecuniary transactions of the parties having the management?'—an interference on the part of the Lord Mayor, which cannot at first sight be accounted for, and which Lord Chief Justice Denman recently declared from the Bench to have been unwarrantable, and altogether out of the way of his duty.

"5th. That at this moment the office of Lord Mayor of London was discharged by Sir John Pirie, who was a Director of the 'New Zealand Company,' a body charged by Captain Rous, last Session in Parliament, with having sold £120,000 worth of land, when they had not a single

* This Body comprised 15 Peers (of whom one was the representative of the Alexanders, Earls of Stirling, HEREDITARY LORD LIEUTENANTS OF NOVA SCOTIA ; another had just filled the office of Governor-General of Canada, and a third was Her Majesty's Lord High Commissioner to the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland), 38 Baronets, and the Lord Provosts of Edinburgh and Glasgow—the Legal Staff, including the Hon. C. R. Ogden, late Attorney-General for Canada East, and the Hon. J. H. Peters, Solicitor-General for Prince Edward's Island. Of the members of the Consulting Council 46 have large patrimonial rights in Nova Scotia.

† This body consisted of six individuals, viz. three Baronets of Scotland, having right to 64,000 acres of land in Nova Scotia, the present Speaker of the Canadian Assembly, the Government Agent for Emigration to Canada, and the undersigned.

acre in their possession ; who was also a Director of the 'North American Colonisation Association for Ireland,'—a land company, which, according to the *Times*, 'has existed since the year 1834, without fulfilling any one object of its creation ;' and who, on both of these Boards, was a colleague of Mr. Edward Gibbon Wakefield, formerly a felon in Newgate, who, for his late advocacy in the Canadian Legislature of the Beauharnois Canal job, is to receive from the said Company, his own terms, viz. £12,500. Hence, as these Companies with which the Lord Mayor was so closely connected were opposed to the British American Association, it is not unnatural to believe that the interest of the merchant overcame the justice of the magistrate.

"6th. That the case which led to the above proceeding on the part of Sir John Pirie took its rise from a delay in the sailing of the brig 'Barbadoes,' a vessel which had been chartered by the Association to carry out a pioneer band of settlers to certain estates which had been contracted for in Prince Edward Island, and whose location, in the event of any default of the contracting parties, was secured by a special covenant in the agreement. This delay the undersigned believes is mainly to be attributed to certain inquiries which were instituted during the month of October by Lord Stanley, then Colonial Minister, in consequence of his Lordship having received a letter (a copy of which, without signature or date, appears in a Return made by the House of Commons, 19th of May, 1843) 'calling his attention to the said vessel as one about to leave the port of London under such circumstances as, in the writer's opinion, called loudly for interference.'

7th. That in order to clear the Company from aspersions on this account, a meeting of the Consulting Council took place on the 31st of October, the late Marquess of Downshire in the Chair ; when a report relative to all matters of business transacted by the Executive Commissioners since the previous meeting of the Consulting Council in June was made. After hearing which Report, the Chairman expressed himself 'as extremely sorry that there had been any attacks made upon the intentions, the principle and conduct of the affairs of the Company, in which he felt great interest, although he had not yet taken any Shares ; that as regarded the brig Barbadoes' appointments, he felt the Company might sit down quite satisfied with the favourable opinion of such a naval officer as Lieut. Lean, the Government Agent for Emigration in the Port of London ;* and that when he saw that everything had been done in as much a business manner as possible, he was sure it must bring confidence to the public mind.'

"8th. That with a further view to repelling the unjust attacks on the Company, a 'Committee of Inquiry' was appointed by another Meeting of the Consulting Council, held on the 7th of December,

* The Report made by Lieut. Lean to the Colonial Department states that "he had inspected the vessel several times, and considered her fit for the voyage, and in all respects well found"—that "the provisions on board were good, and in quantity sufficient for the passengers"—and "that in all respects the requirements of the Passengers Act had been complied with."

which Committee, after sitting until the 23rd of that month, made on that day the Report following to a Public Meeting of the Consulting Council, held in the London Tavern, which was most numerously attended :—

“Your Committee assembled for the purpose of proceeding with the investigation confided to their charge by the last Meeting of the Consulting Council on the 9th inst., at the House of the Association, when, upon the suggestion of the Commissioners, a resolution was adopted inviting Sir John Pirie, John Walter, Esq., M.P., and several other Gentlemen to join the Committee of Inquiry. Since that period the Committee have met from day to day, and have had before them the whole of the books, documents, papers, and accounts connected with the formation and objects of the Association: and your Committee have subjected the whole of the Executive Officers of the establishment to a strict *viva voce* examination; and, from a full revision of the whole facts and circumstances brought out in evidence upon such examination, they have arrived at the following conclusions, which they have more amply set forth in a detailed Report, which will shortly be laid, with the Minutes of Evidence and sundry resolutions, upon your table :—

“1st. That the most satisfactory proof has been adduced to show that the names of no parties have been placed upon the printed Prospectus of the Association without their due authority for that proceeding; and that the objects of the Association, as set forth in the various documents issued by the Commissioners, are such as justly entitle it to the hearty support and full confidence of the British public.

“2nd. That the rules and regulations forming the Constitution of the Association have been matured with great judgment, and, with some modifications and additions, will comprise the most complete and efficient provisions for guiding the practical workings of a great establishment.

“3rd. That the whole of the charges which have been brought against the Association, founded on some recent proceedings at the Mansion-house, were unfounded in truth, and wholly unsustained by evidence; and that the conduct of the Alderman, then the Chief Magistrate of the City of London, in writing the letter to the Duke of Argyll, which has led to the withdrawal of his Grace and other influential noblemen, for the present, from the list of the friends and supporters of the Association, was entirely premature, unauthorised, and unjustifiable.

“4th. That your Committee have instituted the most searching inquiry into every circumstance and matter connected with the deportation of the Emigrants in the brig ‘Barbadoes’ to Prince Edward’s Island; and whilst they fully and entirely exonerate the Association from every charge preferred against it, in connexion with that vessel, at the Mansion-house, and more particularly by the press; whilst they note the strong testimony before them of the Government Agent on Emigration and others to the thorough state of repair and seaworthiness of the ship, the completeness of its equipment, the superior quality of its stores, &c., and the fact that the single emigrant family who went out as passengers, shipped by the Association itself, voluntarily preferred to sail by the ‘Barbadoes’ when apprised of the delay to which they must be thereby subjected, to proceeding in the ‘Lady Wood,’ which was despatched some weeks before; nevertheless your Committee, at the same time, are decidedly of opinion that the lateness of the departure of the ‘Barbadoes’ is not only to be regretted, but as a precedent condemned.

“5th. That it is, however, the gratifying duty of the Committee to state that the ‘Barbadoes’ finally sailed, under the command of a most able and experienced Master, Captain Edward Fretwell, who had already made nine voyages to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and who expressed the utmost confidence of safely accomplishing his destination on this occasion, remarking that he had seen the waters open and free from ice so late as New-year’s Day; that they have before them the most conclusive evidence, in the certificate of the Government Agent, Lieut. Lean, of the interior equipment and stores of the ‘Barbadoes’

for this voyage, and a letter from Captain Fretwell, dated at a distance of 700 miles on his voyage, in which he states, that out of his stores, he had been able to supply the wants of the ship 'Caroline,' bound to Liverpool, and that all the Emigrants under his care were well and happy, and progressing safely and rapidly to their place of destination.

"6th. That the various properties which have been acquired for the Association, considered in reference to its joint objects of Emigration and Colonisation, have been selected with the most judicious care, and are unquestionably such as to afford every possible prospect of certain and abundant annual returns upon the capital to be invested.

"7th. That having fully investigated the Accounts of the Association, it appears to your Committee that its affairs have been administered with economy, and that none of the principal officers of the Association have received, hitherto, any remuneration for their valuable services.

"8th. That the financial plan to complete the various purchases already alluded to, and for carrying out the general operations of the Association, has been judiciously matured, and merits the careful attention of parties seeking eligible channels for the investment of surplus capital; the prospects of the Association, derived from the productive character and position of their lands, the highly advantageous terms on which they have been procured, and the sound and enlightened principles which govern the whole system of its operations, offering the very strongest assurances of highly remunerative returns.

"9th. That the Association not hitherto having obtained any money from the public on its subscribed shares, the Executive Commissioners appear to your Committee to be entitled to the best thanks of the Association, and the unlimited confidence of the public; the arrangements made by them in their official capacity having been in every respect influenced by a spirit of the purest disinterestedness, and feelings of strict integrity, probity, and honour, although circumstances of an injurious character and wholly beyond their control, such as have caused this inquiry, have unfortunately arisen to impede, unexpectedly and mischievously, the prosperous action of the Association.

"10th. Your Committee, having inquired into all the main objects comprehended within the scope of their investigation, conclude, on a review of the whole matter confided to their investigation, with the following recommendations:—

That the steps adopted towards procuring a Charter be persevered in, and advanced to completion.

That the full number of Commissioners provided by the Constitution be immediately made up and established in office.

That an enlarged Prospectus be issued, detailing the properties acquired, and setting forth more fully the sums required to be provided, with estimates of the probable returns on the capital invested.

That a subscription for Shares on the terms of a remodelled Prospectus be forthwith opened.

"9th. That in consequence of some observations made by Lord Stanley relative to the Association in the House of Commons on the 24th of April, 1843, the undersigned addressed to his Lordship on the 19th of May following a public LETTER, showing the falsehood of the charges made against the Executive Officers of the Association, and asking at his hands justice, and reparation for the injuries received, as arising out of the delay in the sailing of the brig 'Barbadoes,' which was mainly occasioned by the unfounded and mischievous statements of his anonymous correspondent.

"10th. That no redress having followed this appeal to the Colonial Minister, on the 24th of April, 1844, the undersigned had a Petition presented to the House of Commons, setting forth the circumstances connected with the rise, progress, and destruction of the Company, and

praying the House to move an Address to Her Majesty, praying for the production of the anonymous letter referred to in clause No. 6 of this document—to appoint a Select Committee to investigate all the circumstances of the case, or otherwise to take such steps in the matter as the protection of the character and property of the members of the Association loudly demanded.

“11th. That this Petition, which was printed with the Votes of the House, having likewise failed to procure for the parties aggrieved, either the production of the letter alluded to, the investigation sought, or the protection required, the undersigned, with a view to vindicating the official conduct of himself and colleagues, adopted in the month of July following legal steps against the proprietors of the *Globe* newspaper, for a libellous article occasioned by the circumstance of the Duke of Argyle—who had retired from the office of President after disclaiming responsibility—having, at the suit of the Company's Printer, been found liable for the amount of his bill.

“12th. That from information derived from the Colonial Department in connexion with this action against the *Globe*, the undersigned has recently discovered that the writer of the anonymous letter, which has occasioned such disastrous consequences to himself and the Association, was a person of the name of John Holbein, the keeper, as is supposed, of a marine store in the Minorities, or some such other establishment, and an active crimp in connexion with the New Zealand Land Company. An execution having been put into this man's premises shortly after his correspondence with Lord Stanley, every effort to discover his present address, or to identify him more fully as an ally of Sir John Pirie and Mr. Gibbon Wakefield, has proved unavailing; but there is now no longer any doubt as to the fact of the destruction of the Association being attributable to the delays produced by the extraneous interference of the Colonial Minister, based upon the representation of a party who turns out to be of such questionable reputation, and who (to quote Lord Stanley's own language in Parliament) refused to come forward and substantiate his charges for ‘fear of *penal* consequences.’

“13th. That the interference of the Colonial Minister with the sailing of the ‘*Barbadoes*,’ in consequence of this letter, commenced on or about the 7th of October, 1842, and was protracted until after the 29th of that month, although the vessel, with the emigrants on board, had been lying at Gravesend ready for sea from the 19th, on which day the undersigned personally inspected her, and left her then prepared, and intending to proceed on her voyage with the following tide, which had she done then, or sailed upon any of the four following days, the casualties which have since ensued—viz. the Mansion-house proceeding, the retirement of the Duke of Argyle, the attacks of the public Press, loss of property, defamation of character &c.—would have been avoided, as the following affidavit of the Supercargo, Mr. Light, taken before the Lord Mayor, will make manifest:—

‘*London, 26th December, 1842.*

‘I, Edward Light, of Penton Street, Pentonville, Master Mariner, do solemnly and sincerely declare, that I sailed as Supercargo in the brig *Bar-*

barbadoes on the 1st day of November last from Gravesend. That on the evening of the 22nd day of December instant, the brig *Barbadoes* put back per stress of weather into the Cove of Cork, out from London 52 days, after having run on her outward-bound voyage to Prince Edward Island, within 190 miles of the Banks of Newfoundland. And this declarant also saith, that the said brig *Barbadoes* was in every respect fully equipped and provisioned with her stores on board, and all stores also necessary for the accommodation of the Emigrants on board ready for sea, and could have sailed upon her voyage on the 22nd day of October last, on which day the brig was then at Gravesend ready for sea; but that, in consequence of complaints preferred on that day against Mr. Haldon,* by whom the Emigrants had been engaged, and adjourned by the then Lord Mayor to the 24th, and the subsequent proceedings which resulted from the course adopted by the then Lord Mayor in respect of such complaints, the vessel was unfortunately, beyond the control of the Charterers, delayed until the 1st of November, when she finally left Gravesend. And the declarant further says, that his solemn belief is, that had no such delay as that which intervened between the 22nd October and 1st November been thus interposed by the proceedings at the Mansion-house, and the procedure of the Lord Mayor thereon, the brig *Barbadoes* would have accomplished, in all human probability, her intended voyage to Prince Edward Island with the same success as the other vessels which sailed just one week previously to the *Barbadoes* for that part of the coast of North America did actually accomplish theirs; and this said declarant left the Emigrants at Cork, all well contented with the treatment they had received, and intending to proceed to their original destination at the earliest opportunity next season.

(Signed) 'EDWARD LIGHT.'

" 14th. That the result of the action against the *Globe* newspaper for libel, although another proof of the undersigned's anxiety to vindicate his character and transactions in all matters connected with the Company, has not fully satisfied the justice of the case, inasmuch as before the examination of the plaintiff's first witness was concluded, the action was compromised by Sir Thomas Wilde proposing on behalf of the defendant to withdraw that plea on the record which the Lord Chief Justice pronounced to be 'the material part of the case,' in consequence of which the undersigned's Counsel, Mr. Serjeant Talfourd and Mr. Serjeant Channell, advised him to accept the offer.

" 15th. That this advice is attributable to the circumstance of the Counsel of the undersigned not having been properly instructed with regard to a document which was put into Court as the 'COMPANY'S DEED,' and alleged to contain a sheet that had been introduced after its execution:—whereas the Company *never had a Deed*, and the paper in question was only a Series of 'Regulations for the Management of the Company,' without stamp, date, or attestation, which had been engrossed, after many alterations and amendments by the Board, for the consideration and adoption of the Consulting Council, but which 'Regulations' never were submitted to that Body, owing to the sudden destruc-

* These complaints were not made by any one person who ever went on board of the *Barbadoes*, but by some men who had broken their engagements to go out. By advice of the Lord Mayor, these complainants succeeded in plundering Mr. Haldon of £37 12s.: and it was after the matter had been thus settled that Sir John Pirie wrote the letter to the Duke of Argyll which led to his Grace's retiring from office, although the Duke received by the same post a letter from the undersigned, explaining that the said complaints in no respect inculpated the Association.

tion which fell on the Company. These facts the undersigned thought his colleague, Dr. Rolph, the witness under examination, could have explained; but every allowance is to be made for his being in fault in such matters of detail, seeing he was not a member of the Committee of the Prince Edward's Island Branch, and, further, that he was partly in England and partly in Canada during the autumn of 1842, the period when they were engrossed.

" 16th. That whilst the steps taken by the Executive Commissioners prior to the meeting of the Consulting Council, held 8th June, 1842, on which day the Duke of Argyle last filled the Chair, was such as to merit a unanimous vote of thanks from that Body, proposed by His Grace—their official conduct subsequently, and more especially under the unforeseen and calamitous difficulties superinduced by the course taken by Lord Stanley and Sir John Pirie, was such as to bear the most rigid scrutiny; no means for extrication having been resorted to without mature deliberation, legal advice, and the conviction that they were in themselves honourable, judicious, and proper.

" 17th. That, had the undersigned been placed in the witness-box in the action against the *Globe*, there are no points mooted during the trial, or referred to in the comments made upon it, which he could not have satisfactorily explained, or shown wholly to be false. Upon these it is unnecessary to dwell after the Report of the 'Committee of Inquiry' which is embodied in this document, further than to repeat, that no money was received from the public in any mode whatsoever—that the Duke of Argyle, after leaving office and repudiating liabilities, refused to pay £500, being the amount of the stock he signed for, when that small sum would have preserved assets estimated at £260,594, over and beyond the debts or engagements of the Company—and that neither the undersigned, nor any one of his colleagues, has derived so much as one farthing benefit from the offices they filled. On the contrary, their laborious services, extending over a period of eighteen months, and outlays in cash to the amount of several thousand pounds, are unacknowledged and unliquidated.

" 18th. That whilst the Officers of the Association consisted of men of the highest rank, talent, and worth in the kingdom, with the Duke of Argyle as President—whilst the objects of the Company were publicly approved of by large and influential meetings in England, Scotland, and Canada—and whilst no person can justly lay anything to the charge of the undersigned except this, that he has not with his titles inherited also the wealth of his ancestors, a base collusion and the most unprincipled expedients have been resorted to, in order to defeat the ends which were sought by this prosecution for libel; information, with that view, having been made available which was obtained in a manner not short of felonious—and received from parties of no veracity, who, since the wreck of the Association, have been preying upon its ruins, although they know nothing from personal knowledge of any of the transactions for which the responsible officers of the Company are called in question.

" 19th. That notwithstanding it is notorious that the owner of the

brig 'Barbadoes' contracted with the Company to supply the vessel, and to furnish the stores, on terms by which no payment in money was to be made—that the cargo never came into possession of the Company—and that no individual supplied any of the goods put on board to the order or credit of the Executive Commissioners, the *Globe* repeats the calumny that tradesmen have been robbed by the Association, and boasts of having had a host of witnesses in Court, although it is unquestionably certain that the defendant's Counsel would not have dared to call a single man of them, had Dr. Rolph's evidence brought out the real facts and merits of the case.

"20th. That though the action against the *Globe* has come to an issue very far short indeed of the punishment which the malignity of the libel deserves, yet it has served two important ends, inasmuch as—1st, it has revealed Lord Stanley's concealed correspondent, and 2nd, it has established, notwithstanding all the slanders heaped upon the Association in regard to the unseaworthiness of the 'Barbadoes,' and cruelty to the Emigrants, the utter groundlessness of these charges—Sir Thomas Wilde, the Counsel for the *Globe*, having publicly disclaimed in Court that portion of the libel, and allowed that the ship was perfectly sound. Had the case proceeded, Mr. Haldon himself, and many of his pioneer band, would have been put into the witness-box, who would have shown that they paid no money for their passage—that during the six months they were on board the vessel they were comfortably lodged, clothed, and fed—and that on their leaving her they had divided amongst them the sum of £225.

"21st. That the extraordinary hardship and oppression in the undersigned's case is further established by the fact that since the breaking up of the Association part of the lands contracted for in Canada East has been sold at a rise of 68 per cent. above the price agreed upon; whilst another portion of them, the Gaspé Estates, have been made the basis of a new public Company, whose expected net annual returns from fisheries are set down at £28,233, and from timber at £14,617 10s., which after deducting £12,000 for expenses, will leave a clear income of £30,850 10s., or above 20 per cent. on the capital employed. In this latter property the Association had something more than a nominal interest, as the vendor had received £400 of the purchase-money to account, which he still holds, and further was bound to take £50,000 of the price in shares.

"22nd. That the undersigned having just grounds for attributing in a primary degree the destruction of the Company, and the losses and damage thereby occasioned, to the extra-official course adopted by the late Secretary of State for the Colonial Department—and having by the investigation made in 1842, by the 'Committee of Inquiry' above cited, his public letter to Lord Stanley in 1843, his petition to the House of Commons in 1844, and his recent action against the *Globe* for libel, done all that in him lies to clear the aspersions cast upon the Management, whilst further he is personally conscious of having discharged his own duties with integrity in all things—he considers the time has arrived when he is entitled to bring these matters under the

special attention of Her Majesty's Ministers, and to ask at their hands such redress as the unprecedented grievances of his case demand.

"Finally, the undersigned solemnly declares that the statements made in this REPRESENTATION are all true, and such as, if called upon, he is prepared to verify by affidavit."

We shall wait to know what course the Government will take to repair the wrongs which Sir Richard Broun has received in this case. Mr. Gladstone, who now occupies the place of Lord Stanley, is, we feel assured, a statesman too highminded to overlook grievances such as these. In the mean time, we trust the Press, both at home and in the Colonies, will make amends for the part which they have taken in the matter; and that, in especial, the Baronets of Scotland will now act like men who have a great public duty to perform, by the revival of the rights and objects of their order. The cause in which Sir Richard is embarked is alike the cause of policy, justice, and humanity; and it must prosper, or confusion will follow. The annexation to Scotland of the Province of Nova Scotia, and its systematic plantation, were devised by the first and second British monarchs of the House of Stuart, that "the *Baronets in particular*, and the *WHOLE SCOTTISH NATION GENERALLY*, might thereby have honour and profit;" not honour alone, nor profit alone, but both combined. Ulcered over as the United Kingdom now is with pauperism, the revival of the hereditary rights and privileges of the Baronetage is called for by the stern necessities of the time, and they must be exercised, or those dark omens of coming calamity—doomed starvation on the one side, and doomed selfishness on the other—will receive their accomplishment! Ten years before he erected his standard at Nottingham, Charles I. thus addressed the ancestors of these men, who continue to wear the ensigns of Nova Scotia on their breasts:—"There are *none* of our subjects whom it concerns so much in credit to be affectioned to the progress of the royal work of planting New Scotland, as those of your number, for justifying the grounds of our princely favour, which you have received by a most honourable and generous way." Had His Majesty's paternal views for advancing "*THE OPULENCE, PROSPERITY, AND PEACE*" of his native subjects been promptly responded to, the great Civil War, with its train of evil consequences (the rebellions of 1715 and 1745, and the revolt of the United States of America), might have been averted. How, then, ought the footmarks of those vast calamities to press on the honour and conscience of the Baronets of Scotland and Nova Scotia of the present generation! Can any one, who has watched the workings of society, say that we are ten years removed from scenes of social desolation more awful and calamitous than those which led to the erection of the scaffold at Whitehall? Let the Baronets beware how they tamper with the duties and obligations which their hereditary institution entails! Again we say to Sir Richard Broun, Proceed in your course, and prosper. Be not overcome with the difficulties you have encountered, or by the apathy which abounds. Yours is a grand—a glorious project. Its influence extends over a vast space, both in the Old World and in the New. It must affect the destinies of hundreds of thousands of human beings, not only

now, but for ages yet to come. It is a giant labour in a recreant era—bringing care, anxiety, and toil; but an ardent mind like yours will be cheered on its ONWARD COURSE by the high feeling which the consciousness of a great duty to be performed carries with it, and the bright gleam of hope that ultimate success will crown your indomitable efforts never fails to bring.

THE EMIGRANT: A TALE OF AUSTRALIA.

BY W. H. LEIGH, ESQ.

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CHAPTER XXI.

"The morn is up again---the dewy morn,
With breath all incense, and with cheek all bloom,
Laughing the clouds away with playful scorn,
And living as if earth contain'd no tomb,
And glowing into day: We may resume
The march." CHILDE HAROLD.

THE morning of the 13th of February came in blushing over the hills: the tide sung its matin roundelay o'er the pebbly beach—the shepherd was chaunting his early song to his now liberated fold, and the freshness of morning scattered forth his summons to the flowers, at whose approach they shook off the crystal tear of eve, and welcomed their god with incense and with smiles. Beautiful is an African morn—ay, beautiful as the eye can behold. Still, soft, and plaintively it steals upon us; delight is in every tree, and gladsomeness is the pervading soul of the landscape. ●

At early dawn all are busy at Cape Town: the waggon winds its way from the interior to the market, laden with luscious fruits, and the trader, with his merchandise, is arranging to be busy. The market is all bustle, and lively sallies ring among the light-hearted inhabitants of that exhilarating clime. Down the long and acacia-fringed street, what numbers in their varied costume we behold! Amidst the crowd, a troop of elegantly-caparisoned steeds are being led by their grooms to the residence of ——— Ah! as we thought, they are paraded opposite the house of Mr. Burchell. Our friends whom we met the other evening at that gentleman's are about to enjoy a pic-nic upon the summit of Table Mountain. Our horse is among the group, and

"Away, away to the mountain's brow!"

"Like to have been first, *after all*," jokingly said Mr. Burchell, as he rose to welcome us to the *déjeuner à la fourchette*. "Well, still in good time—it's a glorious time for starting!"

"Now," said Mr. Blair, "let me ask, what is the order of the day?"

"I believe," said Mr. Burchell, "we mount our nags, which it is quite time had arrived."

"They are so, sir."

"Well, in that case we are. Ladies, give the word—off!"

"We are all ready, Mr. Burchell."

"Now then, ladies and gentlemen, please to follow me."

The whole party, consisting of no less than nine individuals, mounted their steeds, and set off at a pleasant canter for the base of the mountain.

"I am delighted to have the happiness, Miss Blair," said a gentleman who was keeping a brisk trot by the side of that lady's Arab, as she cantered gaily along,—*"I am delighted to have the happiness of such a day before me,—I had not the remotest idea that such joy was in store for me. I am too happy!—far too overjoyed with my friend Burchell's kindness in allowing me an opportunity of joining so delightful a party."*

"I hope, sir," answered Miss Blair, "that the trip will not be found too difficult. The ascent is reported as extremely dangerous, particularly on horseback."

"I am quite unprepared to inform you, Miss Blair, as to its facility of ascent, when either on horseback or on foot, this being my first visit; but, I trust, as the day is so unusually favourable at this season, we shall have the happiness to reach the summit without either much fatigue or difficulty," said the stranger, who having been already introduced to Miss Blair, we will, with the reader's kind permission, introduce to them. Gentle reader, Mr. Clinton!—Mr. Clinton, gentle reader!

"I am resolved, Mr. Clinton," said Miss Blair, "to ascend the mountain as far as it is at all consistent with safety on horseback, for I am no very great advocate for fatigue."

"You are of the same school of philosophy as myself," remarked Mr. Clinton: "in so warm and lovely a clime as this, much physical exertion were unnecessary. We are, I perceive, arrived at our first stage. Will you, Miss Blair, allow me to assist you in descending?"

"Thank you, Mr. Clinton. We have enjoyed a most exhilarating ride."

"I am truly gratified to hear you say so, Miss Blair; it affords me additional happiness."

"I am sure, Mr. Clinton, you are very polite," gaily said Miss Blair. Mr. Clinton bowed very low.

"Well, now," cried Mr. Burchell, "here we are so far—come, that is something towards it, and here we must quit our nags, unless some of us find courage to ride as far the top, which *has* been done, but it is far from a desirable undertaking. For my own part, I shall commence the tramping forthwith, and give my horse a holiday; but any thinking they dare venture a little further, why now's the time."

This speech having by that gentleman been duly impressed upon his auditory, they all, with the exception of Miss Blair, agreed to abandon the steeds. The whole party now set forward with considerable vigour, and half an hour's march brought them upon the rough, rocky, unpleasant part of the ascent; and here it was, after a delay of some minutes, Miss Blair also dismounted. The party proceeded with what rapidity they might: sometimes the route lay round a shelving mountain, or along the verge of a precipice, where there was not room for two animals

to pass, and down whose fearful chasms it was impossible for some of the party to venture a look.

"This is an extremely dangerous expedition," said Mr. Burchell, "unless we pay the strictest attention to the appearance of the weather. Numbers of travellers have, from their sole inattention to this one grand point (which any common-place inhabitant of the town can, from repeated observation, truly predict,) been dashed to atoms, from merely making one false step when enveloped in fog. Now yesterday was a day of this dangerous kind; and had any one started yesterday morning (and the weather to a stranger looked fine as to-day), the result would have been, they must have remained upon the mountain amidst the wild animals till this morning, or else risked their necks in the descent. For you see," continued he, "one step in the fog would, in the place we have just passed, send a man a hundred fathoms into a gulf; and who could say what became of him? Scarcely a year passes but we hear either of the actual missing, or the thoughtless, who have been nearly furnished up here in a fog."

Thus did Mr. Burchell illustrate the mountain as the party continued to climb. Some of the ladies were frequently heard to "breathe the soft impeachment" of fatigue, but Mr. Burchell would not hear of it; he assured them the view from the top would lull to oblivion the sense of all fatigue, and actually cure any one of confirmed chronic rheumatism. At length, after several sandy prophecies that the summit would never be reached, Mr. Rennie was heard shouting from the desired spot: a few minutes elapsed, and they were all welcomed to the top, by two gentlemen little to be imagined in that situation. These worthies were no other than the illustrious Mr. Moss and Tobias Turkey, Esq.—extremely glad to see them arrive, the latter, on behalf of self and Moss, could assure them.

Mr. Burchell, finding they were from the same vessel, kindly invited them to join the picnic, which the servants having been forwarded with some two hours' start, was already beside a most cheering fire, for it was, after cooling a little from their clamber, found to be rather chilly.

Before the party had finished their refreshment, Mr. Blair inquired of Mr. Turkey how long since he had arrived.

Before Mr. Turkey had time to answer the question, Mr. Moss, who happened to overhear it, notwithstanding his mouth was expanded with the whole quarter of a fowl, ejaculated at the top of his voice—"How long have we been here?—we been here all the blessed night, I'm corked if we ain't—all the live-long night, amidst all the venomous beasts, as played up old gooseberry about us, like so many mad bulls a dancing the cow's courrant. Turkey advised me to buy a pair o' shoes, cos my top-boots a pinch'd me, and I lost one a coming up, and the heel come off the t'other."

"Bless me!" cried Mr. Burchell, for every one else, even Turkey himself, was upon the broad laugh; "Bless me! why you have indeed been unlucky, but you should certainly have asked advice before you started!"

"Ax'd advice before I started!" quoth Moss, taking the leg-bone

of a duck from his masticators : " why I did, sir. I ax'd Mr. Turkey what we had better do, and he said, ' Take lots of bakker ; and that's the only blessed thing, with the exception of this '—thrusting the aforesaid bone again to the mill—" beautiful fowl, (I never et a finer,) I've tasted since yesterday forenoon. Ax Mr. Turkey if it ain't."

The serious air that always sat upon the fat and somewhat Listonic face of Moss, rendered his most common-place observations ludicrous ; and Moss was a most good-tempered fellow, though a little pettish : he furthermore, in his unpolished way, had an agreeable store of humour and independence. It was for these agreeable qualities that Turkey so much enjoyed his society, and Turkey has often been heard, when alluding to his partiality for Moss, to exclaim, he was a *citoyen du monde*—" a man with whom one might without outrage comfortably cotton ; in fact, he was the quaint Moss—the unsophisticated Moss." It is no marvel, then, if the careless Turkey should have led him right or wrong up to the mountain on an uncongenial day, for Moss placed the utmost consequence on all which Turkey uttered, and for his simplicity was what Turkey called " sold," which, we are led to understand, when it is interpreted, meaneth—he was deceived, cheated, disappointed, and in such wise.

We will, whilst the party are enjoying the lunch the keen mountain air has rendered so acceptable, hear Moss's account of his adventures, especially as the ladies have just invited him so to do. " Well," said Moss, " I'll tell you the upshot on it with all the pleasure o' life, for I am indebted to you all for a most comfortable blow—a—hem !—dinner, and so" (helping himself to three parts of a tumbler of wine, and coolly tossing it off) " here goes ! Turkey says to me—says he, ' Moss, it's a no use waddling up one street and down the t'other ; let's have a bit of a show-off in the country,' says he, ' let's hire a couple of tits.' I, in course, says ' Well—that's according to my creed—let's have a sight whilst we are in this here place, and stretch our limbs a bit.' Well, we gets the proper machinery to work, a hos apiece for ourselves, and one for the darky wot was our outrider. This goes off all uncommon well, to my thinking ; but, lo and behold yer ! when Mr. Snowball gets us just to that ' ere place where we most wanted the hosses—' Come !' says the varmint, ' now,' says he, ' you will exercise your own hoofs the rest of the journey, a whilst I waits in this inn for your comin down again.' Hearing this here, I declared open war ; but that philosopher there as sits munching his mutton" (pointing to Turkey) " says, ' Well, I s'pose it's the custom of the country.' ' Da—hem ! hang the custom of the country !' says I, nat'rally outrageous at the ideer ; ' who's a going to frubbish up a matter of five bob for a ride, and then be forced to pad the hoof arter all ? That's as bad,' says I, ' as riding in a sedan cheer, with his bottom out.' But all my logic was of no avail, so off I rolls, outrageous corky, as you're all ready to swear. I, moreover, has the misfortune in bouncing off in such a mortal hurry to split my b— hem !—Well, I bundles arter Turkey, who wor trudging on smoking his weed as comfortable as who but him ! Seeing he took matters a that un, I held my peas and lit my bakker, and in this way, arter some most orrifying

chinks which we looked at as we passed 'em, we ascended the roof. 'If memory serves,' says Turkey to me, 'you a got a bottle of rum in bond.' 'In course, I have,' says I, 'else you didn't catch me so near heaven as this.' Well, we munches a bun apiece, swigs the whole of the rum, smokes our bakker, and falls asleep, both on us, as sound as a church: when we come to ourselves there was a fog overhead, and all around as thick as pea-soup, and we were as wet as a couple pound of tripe. 'What is to be performed, Turkey?' says I. 'Let's liquor,' says he. 'Where's it to come from?' says I. 'Out of your pocket,' says he. 'We emptied the last drop,' says I, 'and the bottle's broke.' 'In consequence of that event,' says Turkey, 'we be flummoxed.' 'That's exactly as I suspects,' says I. So without further more ado, I rolls myself into a hole in the rock like a hedgehog, and Turkey bundles in by the side on me. He went to sleep in the crack of a grindle-stone; but I couldn't sleep a wink from the orrified howls, bellerings, and whistlings in every direction. Howsomever, toward morning I did get a wink or two; but Turkey never woke till the sun was far up, and then swore he would not descend till nearly night in consequence of the view. I'm stiff and mortified in all my jints, and got the ear-ache into the bargain, from listening to those orrid infernal dev—hem!—things wot surrounded us.—Ain't that the solid facts, Turkey?—Never passed such a da—dreadful night since my cradle!—never!—bottle me off if I did."

"Well," said Mr. Burchell, after a hearty laugh at poor Moss and his troubles, "let us hope you have been partially repaid for all you have endured by the view from the mountain?"

"It is a view!" cried Moss. "My eyes never rested upon the like."

"I think now," said Miss Blair, "I cannot remain any longer without looking at it, since Mr. Moss speaks so highly of it."

"I'll show you, Miss, with much pleasure," said Moss, "where I and Turkey considers it the best spot, and what Turkey calls the "glorious *coo-die*."

"I am very much obliged to you, Mr. Moss," said Miss Blair, rising and following him, as in fact did the major part of the visitors.

Moss marched with a proud step to nearly the edge of the south-west precipice, which at once unfolded all the panorama of Cape Town, Table Bay, the Devil's Mountain—in front the country all round Wyne Bay, and Constantia on the right, and the mighty Atlantic, uniting itself to the vast Indian Ocean, to their left. "Ain't this a glorious *coo-die*?" cried Moss, folding his arms like the statue of Napoleon.

"Indeed," cried Miss Blair, "it is, Mr. Moss, one of the most magnificent scenes I have ever beheld!"

"Allow me, mademoiselle," said Mr. Turkey, "to draw your attention to the streets of Cape Town; they appear like net-work—how delicately they are pencilled! The fishermen, Miss, if you direct your eye to the beach, appear moving upon the glowing sand like 'the poor beetle that we tread upon.' Yes, memory serves—you are now

4,000 feet above them, and well may we exclaim with the immortal William—

‘How fearful
And dizzy ’tis to cast one’s eyes so low!
The fishermen that walk upon the beach
Appear like mice: and yon tall anchoring bark
Diminish’d to her cock.
The murmuring surge
That on the unnumber’d idle pebbles chafes,
Cannot be heard so high.’”

“You have a spark of the celestial fire!” said Mr. Clinton, who had been intensely listening to Mr. Turkey.

“I have that envied spark you speak of,” quoth Turkey, making a low bow. “That spark hath managed one way or t’other to burn the bottom of my pocket out, sir; which same, thanks to the aforesaid spark, may aptly be compared to an awkward meshed net: the small fry impudently slip through, and the large ones visit not the seas in which it is cast. But a truce of pockets—it is but a thrice-told tale. Depend upon it, sir, the man who ‘stole the royal diadem’ and *put it in his pocket*, was a soulless wight—‘a radical of shreds and patches.’”

“What is the population of Cape Town, Mr. Clinton?” said Miss Blair, taking her glass from her eye, and addressing that gentleman, who produced the Cape Pocket-book, from which he read—“In 1831-2, the census was, of *free* persons, white and coloured, males 6,410, females 6,949; of slaves, males 2,921, females 2,906. Total—males, 9,331, females 9,855, making in the grand total 19,186. But I should presume at the present moment the population is about 25,000. I merely conjecture that from the increase by immigration and otherwise.”

“Bless me, to behold it!” exclaimed Miss Blair, looking at Cape Town through her glass. “Who could imagine that in that small speck were congregated four-and-twenty thousand souls? and as they look so contemptible from this our trifling altitude, so must our great globe itself from the throne of its Maker!”

“And yet,” said Mr. Turkey, “what an important atom is man!—how he swells, and blows, and fumes, and frets!—how he, like the fly who sat upon the axle of the carriage, related by *Æsop*—Yes, memory serves—how he cries aloud, Great Heavens! what a dust I make!”

“And what fantastic tricks,” cried Miss Blair, “he plays before that great Heaven!”

“Indeed does he,” continued Mr. Turkey; “and it makes, no doubt it does, the angels in a melting mood.”

“I do not think that is exactly the text,” said Mr. Clinton to Turkey.

“*Vous avez raison, monsieur*,” replied Turkey; “that is the *sermon*.”

The day was beginning to wane, and at the sound of Mr. Burchell’s little silver bugle the party, in the shortest possible time, found themselves seated once more upon the grass; and that good-humoured gentleman, as he passed round the champagne, cried out for his toast—

"Gentlemen, God bless the ladies!" and "God bless the ladies!" went the round. Turkey, being never at a loss for mischief, insisted upon the propriety of Moss returning thanks on their behalf; at which, Moss seeing all eyes fixed full upon himself, was induced to believe such was the fact,—therefore, without further ado, Moss, with the most solemn and important face, thus spoke:—

"Gentlemen, by honouring the ladies you honour us all. I am very proud to have the job to return thanks for 'em. From my earliest days as I can call to mind, I was a most uncommon fellow arter—hem!—I—I—I feel myself quite flummoxed—hem!—when I think on 'em!"

Moss sat down amid the most tremendous cheering, and Turkey, who had led Moss into his difficulty, now was the first to laugh at and banter him, which he did with an unsparing hand. The ladies, however, seeing the goodness of Moss's intention, assured him they were proud in having so gallant and powerful a champion.—"And thus they passed the merry time!"

"All mounted?" cried Mr. Burchell, after they had descended the rocky parts without accident. "There, Tom, get off your horse," speaking to a domestic, "and let that gentleman who has lost his shoe mount; and run and get a nag from the inn for the other gentleman."

These matters being satisfactorily arranged, the whole party, at the invitation of Mr. Burchell, galloped across the plain to dine with him. How they passed the evening, and what took place, is it not written in the following chapter?

CHAPTER XXII.

"O wine! thou hast a charm for me,
Such charm as poets only see."

BACCHANALIAN SONG.

THE party arrived happily at Mr. Burchell's, every individual being highly delighted with the expedition to the mountain, not even excepting the unfortunate Moss himself, who had, upon his arrival in town, been restored to perfect tranquillity by the purchase of another pair of "understandings," as he was pleased to call them; but, in this instance, he would neither have boots nor shoes, but a kind of mongrel half-boot or ankle-jack. Thus, sporting these, and taking the precaution of calling at a perruquier's to have what little hair he had operated upon by the artist's curling instruments, Mr. Moss, with a dignified air, entered the hospitable mansion of Mr. Burchell.

Mr. Clinton handed in to the dining-room Miss Blair; the Doctor was honoured with the arm of the mamma—the Captain, Mrs. Burchell; Mr. Rennie handed in Miss Emily; Mr. Turkey was observed arm-in-arm with a lady we have not the pleasure of knowing—Mr. Moss *solus*; and the other parties we were not introduced to marched in good order to the scene of action.

It was an excellent dinner, and the wine was, like the wit, sparkling. The dessert drew forth universal admiration; all were gay, the adven-

tures of the day created much discourse, and Moss was frequently called upon "to illustrate the mountain." Nothing was wanting to add to the festivities of the day.

The dinner being duly discussed—the wine, the dessert, and other etceteras,—the ladies retired for a walk in the garden, and were speedily followed by two or three gentlemen, among whom were Messrs. Turkey and Moss. Whilst these parties are enjoying the delightful evening in Mr. Burchell's lovely garden, let us remain a short time longer at the table, in order that we may collect as much information as we possibly can, in case we may in after-life turn our thoughts upon settling in Southern Africa. Let us inquire as indefatigably as our friend Blair, and learn what prospects it affords us; for already we are enraptured with the climate. Mr. Blair is in the act of speaking:—

"You were observing, Mr. Burchell, the great want the Colony labours under as regards efficient labour. What advantages are there held out to the poor artisan, for instance?"

"If you send us here a turner, let us say, we will give him from £3 to £3 10s. a week: I have known, very lately, £4 given. A blacksmith would stand a similar chance; as also wheelwrights, carpenters, joiners, and other of those useful handicrafts. Any man, in fact, having a trade,—unless it be a most *unmanly* one indeed, such as a weaver,—might do marvellously well in Cape Town; and whilst we offer him these advantages, we do not deprive him of the reward of his industry, by taxing him to support the idle and disorderly. Here, indeed, we cannot have healthy beggars or stalwart paupers: a child may earn his very milk. The most stupid clown that ever cried 'Whoa!' to his more intellectual horse in Britain, we would be thankful for here, and give him very satisfactory wages, with board and lodging. Meat is often 1½d. to 2d. per lb., and that of excellent quality; and vegetables are abundant. It is to be lamented that the tide of Emigration—or, rather, the *fashion* of Emigration—should not make a run to the Cape. The passage is but a six weeks' one from England; and if it were *double* that time, what is such a trifle, when you are about it, in comparison to the advantageous results? Men are poured in countless swarms upon the already overcharged British Americas and United States, and hundreds weekly are returning ruined and disappointed. Let me ask, who ever returned from the Cape a complainer, or unrewarded according to his merit? Here the emigrant has no impene-trable forest to contend with before he can sow a yard of land or erect his hut. Here we have no terrible winter to oppose—30 or 40 degrees below zero, and bounding up in the summer to 120 or 130. We are free from those fearful evils; the mighty oceans which surround us prevent those effects, and ensure us a most temperate and delightful clime—such as *if* any other zone may have the happiness to boast, cannot exceed. A man may take outdoor exercise lightly clad, here, at any season of the year. And let me ask any right-thinking man, what single circumstance can atone in comfort, or be such a grand material in our happiness, as a glorious clime? None, that I know of. We are exhilarated and gay—neither perish by snow, nor grill by intense heat.

"Many individuals, who only look at the surface of things, have called this Colony a land of arid deserts. Let such men look at our returns, before they utter to the world such a naked falsehood. I will merely take sheep, for instance, in a few districts:—In Stellenbosch, there are no less than 130,000; in Worcester, 200,000; Swellendam, 100,000; George, 24,000; Uitenhage, 100,000; Albany, 100,000. These are only, as you are well aware, but a part of our Colonial districts; the others are in equal proportion. Now reckoning one-fifteenth of these as of Merino blood, it proves that we are a wealthy race, to say nothing of the vast herds of oxen, horses, pigs, goats, &c., that we possess. Our wine-trade in the immediate vicinity of Cape Town does not answer, in spite of all we can do. We can produce very good wine, but, perhaps, the clayey nature of the soil may be against us, to say nothing of the want of protection and patronage—nay, even difficulties, thrown as much as possible in our way by the Government. Cape wines have formerly had in general a peculiar raciness, which much injured their sale in European markets; this was owing to the avidity of the wine-growers, who attended more to *quantity* than *quality*. To say we cannot grow wine fit to be drunk, is to libel us, and that most grossly. Pray, gentlemen, what is your opinion of that wine before you?"

"For my part," said Mr. Blair, "I consider this equal to that produced in any part of the world."

"And I," cried Mr. Rennie, "never drank any Madeira superior in richness and mellowness to this in my life."

The Captain, who, with the Doctor, had returned to the charge of the Pontac, pronounced it equal to Burgundy. And our humble selves, who, in our quiet way, were drinking, hearing, and saying nothing, considered it the best proof of our thoughts upon its merits, to deliberately empty our bottle.

"Good!" said Mr. Burchell; "that wine was grown upon my own estate, about three miles from this, which, if your time permitted, I should be happy to show you."

"I observe," said Mr. Blair, "you grow your grapes here as in Normandy, on small bush vines; not, as in some parts of the Continent, and in Madeira also, on trellises."

"Very few on trellises, sir, and those more for ornament about our dwellings. A total reduction in our duties is what ought to take place; so that a man in England might have a bottle of light, exhilarating wine before him, instead of the sleepy, bilious, eternally-presented beer, followed in most cases by the injurious spirit. England, in benefiting our Colony by that wise enactment respecting the abolition of the duty, would confer a real boon upon the middling, and even lower classes: we would gladly take your wares in exchange for our wine, and thank you into the bargain. In 1834 we sent you, even hard as the case is, double the amount you got from your dearly-beloved France, which was, of our own brewing, 54,600 gallons! What think you now of our Cape rotgut, as some persons politely name it? And we would, and could, send you an incalculable supply; but you *won't let us*."

"What think you, Mr. Burchell, of the Eastern Districts—will they be enabled to carry competition with you?" inquired the Doctor.

"They will most likely beat us, sir," answered Mr. Burchell; "for the fine limestone knolls of Albany will rear a finer-flavoured grape than, as I before remarked, our clayey soil will permit us. But I recommend them, there, rather to send their brains wool-gathering; a subject with which I am but indifferently acquainted. But, lo! here is our Albany friend, Mr. Clinton, and he will give us a hint or two concerning that country."

"With pleasure, gentlemen," said Mr. Clinton, "as far as I am able. Was it wool of which you were speaking?"

"Just so. How much wool did you muster last year for the English market?"

"We sent upwards of ten thousand pounds' worth, and are increasing most surprisingly every year; for we have spared no expense in the importation of Saxon and Merino rams, both from England and New South Wales."

"Your climate—is it the same as the Cape Town District?" inquired Mr. Rennie.

"It may be several shades nearer the English, but the fineness of it requires no winter provender for sheep; and the numerous *Salsola* plants, which flourish all over our beautiful park-like downs, entirely prevent the fluke or rot. I consider Albany quite a pastoral country. Wine would succeed well, as is evidenced by some of us every year: but we are," said he, laughing, "rather more sheepish at present than otherwise."

"Pray," inquired Mr. Blair, "if it is not too intrusive, for what sum might a gentleman establish himself comfortably as a sheep-farmer in Albany, supposing him to possess a tolerably respectable farm of his own?"

"Why, sir," answered Mr. Clinton, smiling, "we talk very large when we mention our estates, but very small when we are about to settle for them—that is, as it regards the quantity of land necessary for your operations on the one hand, and the small sum necessary for its purchase on the other. Thus, land in Albany, according to circumstances, varies from 1s. 6d. to 20s.: the average price for *good farms* is 4s. 6d. or 5s. Suppose you purchased a good full-sized farm, and began like a patriarch of old, say a farm of 6,000 acres, at 1s. 6d. per acre, £450 purchases it, payable in three instalments—the last instalment at the end of the second year. The Government transfer duty upon it is £4 per cent., and most easily effected, without the least fear of purchasing a mortgaged farm, as is too often the case with the American land-sharks."

"Pray, sir," inquired Mr. Blair, "what stock of sheep do you reckon for such a farm?"

"Say, sir, 3,000 native ewes, at 2s., £300; introduce 40 Saxon rams amongst them, at £12 each, £480 more; or, if you did not wish to wait patiently for the proper crop, purchase at once a flock of half or three-quarter Merino bloods, varying from 3s. 6d. to 15s. each."

"Are horses and oxen dear?"

"No, sir; horses vary from £4 to £10; cows, from £2 to £5. A man with such a farm, and such a stock upon it, cannot fail to thrive."

"But you have the rust in your wheat!" said Mr. Blair.

"It is a kind of periodical disease, and has not appeared several years. The best wheat in Mark Lane has been from the Cape."

"Well, sir, you give me a most encouraging account of the Colony: I half regret that I am going any further. Pray what did your wool fetch at the last London sales?" inquired Mr. Blair.

"We sent, sir, 1,121 bales, which was considered very much below the average quantity, as well as quality; but it realised, *i. e.* best, from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 5d. Now, spurred on as we are by the perseverance of our Australian friends, we devote annually more attention to the picking and washing, and I am much mistaken if our Southern lands will not in a few years kick the Continent out of the market."

"I am, sure, sir, we are very much indebted to you for your kindness."

"Gentlemen," said a servant entering at the moment, "the ladies wait tea."

CHAPTER XXIII.

"So let us welcome peaceful evening in."—COWPER.

IT is ever a most pleasing sight to behold a cheerful tea-table, with all its paraphernalia of hissing urn, smoking muffins, plates of toast, biscuit, cake, and other delightful attendants,—and to see all this surrounded by a group of happy, comfortable-looking faces, nicely assorted, about to indulge in that ever-to-be-lauded beverage, which "cheers but not inebriates"—it is altogether, we affirm, take it "all and all," ever a pleasing spectacle.

Upon this occasion, nothing was wanting to support its general character. The table groaned under its pile of confectionery, and hundreds of round-headed Chinese laughed from every side of basin and cup, as if expressing their satisfaction in finding themselves in such very good company. Mrs. Burchell at once established herself in the onerous office of dealing out, with liberal hand, the fragrant cup. Mr. Turkey sat, with the most easy grace imaginable, on her left, rendering that lady, ever and anon, any little service that lay in his power; whilst our old friend Moss was stationed beside a lady of the African tinge, to whom he was detailing, in scarcely audible voice, "how he took off them 'ere tight boots, and how he rode through the town, draw'd by twenty bullocks, in a waggon." Mr. Blair sat beside Mr. Burchell; and the other gentlemen, whom we had not the honour of knowing, were very nicely distributed, male and female, round the board, forming, as Moss would have echoed Turkey, "a grand *coo-die*."

It has ever been a subject of remark with us, and no doubt with many others, by what fits and starts conversation is (particularly amongst the English) carried on. At once there will be the most fearful burst of eloquence from every individual assembled, rendering

each inaudible, seeing that all are orators:—Presto! and a dead and unbroken silence reigns,—unless some philanthropist, willing to show signs of animation, and anxious to keep *all* the faculties from repose, suddenly, and with shrill and echoing sound, forces a volume of air down his nasal promontory, varying the notes, as the piper plays his bagpipes, sometimes by jerking his elbow to spur the bellows, and again by the delicate exercise of his digits. So it was, as it might be assured, upon this occasion. Just as they were all seated, a profound calm! some looking at the carpet, as if deeply engaged in finding out the vicissitudes of the pattern; others watched the wonders of Providence, that could cause a mosquito to fly singing from a candle with his legs singed off. Moss amused himself by a trick which seemed highly to amuse several of the company: he contrived to place his thick, fat, sausage-looking fingers closely together, and, by at the same time approximating his wrists, he caused his two dumpy thumbs to gambol and summerset over each other, as if he were endeavouring to mesmerise himself, to the great delight of all who beheld him, as well as evidently to his own great satisfaction.

The first cup of tea had been duly deposited in each lady and gentleman's hand, as they formed rather more than a semicircle round *the fire* (for "Burchell insisted," so Mrs. B. said, "upon having a fire"); the first section of muffin was already in the wane—the tea and the muffin are gone—Mrs. Burchell turneth the tap of the urn into the teapot again, *but not until she has put some more tea* into the aforesaid, which caused Moss to whisper the dark lady, "was a decided improvement, he conceived, to the English way of doing business."

What was there in that cup of tea? what magic did the muffin possess? Is there aught in a few dried and shrivelled-looking autumn refuse, and a dash of hot water upon it, that can account for the wonders it produces? Is it electricity? is it galvanism? or what *can* it be? We give it up, but merely state facts as they occurred. No sooner was the first cup of tea emptied, than

"A change came o'er the spirit of the dream"—

all were vociferous, not one voice remained silent. Mr. Clinton, near whom our lone selves happened to sit, was the only one who talked within compass; him we could scarcely hear, and for that very reason applied our tympanum closer to him, that we might not lose any of his valuable information.

The first words that gentleman breathed to Miss Blair were, "I hope you do not feel the effects of your exertions to-day, Miss Blair."

"Not in the least, I thank you, Mr. Clinton: I am remarkably strong, capable of a vast deal of fatigue."

"You appear to look even all the better for it; though I was much concerned, at *one* period of the ascent, to see you look quite overdone."

"I rather felt the climbing, I must say."

"But," continued Mr. Clinton, "I could not but remark how careless you were of those precipices—those paralysing chasms which have

prevented most ladies from passing them: in fact, there are but few ladies who attempt the ascent; and out of those few, very, very small is the number who have the strength and resolution to gain the summit. I was delighted to see you and your dear sister exhibit those traits of valour ever found accompanying the most tender-hearted, the most angelic of women."

Miss Blair slightly blushed, and faintly uttered, as she pressed the cambric to her lips, and slightly coughed—"I am sure, Mr. Clinton, you are very flattering."

Mr. Clinton proceeded, in a still softer key—"Not at all, Miss Blair; it was the remark of all the party. I am the humble instrument to apprise you, that you possess gifts rare and invaluable in a woman,—the gifts of being beautiful, without being ——"

"Mr. Clinton!—Mr. Clinton!—Mr. Clinton!"

"I beg pardon, who addressed me?"

"*I did*," said Mr. Burchell. "Mr. Blair wishes to know if pigs thrive well in Albany?"

Mr. Clinton was inclined to laugh, but seeing how anxiously Mr. Blair was looking at him for an answer, returned—"Very well indeed!—they prove valuable stock."

"Then, I presume you come from Albany?" said Miss Blair, inquiringly, to Mr. C.

"Yes, Miss, I do. I have a grazing farm there; and I wish your papa had thought proper to direct his steps to that lovely and promising country, in preference to proceeding——"

"I rather regret myself he did not also," said Miss Blair; "I am fond of Africa."

"Are you so?" ejaculated Mr. Clinton, with a suddenness that startled the lady he was addressing. Then sinking his voice to low *o in alto*, he uttered, "Thank God! *she* loves Africa!—Are you fond," said he, raising his voice into the still hardly audible,—“are you fond of—I was going to ask were you fond of flowers?"

"Passionately."

"Albany is spangled over every hill and plain. Are you an admirer of park scenery?"

"Of all things."

"And dells, and mountains, and Nature in her pristine robes? I have no doubt you are!"

"I am *very*—perhaps rather *too*—romantic."

"Then you certainly must ——"

"Mr. Clinton! Mr. Clinton!"

"What gentleman calls?"

"Do you not feed the pigs principally upon maize?" inquired Mr. Burchell, again interrupting the vexed Clinton.

"Yes, we do, sir; it grows luxuriantly, and answers well.—I was about to say, Miss, that a mind cultivated like yours, with a soul capable of enjoying Nature's glorious works,—that it were indeed pity you should ——"

"Mr. Clinton!"

"Now, sir."

"What may be the general price of good milch cows?"

"About fifty shillings, sir."

"I was about to say, Miss Blair, that it grieves me when I look upon you, and consider—"

"Mr. Clinton!" cried the persevering Burchell, "what's the average milk a good cow gives?"

Mr. Clinton, in a low voice, to Miss Blair, said, "I'll be hanged if I'll hear him this time!—I was about to say—"

"Come, gentlemen!" said Mr. Moss,—“come, gentlemen, some of yer'l favour the ladies with a song. Come, Mr. Burchell, set the game agoin!—the tea-tackle's all cleared away. Come, Turkey, tip us a stave! What's the good o' yer sitting mum-chance, like a collier waiting for his turn to come up the shaft? Let the ladies hear you pipe that jolly stave about “Yer harp and lute wor all o' the store;” or any on 'em—we're not partickler, air we?”

This sudden and determined sally on the part of Mr. Moss quite disorganised the conversation and ideas of the whole party, and Moss was delighted to find the room resounding with laughter. Amongst the rest, Turkey vied with Mr. Burchell, as to who could laugh the heartiest. Moss was not like a nervous M.P. to be put down by a laugh as hearty as ever any “Moss the Second” raised in Parliament; on the contrary, he interpreted it as the result of his masterly wit, and forthwith became inexorable for a song—no matter to him who the vocalist might be, he resolutely maintained that the ladies “wouldn't be pacified aroud one.” He valiantly challenged Miss Burchell, Blair, and all in succession, without effect; and in his despair (as was much to be dreaded) he actually prepared to sing himself, and had commenced, in Stentorian voice, “Oh! the cooling curds and cream,” when Mr. Turkey quieted the tempest by assuring him that before the company broke up, he himself would endeavour to please Mr. Moss and the company by a song.

Thus assured, Mr. Moss remained for a considerable period a quiet listener—merely touching the lady on his left with his elbow, and softly saying, “You'll have it just now, only keep yer ears open.”

Mr. Clinton found himself so continually applied to for information concerning his District, that he was unable for one minute together to hold converse with Miss Blair; so after apologising to her, and saying with marked emphasis, it was *her papa* that he was going to talk with, he crossed the room and joined that gentleman.

Mr. Burchell was just observing, “The Hottentots have been the most ill-treated, unjustly-stigmatised people under the sun. They have, in the first instance, been deprived, without ceremony and by the most barbarous means, of their country; they have been hunted, like the hyena, from their homes; they have been shot down, entrapped, and mutilated in countless hordes—oppressed by a relentless and ignorant savage, more sanguinary and terrible in his nature than the ‘lion of the land;’ they have been swept by violence from the earth, and are no longer a nation. And now—even now, at this enlightened period,

there can be found men who brand them with every infamous epithet, and even have the audacity to proclaim that their total annihilation could not be considered in any other light to the Colony than a blessing! Let such as these behold the valuable ranks of indefatigable and easily-disciplined Hottentot soldiers, that are of such incalculable benefit on our frontiers. Let them look to the Kat River Settlement, where, some years ago, 3,000 of them were stationed as settlers, each with his plot of land—let them behold that crimeless community, where, in a population as mentioned, no conviction took place for six years,—and let them see what crops that supposed soulless and worthless vagrant can produce! Look what a patient, trustworthy herdsman he makes. As a waggoner, where can be found his equal? Let us not look over the injuries he has endured, and the little stimulus he has had (save the thong) to exertion, before we pronounce that he is unable to exercise his limbs or his thoughts for his own or his master's benefit, or before we pronounce "*vacuum sine mente popellum*." A man's disposition may be easily changed by treatment, as may that of any other animal. The spirit may be fired with noble ambition by kind and proper behaviour, or it may degenerate into brutal apathy by the heavy curse that weighs down the neck of the slave. The cowardly, the iron-ruled lion of your exhibitions, suffering the utmost indignities, and patiently submitting, is not the same animal we catch a glimpse of occasionally lurking round our sheep crails: the one is crushed until his nature forsakes him, and the other, like the pastoral Hottentot of old, is the free, the bounding king of the wilderness."

"I quite agree with you in your observations, Mr. Burchell," said Mr. Clinton; "the Hottentot is a valuable adjunct to the Colony, and possesses many traits in his character worthy the imitation of those white rascals who libel him. He is patient, innocent, sober, and faithful; and if he is fond of sleep, I plead guilty to the same indictment. Certainly, in intellect, in form, and Colonial value, the Bushman throws him far into the shade; but let us civilise him by degrees in the arts, and then see what we shall make of him: he will be a slow, but sure pupil."

"From what little information I can collect," said Mr. Turkey, who had been paying the strictest attention to all that had been said upon the subject, "it would appear that the Missionaries have met with but little success in their gigantic undertakings in Southern Africa. I imagine they began where they should have left off."

"There is much truth, sir," replied Mr. Burchell, "in your observation; but they have made, according to appearance, many sincere converts: not but what it appears irrational to attempt explaining Christianity to men whose minds are unable to comprehend the benefit of agriculture."

"At all events, geography is much indebted to them," said Mr. Turkey. "They have extended our knowledge of South Africa much; and it is to be hoped they may see the propriety of first civilising the savage, before they open to his bewildering brain such startling truths,

and such, to him, totally incomprehensible mysteries, as the Divine Revelation."

"I believe, sir," said Mr. Burchell, "that system is now more generally pursued. The mind is in some measure prepared before the good seed is sown. One of the greatest difficulties under which the Missionaries have had to labour, has been their having to address a people whose language has not been reduced to any written standard. That difficulty has at length been overcome, and a grammar and dictionary of their language has been published by the indefatigable Mr. Boyce: this will render for the future the study of the language comparatively easy."

"Have you any periodical literature?"

"Yes, Mr. Turkey; we have a monthly journal, and several newspapers. The taste for periodical literary productions is very much upon the increase amongst the Dutch. Altogether, I think we are at length in the right track, if we take Jupiter's advice to the countryman, and put our shoulders to the wheel."

The wine had again been sparkling on the board, and the luscious fruit, mostly gathered by Mrs. Burchell herself from her garden, was in the highest state of perfection.

"You see," said Mr. Clinton to Miss Blair, by whose side he had again discovered himself—"you see what we *can* produce in this country, and with very little attention and expense."

"I do indeed, sir, and am quite delighted; the figs are the finest I ever saw," replied Miss Blair.

Mr. Clinton continued,—*"I have a very large and productive garden; but—it wants the fair hand of woman to train up the tendrils that are drooping alone for her presence. I would I could see that speedily effected. But I am doomed to disappointment! I never see a lovely form, and begin to bless the fortune that has at length deigned to hear my prayer, but away she has fled! I never look upon your happy countenance, but I think of the hated bark at anchor in Table Bay, that is impatient to bear you from my sight. Yes,"* said he mournfully, *"I am a doomed man!—"*

*'And ever thus, from childhood's hour,
I've seen my fondest hopes decay:
I never loved a tree or flower,
But it was first to fade away.'*

And now—even now, I am but a moment in bliss, ere everything again must be torn from me! The Captain tells me, you sail the day after to-morrow! Would that I was—but, happier, *far happier* had it been for me had we never met!; I shall stand upon the mountain alone, and watch you as you sail farther and still farther away. You will fade like a setting star in the mists of the horizon, and Clinton will return melancholy to his deserted—his cheerless home!"

"Mr. Clinton! Mister Clinton!"

"What gentleman calls?"

"I do," cried Moss. "Come, Turkey won't sing! He's uncommonly out of his usual good manners. This lady here as sits by me says as how she's actilly a-dying for a song. Mr. Burchell, come! If nobody won't oblige the ladies, never let it be said that Ochus Moss, of Marl'bun, forgot himself!—Hem! hem! Here goes!—

' Oh! the cooling curds and cream!
Oh! the coo' "——

"Stop, Mr. Moss—stop, sir; Miss Blair will kindly favour us with a song," cried Mr. Clinton, rising, and handing that lady to the piano.

"Come, that's better nor bargained for," said Moss. "Come, now, this *is* a treat!"

Mr. Clinton turned over the leaves of the music-book, and Miss Blair selected the following, which she sang very sweetly and with exquisite taste:—

"Hark, hark! 'tis the song of the fisherman bold—
He is off to the sea, and his cargo is sold;
In the blue Dardanelles he soon will be,
And blithe goes his boat o'er the moonlit sea.

There's a maid on the shore still lingering stands—
But happy she'll rove o'er the hardening sands,
For the fisherman's wife she has promised to be,
And soon he'll return from the moonlit sea."

A shout of deafening applause and violent clapping of hands broke forth from Mr. Moss the moment Miss Blair left the piano. He declared—"Never in all my born days did ever my ears get drunk afore with music. By gum! now, bottle—Hem! Well, did ye hear that, Mister Turkey? Mister Burchell, did yer? I say, ma'm, did yer keep yer ears open?"

Every one was as delighted as Mr. Moss was with Miss Blair's singing, and paid her a very high compliment. When, in course of conversation, it came out that Miss B. herself was the fair authoress of the composition, Mr. Clinton sat motionless, and made no sign.

So and in such manner did the evening, as all evenings will, whether passed happily or enshrouded in sorrow, flit rapidly away. The bell tolled one—they heard the solemn knell, and thought differently from that unhappy poet Young, and still maintained that

"Twere *un*wise in man to give Time tongue."

NEW ZEALAND OUTLINES—

FOREST SCENERY.

IN the month of April 1843, I first travelled through a New Zealand forest, distant some twenty miles from the Settlement of Nelson. It was on a bright, clear morning in the late autumn or early winter of Southern climates; the air possessed that elastic, bracing quality so common in those latitudes, attributable, probably, to a larger proportion of oxygen in the atmosphere than exists in the depressing airs under the inky skies of England. My guide led the way into the forest by a narrow path cleared by the hatchets of the surveyors. The path was covered with tangled roots, which from most New Zealand trees stretch along and above the surface. On either hand rose massive pines, and other trees of equal height and girth, unsurpassed, and almost unequalled, in the forest of any other country. The space betwixt the trunks is filled with masses of lianes, creepers, and shrubs, to such a density as to render a passage through them the most tedious and laborious that can be conceived. The general hue of the foliage is a uniform deep green. In the New Zealand forests, the light, gay hues we are accustomed to associate with spring, or the mellow varied tints of autumn, are never seen, but throughout the year the trees wear the rich garb of summer. Of all the varieties of the firs, the Rimu is the most graceful. The branches are spreading, the foliage rich, the trunk of great height and from nine to fifteen feet in circumference, and the leaves hang pendent in graceful clusters. The most singular tree in New Zealand is the Rata, classed by naturalists amongst the Myrtles. It first appears as a parasite, a slender stem, in colour and appearance not unlike the shaft of an old vine, and winds round some forest tree. It creeps up into the branches, increases in volume, and finally buries the tree in its embrace. For many years the foster-parent will be found enclosed in the centre of the Rata trunk, but is finally devoured and disappears, whilst in its former place stands the knotted and ragged shaft of the destroyer. This tree often attains from fifteen to twenty feet in circumference. From its branches long shoots are sent down, which support the trunk of the parent tree. Amongst the undergrowths, and in the densest portions of the forest, the tree-fern, from ten to fifteen feet in height, with its graceful drooping leaf, gives the idea of a tropical scene. The tree-fern flourishes only in moist, sheltered situations, and, if exposed to the full action of sun and air, invariably droops and dies.

I was much struck with the melodious notes of the song-birds, which rang out in a full peal of harmony above us and around us on every side. The notes of each of these feathered vocalists are not varied, like those of the thrush, the lark, or the nightingale, and their

single voices would appear monotonous ; it is only in concert they produce so delightful an effect. Occasionally the full swell of the choir ceased, and a few silver-tinkling notes were heard, so soft and liquid, they sounded like the gentle dropping of waters invested with tune. Then the whole wood became vocal, as though the performers were uniting in a grand chorus. Amongst the undergrowth of bush, parakeets were hopping about in great numbers. This beautiful little bird has a rich green plumage, with the crown of the head of a bright red. The large parrot, called by the natives, from its harsh cry, the Kaka, we also met with, but more frequently heard its hoarse note in the deep recesses of the forest. These two are the only varieties of parrots found in New Zealand. The feathers from the neck of the Kaka are used by the natives to adorn their war-spears. The birds which are most numerous throughout the forests of both islands are the mocking-birds, the Tui of the natives. It is of the shape, but somewhat larger, than a blackbird, with a patch of white under the chin. It imitates all the sounds of the forest, and, when confined in cages, readily learns to repeat short sentences. It is esteemed a great delicacy, both by natives and Europeans.

After an hour's walk, we arrived at a natural clearing of a few hundred acres in extent, thickly covered with deep fern,—a beautiful spot, framed by the greenwood on every side, with a fertile soil which would make a farmer's paradise. We shot several bronze pigeons as they took flight across the open. These birds are amongst the largest of the *Columbidæ*, and are exclusively wood-pigeons, feeding in the trees, and frequently seen in flocks of twenty or more in the same tree. After again entering the forest, we passed a rude hamlet—the germ, perhaps, of a future town—where some labourers, who had rented a few acres of land, were engaged in clearing. The huts were slight erections, formed of a few branches, covered with the leaf of the *Phormium tenax*, and very far inferior to the huts built by the natives. The soil is a rich, deep loam, and could not fail to repay their exertions with an abundant harvest. The labour of forest-clearing in New Zealand far exceeds that required in the American woods. The size and hardness of the timber, the dense undergrowth, and the difficulty of removing the matted roots from the surface, all contribute to make the task laborious and expensive. The cost in labour, at the price of one dollar per day, amounts to not less than £20 per acre ; and, in many parts of New Zealand, that sum would not suffice to clear the land thoroughly.

After a further walk of some miles, we emerged from the wood into a narrow valley, bounded by hills scantily clothed with fern. Here we found two or three small thatched huts, the temporary dwellings of one of the surveyors and his assistants. Our attention was directed, with some interest, towards a culinary preparation which steamed over a log-fire ; and as no man is allowed to play the part of Triptolomus Yellowley in these wild regions, we anticipated a savoury feast. Accordingly, we had scarcely bandied a few questions, ere a smoking stew of pork, pigeons, and wild turnip was produced ; and (to quote another

classical authority), like Friar Tuck, "our clutches were instantly in the bowels of the mess." The surveyor's description of the valleys lying beyond the one in which we were encamped, did not impress me with a favourable opinion of their value. He states, that by this route a communication could be established with the valley of the Wairoo, in Cook's Straits; but as we were already twenty-seven miles from Nelson, and still farther from Wairoo, this distant land-communication could be of little practical utility.

In the evening, we retraced our steps through the thick forest, and encamped for the night in the small clearing. I passed the night under a pine-tree, with a fierce fire built up in the front, and awoke, after my first experience of "bushing it," exceedingly refreshed, and so exhilarated by the bland atmosphere and the novelty of my situation, that I laughed and shouted out of mere exuberance of spirits. My guide prepared a mixture of flour and water, which he fried in fat, and garnished with black Manilla sugar; then, boiling some dirty black tea in a dirty black kettle, we feasted sumptuously. All luxury is comparative: five months before I had sat, on the day of sailing, in the "best inn's best room," with a well-served breakfast untouched, myself a delicate dyspeptic; under the influence of exciting rambles, and a health-giving atmosphere, the rudest fare or the roughest lodging contained for me all the elements of comfort. The praises of the New Zealand climate given by one of the early Missionaries, that "the sickly became healthy, the healthy robust, and the robust fat," are literal truths, and not, as might be supposed, brought together in a mere pointed saying: and suffering, as I now do, in the depressing climate of England, I look back upon those New Zealand rambles with a mingled pleasure and regret, such as can only be understood by those who have experienced the change from sickness to buoyant health, and again sunk into invalids.

A few weeks afterwards, I was in the Valley of the Hutt, near Wellington, a district containing the most luxuriant soil and the finest timber in the islands. The River Hutt, which runs through the valley, was described, previous to the Settlement being formed, as navigable for one hundred miles,—a ridiculous exaggeration, given probably from the vague statements of the natives. The term "navigable," as used at all, conveys an impression much greater than is warranted. Large boats and barges may ascend for some miles, and so far the river will afford means for conveying the produce into the harbour of Port Nicholson. A few miles from the mouth, I crossed the river in a flat-bottomed boat, pushed across this navigable river with a short pole, to the clearing of Mr. Swainson. In a cleared space of a few acres, surrounded with dense timber and undergrowth, rising in an impenetrable vegetable wall, stood a house of "wattle and dab." This mode of building, which is easy, cheap, and suited to the climate, is executed by weaving supplejacks between upright posts, and covering the work with a plaster of mud. The appearance is far from unpleasing in a woodland cottage, and possesses a certain degree of the picturesque. The eminent naturalist who owned this "lodge in the wilderness" was

superintending the burning of a vast heap of wood, supplejack, and tree-roots, the accumulations of his previous labours. In a belted, blue bushman's frock, hatchet in hand, of a pale complexion and student-like appearance, he looked in truth the scholar disguised as a wood-chopper. He stated that the clearing of his land had cost him thirty-five pounds¹ per acre, and seemed discontented with everything excepting the quality of the soil and the healthiness of the climate. Of the land he had purchased from the Company, the natives retained possession of the greater part, which they used as potato-gardens. These gardens were a short distance from the clearing, and then covered with a plentiful crop. The native system of clearing, by cutting and burning the branches, leaving a blackened shaft at intervals of a few feet, gives their potato-fields in the forest a most dismal aspect.

The forest-trees of the Hutt include the Rata, the Rimu, the Potara (one of the yew tribe, and a most beautiful furniture-wood), the Kaikatea (a white pine), the Miro, the Mairi (another of the coniferous trees, growing from ten to twenty feet in circumference, of great solidity, and taking a high polish when used for cabinet-work), the Mai, Rewa-rewa, and many others of less value. The Kaori pine, so valuable for spars, is seldom met with south of the thirty-eighth degree of latitude.*

The grand defect of the sylvan scenes of New Zealand, is in the deficiency of animal life. Excepting a few birds, mostly of diminutive size, there are no tenants of these splendid woods. The character given to a landscape by deer starting from the coverts, or by a herd of kangaroos, is there entirely wanting. Perhaps this solitude of the forests serves to heighten the impression of sublimity which, seldom excited by mere woodland scenery, is powerfully produced by that of New Zealand. After having been accustomed for many months to wander amidst such scenes, I not unfrequently was struck with a thrilling admiration of their beauty, and with wonder at their magnificence.

The first labours of man in a new country, are ever to detract from its beauty : — the unsightly stumps, the half-cleared soil, the uncouth timber-fences, the charred logs, the heaps of rubbish, the weather-boarded hut ; utility here in chipping, burning, and paring ; magnificence and beauty there in the garden of Nature ; here man, and there God. But it is not, therefore, unpleasing to see the lovely in nature sacrificed to the excellent in use. There is a moral beauty in the reclaiming of the wilderness—the extension of the home of the civilised—the rooting out the lair of the savage. Here it is that the dauntless heart and adventurous spirit meet with their noblest antagonists—the untrodden wilderness, the giant forest. He who subdues them is mightier than mighty conquerors. The waving woods, and the rushing streams, and the fertile earth, are his for an inheritance, and all men are richer for his labours.

Near the end of May I travelled round the base of Mount Egmont.

* A description of the forest trees of New Zealand will be found in an article at vol. ii., p. 33, of the COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

A few miles from the coast, myself and a small party of natives and fellow-travellers halted for the night at the entrance of the forest. A few native huts rudely built of slabs of wood and thatched, having some half-dozen residents, formed the last inhabited spot, betwixt the coast and New Plymouth, from whence we were distant about fifty miles. The night was frosty and clear, and the snow-covered mountain appeared with singular beauty in contrast with the deep green of the forest, which stretched far up the slope of the hill; the bright moonlight lighted up the silent landscape; the fertile plain over which we had passed from the sea, the stern woods beyond us, the lone mountain sitting in his still majesty, and the wretched but picturesque dwellings of the savage. We travelled through the forest for three succeeding days. On a path recently cleared by the New Zealand Company, on either side rose immense masses of timber, interwoven with shrubs and supplejacks; the towering pines closing out the rays of the sun. On each encampment the damp fuel died out during the night, leaving us exposed to the cold frosts from the mountain. The path ran across innumerable ravines formed by the spurs of the mountain, the steep sides obstructed with fallen trees and tangled roots: at the bottom of many of these ran pure, cold streams, emerging from beneath the thick foliage which covered the banks, and again becoming invisible at a few paces distant; others were soft bogs, at the bottom bridged over with a pine-trunk, or a few fern-trees. In some parts the ground is so broken, that the gullies succeed each other almost continuously, and render travelling excessively fatiguing. We passed our last night in the Bush at the bottom of a deep glen, making our fire before the hollow of a decayed tree, whose capacious trunk sheltered us from the rain. We kept each a dog-watch to supply the fire with fresh fuel. It was a dark, dismal, German-devilrie sort of place, with a screaming Ka-ka in the branches above, and black pine-trunks looming from out the deeper blackness, which hung like a cloud upon the dell. As I sat in the first morning watch wrapped in a dirty blanket, feeding the pine-fire with rotten wood, and destroying the centipedes and other insects which the heat drove from their holes in the fuel, the impression was strong upon me that anything which might be esteemed pleasant in the situation arose entirely from the romantic and picturesque, and not from any common-place idea of comfort. Our native carriers would have made a very pretty sort of picture. There was old Epata lying with his nose about an inch from the flame, his ragged blanket fallen from his sturdy limbs, and his tattooed face looking very cannibal-like: another, with his head rolled into a puddle, his little snub nose strongly illumined, and his face in the shade, with his bandy legs hanging over Epata's body. This fellow was somewhat proud of an incident in his early life, when, at some savage feast, he had eaten the thumb of an enemy: notwithstanding this feat, he was a "most innocent monster," of a cheerful disposition, remarkable for bringing up the rear of our little troop a mile or so behind the main body, and never making any rapid movements except about the hour for cooking the "hau." My white companions, belted, bearded, and bandit-like, reposing in the hollow tree, looked quite as ferocious as

the rest of us. The following morning we passed out of the forest, and traversed the fertile plains which surround the Settlement of New Plymouth.

The woodland and stream scenery of this favoured district is unequalled in New Zealand. The streams are adorned on the banks with the beautiful Karaka tree, with myrtles and flowing creepers. The Waitera river, nine miles from New Plymouth, flows in a broad, full stream, under a high bank on the northern side: the height of a precipitous cliff feathered with trees and shrubs is the site of a deserted native village; a little higher on the opposite bank are the huts of a small pah, surrounded with palisades; higher still, the river flows through thick woods, and in the distance may be seen the snowy top of Tongarido, where the river has its rise. To penetrate into the forests by narrow obstructed paths, or amongst the close underwood, was a task of no mean labour and difficulty; but the scenes were such as well repaid the exertion: the colossal groves—the luxuriant undergrowth—the open glades, with dim arches beyond—the distant hill clothed in evergreen foliage—or a glimpse of the blue sea above the tree-tops. Down in some deep glen, where the shaggy hills rose broken and confused around, the clear stream gliding over its rocky bed, the massive trunk fallen over the water, and the single beam of light pouring down at mid-day upon the silent pool, would remind you of the forest scenes of the Italian painters. The banks of the Waiwaikaiaio present some beautiful prospects: the brook is broad and shallow; in some places it murmurs over rocks and pebbles—in others, gathers into deep pools which reflect the rich foliage—again rushes down some declivity under high rocks and pine-covered banks. The hills on the sides often rise to a considerable height, clad with the densest vegetation, amongst which the palm-like tree-fern and the graceful weeping leaves of the Rimu are conspicuous; the luxuriance of verdure—the teeming of vegetable life, is alike admirable and astonishing. From any eminence throughout the district an extensive and striking prospect is obtained. Beyond the fertile country towards Mōkan, a line of blue hills extends, bounding the view some sixty miles away; to the south, a range of wooded heights stretches out from the base of the mountain; on the coast, the rocks called the Sugar-loaf Isles present prominent objects in the scene. Everything of the sublime in scenery throughout the islands of New Zealand must pale before the glories of Mount Egmont. About sunset on a clear evening, when the softened light gives to the verdant plains and woods the aspect of an extensive garden, this lofty mountain appears to the best advantage: the deep ravines cut into the wide-spread base—the giant trunk girt round with primeval forests—the upper limbs clad in a mantle of unsullied snow, and gradually narrowing to a single point, crowned by the last rays of the sun with a purple light, it presents one of the most beautiful, the most magnificent, and the most wonderful spectacles in Nature.

E. H.

ODE TO QUEEN VICTORIA.*

BY HENRY H. BREEN, ESQ.

HAIL, Ocean-Queen—Victoria, hail!—
 By Ocean's freemen led,
 Thy galleys proudly to the gale
 Their flags triumphant spread.
 For this with France the race was run;
 For this our Wellesleys fought and won,
 Our Moores and Nelsons bled;
 And still for this, in hour of need,
 Shall other Moores and Nelsons bleed.

O'er every sea, on every bank,
 In Fortune's every field,
 The foremost in Fame's foremost rank
 A Briton stands reveal'd;
 East, West, North, South, our Merchant-kings,
 Wafted along on Commerce' wings,
 A thousand sceptres wield:
 Queen of a thousand kings, thy sway
 Still travels with the king of day!

And private woe and public weal
 Alike thy cares divide;
 'Tis thine a Nation's wants to feel,
 To be a Nation's guide:
 First Guardian of thy Country's right,
 Thyself in every sphere a light—
 Queen, daughter, mother, bride;
 Nor female star, nor queenly ore,
 Such lustre shed on Crown before.

Th' Egyptian, fairest of the fair,
 A constellation shone;
 And Beauty found a temple there,
 But found it not alone:
 Now Glory sway'd, now Lust impell'd,
 And both divided empire held—
 The hovel and the throne:
 By day with kings and heroes loud,
 By night the plaything of the crowd.

In after ages, Russian Kate
 The palm of merit bore;
 Great in the Hall, in Council great,
 A Queen and nothing more.

* Written for the Anniversary of Her Majesty's Birthday—24th May, 1846.

And English Bess, of virgin pride,
May take her place by Catherine's side,
In glory as in gore :
This slew her Lord to grasp a crown—
Her sister *that* to save her own.

Then triumph, Traffic, Freedom, Fame ;
Your monuments display—
Memorials of the British name—
To greet th' auspicious day :
Science and Art, your trophies lend—
Let sons of song their voices blend
In one harmonious lay ;
While Peace and Plenty, hand in hand,
Their garlands scatter round the land.

The rapture and the rivalry,
The tumult of the throng,
The thrilling shout of loyalty,
To thee the cradle's song ;
Freedom's hurrah—that earthquake throe,
That shakes the throne of Freedom's foe—
All make thy sceptre strong :
Queen of unnumber'd thrones thou art—
Each throne a loyal British heart !

At home, abroad, no sullen slave
May near thy fair domain ;
'Twas Union's self the sceptre gave,
And Union shall maintain :
Nor foreign foe nor bosom-brand
May mock thy love of " Fatherland "—
The watchword of thy reign :
So millions yet unborn shall bless
That reign of strength and stateliness !

REMINISCENCES OF THE ISLAND OF CUBA.

BY CHARLES F. ELLERMAN, ESQ.,

AUTHOR OF "THE AMNESTY; OR, THE DUKE OF ALBA IN FLANDERS;" &c. &c.

CHAPTER XIX.

Don Carlos Tauregui's Country Seat. His *Ingenio* (Sugar Plantation); *C. aetat* (Coffee Plantation). His interesting description of the Orange and other Trees. How Linen may be produced from the Leaves of the Pine-apple Plant, &c. &c.

IN lieu of going to law with Don Carlos Tauregui, the planter, who pleaded so many excuses about delivering the boxes of sugar alongside of the "Clio," Mr. Smith astounded Mr. Peabody by informing him that he had accepted an invitation from the Don to spend a few days at his *Ingenio*. He surprised Peabody, and myself still more, when he told us that we were included in the invitation. We hesitated whether we should accept the Don's politeness; but Mrs. Smith and Miss Hardy declared that unless we consented to accompany them, they would not leave the Havana. We could not resist their appeals, and promised to be in readiness on the following morning. In the mean time, Peabody was requested to make the necessary arrangements, and hire the quitrins, so that we might start at sunrise.

Don Carlos Tauregui's *Ingenio* was situated in the District of San Marcos, which we do not hesitate to pronounce the "Garden of Cuba." We reached the plantation towards sunset, rather tired with our journey. As we approached the house, we were surprised to see a princely mansion. It was, as usual, surrounded with cocoa, palm, and banana trees, whose broad leaves kept off the scorching rays of the sun, and imparted a delightful freshness to the ground around the mansion. Our approach was announced by the loud barking of a pack of dogs, the faithful and watchful guardians of all *ingenios*—the implacable and much-dreaded enemies of the negroes, who live in greater fear of these creole dogs than of their white taskmasters.

Don Carlos appeared on the threshold, surrounded by various members of his family, and several friends whom he had convened to meet the Smiths and their friends. We were welcomed with the usual compliments. Every attention was paid to Mrs. Smith by the hostess and her fair daughters; but the greatest kindnesses were lavished on the lovely Clarissa, who was considered one of the belles of the Havana. One Donna offered her a cigar, which she laughingly took and tendered to Peabody, who was an inveterate smoker; another offered her some delicious fruits, to refresh her after the dusty drive. As to Mrs. Smith, it was quite amusing to see her telegraphing, and rolling about like a ship in a storm, from one part of the room to the other, to get away from the clouds of smoke that floated densely along the ceiling,

escaping through the open casements. She requested me to inform Donna Marietta, the hostess, that she was anxious to retire to the room prepared for her, so that she might change her dusty dress for one more in harmony with the toilette of the company. No less than five Donnas accompanied Mrs. Smith, and double the number of gay and laughing Senoritas flew off with Miss Hardy to her apartment.

"You had better come along with me, Smith," said Peabody to the worthy citizen. "I guess you can't ablutionise while your wife, like Venus, is at her toilet with them 'erè nymphs."

"I suppose I must," observed Smith. "I wish these people were less polite and loquacious; it's quite fatiguing."

"For an Englishman, I reckon; but not for a Spaniard or a Frenchman. I like a sprinkling of civility, not cartloads."

"No place like England, after all," muttered Mr. Smith as he left the reception-room.

By the time we had made our toilettes, supper was ready. I never saw a more splendid display, or a more sumptuous repast. Of course, I do not allude to costly and elaborate plate, under which the tables of our English nobility and merchant princes groan. The display consisted in exquisite dishes, prepared by first-rate French and negro cooks. The table was covered with the most delicious fruits; the cloth, the dishes and plates, were sprinkled with the fairest flowers, from which the most fragrant perfume arose, and the *coup-d'œil* was enchanting.

When supper was concluded, we all repaired to the vast reception-room, where a great number of persons, resident in the neighbourhood, had assembled. The furniture of this room was simple in the extreme. The chairs were covered with leather, and common yellow wax candles flickered in glass globes, to protect them, as it were, from the constant draught of air, and the moths and other winged insects, attracted from without by the glare of the lights. The tables, which had been removed to the extremity of the room, were covered with fruits, flowers, and various refreshments.

That which surprised me the most was, the *laisser-aller* and the familiarity of the company. People here all call each other by their Christian names. Strange as it may sound for the first few times to be called Peter or Paul, one gets accustomed to a familiarity which banishes stiff etiquette and prim formality.

There is a *naïveté* about the Creole women which is pleasing in the extreme; and I have made myself as much at home with some families in Cuba in the course of one week as would have taken me twelve months—ay, I may safely say three years—in England, to be upon the same footing of intimacy. The pride of wealth is not carried to the same height of absurdity there as it is in England. People do not trouble their heads about your relations, nor inquire who your grandfather was prior to admitting you to their table. Good recommendations, morality, suaviter manners, and a gentlemanly and pleasing exterior, suffice as the means of being introduced into the best families in Cuba; and, when the doors of a house have once been opened to

you—when you are looked upon as a friend—I know no society more delightful than that of the Cubanos.

Nothing could be more animated than the scene which surrounded me. The young Creoles were tripping it gaily on “the light fantastic toe.” The women were all clad in white, crowned with flowers; the men were in full dress—that is to say, black coats and white pantaloons. They danced to the music of a band of blacks, who prided themselves upon performing the most fashionable and popular airs in vogue in Paris, and which are introduced into the Havana by Mr. Edelman, who keeps a large *Magasin de Musique*, and carries on a lucrative business. I may as well observe, *en passant*, that the negroes are excellent musicians—that they perform with great precision and good taste. The African is naturally of a musical turn of mind. The orchestra of the theatres of St. Jago de Cuba, of Trinidad, of Matanzas, and Puerto Principe, are composed almost exclusively of blacks; and, when properly drilled by an experienced European leader, they accompany the singers with much precision and skill. The dancing continued to a late hour; and we, who had travelled so many miles, were not sorry to retire to rest.

I rose early on the following day, anxious to take a stroll before breakfast, and survey a portion of the *Ingenio*. Perceiving a group of orange trees not far distant from the mansion, I directed my steps towards the bower, in order to devour some of that delicious golden fruit. Whom should I spy, lurking under the branches, but my worthy friend Peabody, in the act of sucking an orange, whilst his eyes were searching for the finest among the fine!

“You seem to enjoy yourself,” said I.

“There’s nothing like an orange at six in the morning. It clears the windpipe, cools the inward man, and makes the outward one feel as fresh as a lark. It makes a crittur feel quite another bein in thesc hot parts. I wonder what Smith’s about.”

“Well, I declare!” said I. “Here he comes, with Don Carlos.”

“Quarrellin about them ’ere boxes of sugar, no doubt. Look at Don, ain’t he comin the soft-sawder over our mutual! It’s no use—Smith will never get the boxes—hang me if he will! If sugars had fell, instead of being riz, he’d have had more than he wanted; and now he swallows every word as if it was gospel.”

Our host and Mr. Smith now joined us. The diurnal compliments having been expended like powder and shot, we were requested to accompany our host to see a portion of his property. As he spoke very good English, the conversation was carried on in that language, for the edification of Mr. Smith, who, like a true John Bull, only spoke his own.

“This is a splendid island,” said I to our host. “What is its surface and its length?”

Don Carlos Tauregui piqued himself upon being one of the *savants* of Cuba. He patronised the arts and sciences—was president of one or two Agricultural Societies, and was delighted to have an opportunity of dispensing his lore, especially before strangers.

“Our island,” said he, “is undoubtedly one of the finest in the

tropics. Its length is about 680 English miles; its greatest breadth is estimated at 80, and its narrowest 21 miles. The surface I calculate to be about 5,000 *varas*, or near 11,000 miles. There is a ridge of mountains which runs across the island in a south-easterly direction, from whence several rivers take their source. Of these one hundred bear names; the others can only be called torrents, as they may be said to exist only in the rainy season. It is the western part of the island which is most densely inhabited; but I regret to say, that an island where vegetation is almost spontaneous—where there are no serpents, and scarcely any venomous beasts,—where earthquakes are seldom felt, owing, it is said, to the working of the copper-mines near St. Jago de Cuba;—this splendid Colony, I say, is only half inhabited."

"That's the fault of your cursed Spanish Government," said Peabody. "If Mr. Polk could but have his way and annex Cuba, we'd people the place,—tow and fire, but we would!"

"*Vaya, vaya*, Senor Don Juan," said the Creole, shrugging his shoulders. "You Americans bluster a great deal, but do little. Never mind politics; let us talk about agriculture."

"By all means," said Mr. Smith. "I've quite enough of politics when in the City of London—I'm sick of them."

"We have also," continued our host, "some splendid lakes or lagunas in the southern parts of the island, where there are brine-pits, which produce vast quantities of salt, a large portion of which is exported to various places. Unfortunately, this branch of trade has been sadly neglected, as it might produce a considerable source of trade and revenue. Our forefathers, shortly after they took possession of the island, contented themselves by cultivating the sugar-cane, although they lacked labour to carry out their views to advantage. The first persons who founded a sugar plantation here, in 1532, were Gonzalez de Velosa and Cristobal de Tapia; but as their machinery was made of hard wood only, the repairs ran away with the profits. In the course of time they improved their machinery, and, in 1750, upwards of fifty sugar plantations were established. About this time a company called the *Real Compania* was founded, in order to make advances to the planters, import negroes, and stimulate those who cultivated tobacco, upon which article they also made advances. It appears that this narcotic had been partially abandoned by the founders of the Colony, who looked upon the use of that plant as an impious and filthy custom: they preferred to work the copper-mines in the South, and breed cattle on their vast *estancias* and *potos*."

"What are *estancias*?" inquired Mr. Smith.

"The difference between an *estancia* and an *ingenio* is, that tobacco, maize, and other articles are grown in the former, whereas coffee and sugar are cultivated solely in the latter. This is an *ingenio*: presently I will show you my *estancias*."

"That *Real Compania* were confounded monopolists, I reckon," said Peabody. "They were the cuss of the island, for I remember they used to force the poor fellers of planters to sell their produce next to nothin."

"Very true," said the Don; "but you forget that the Havanaese petitioned Government to grant them the same privileges. It was acceded to, but they did not profit by the advantages granted to them."

"For a very good reason," replied the Yankee. "England and Spain went to war—and a plaguy one it was for the Creoles, who was forced to take to smugglin of niggers, copper and all the rest. Tow and fire! 'twas a bad look-out—fact, I assure you. The Britishers took Cuba in 1762, I guess; and finding that there were no niggers to cultivate the soil, they imported such a lot, that the number, which in 1500, I reckon, was only 300 to 400, was increased in 1763 to upwards of 60,000. And this trade was carried on by the grandfathers and fathers of them fellers who lately set themselves up as Saints and Anti-slavers. Well, there be plaguy fools in this world, and the Saints be tarnal ones!"

"Very true," said the Don. "This importation did us a deal of good; for in 1763 we were again masters of Cuba—trade received a great impulse, but agriculture benefited the most. Disastrous as the rebellion at St. Domingo proved to its colonists, and ruinous to those who were compelled to abandon their native land, after losing their all, and seeing portions of their families sacrificed and butchered by infuriated demons, it proved of great benefit to Cuba, as many of the refugees, who were well versed with the cultivation of the coffee-trees, sought an asylum on our shores. As might be expected, the French fugitives were received with open arms. It was well known that they were adepts in the cultivation of coffee, and they founded the best *ingenios* in the island. Not satisfied with producing a sufficiency for the consumption of Cuba, they increased the culture of a branch of trade that was soon to become one of the staple articles for exportation. Our forefathers imitated them, and from that epoch the most extensive and magnificent coffee and sugar plantations sprang up, as if by magic, in the most fertile parts of Cuba.

"Owing to the immense profits realised by the planters—who could raise any sums of money by paying a heavy interest—interest which was a mere drop in the ocean when compared to their gains—the cultivation of rice, maize, corn, and other farinaceous food was neglected."

"Jist so," said Peabody,—"*jist so*. This accounts why you were fools enough to neglect the cultivation of wheat, cocoa, indigo, cotton, and a hundred other articles I could name. An inordinate thirst after gain pulled the wool over your eyes—that's a fact. Now to America we be wider awake; for we grow everything, from cotton down to putaties."

"Mr.—Senor Don Carlos," observed Mr. Smith, "I wish you would oblige us, when Mr. Peabody has done with the States, to give us some information about the coffee-tree, and the manner in which it is cultivated."

"With all my heart; and if you will follow me through this gate, up that avenue of orange-trees, I will show you as pretty a plantation as any in Cuba."

"These are considerable fine trees, I guess," said Peabody, plucking an orange.

"I am surprised," observed Mr. Smith, "that you waste so much ground by cultivating orange-trees."

The Creole laughed, and replied,—“You do not seem to know the value of the orange-trees, or you would not have made that observation. It is now about ten years since these trees were planted. They are grafted with the Chinese orange-tree; and although this process retards the blossoms for two or three years, they afterwards produce the most delicate fruit. The wild tree produces fruit four years after it has been planted, when the tree usually yields from ninety to one hundred and twenty oranges: these average from three to four thousand, and splendid fruit into the bargain. You have no idea how long the fruit will remain on the tree after maturity, without spoiling, or preventing the young buds from developing themselves.”

"Why do you leave so much space between the trees?" inquired Mr. Smith.

"To enable the branches to expand. We generally plant about four thousand trees on a *caballeria* ($32\frac{1}{2}$ acres), and on an average they produce from fourteen to sixteen hundred oranges. These are sold for four dollars the thousand, and produce from twenty-two to twenty-three thousand dollars. The expenses are trifling, when compared with the profits; and I estimate that the cost of sixteen negroes, their food, clothes, together with the wages of the superintendent, eight or ten bullocks, and other charges, do not exceed three thousand dollars,—leaving a profit of twenty thousand dollars."

"Well, I never!" exclaimed Mr. Smith. "I've a mind to cultivate oranges myself."

"So I would," observed Peabody: "they pay better than coffee or sugar specs. It's only surprisin that you Creoles do not give more attention to that point."

"We are too indolent," replied the Don. "You will no doubt have observed, as you approached my *ingenio*, that the sides of the road were covered with them—that the fruit actually rotted on the ground. It is the more surprising, when we think that a man possessing a capital of about thirty thousand dollars might, in the course of eight or ten years, secure an income of from twenty-four to twenty-five thousand dollars. I assure you that my orange-groves pay me a hundred times better than my coffee or sugar crops, which are often short, owing to drought, sickness, and want of labour. I shall be a loser this season, though sugar has risen."

"The tarnal thief!" whispered Peabody, digging his index between Mr. Smith's ribs, which made him exclaim, "Oh, oh!"

The Creole, thinking that the London merchant's *Oh, ohs!* were meant as ironical exclamations with reference to the boxes of sugar short delivered, loudly protested the utter impossibility of delivering what his land had not produced. The scene was most amusing, rendered the more so from Mr. Smith's finding it difficult to explain why he had called out "Oh, oh!" To prevent laughter, Peabody devoured another orange.

We now reached the *caffetal*. Our host commenced his description of this tree by lamenting the sad falling off in the value of the bean. He attributed much to the carelessness of the planters, especially those in the south of the island, who omitted to adopt proper steps for the development of the coffee plant in its infancy. When the value of the bean drooped in the European markets, they desponded; they next neglected the cultivation of the trees, instead of endeavouring to ameliorate the quality. Others, seeing that the value of coffee yearly gave way—that no improvement in the price was possible, actually destroyed their coffee plantations, and reared sugar-canes in their stead. As an excuse for this act of Vandalism, they pleaded that the plantations did not yield more than four per cent. interest on the capital employed.

Our host, who was well acquainted with the culture of this bean, after showing us several trees, gave us the following description of the mode of rearing them:—

“We generally plant about 200,000 trees within a space of 500 feet, choosing the strongest soil. I have adopted a different system from the one generally in use here—which is, that they plant the trees too near each other. I find, by giving them space and air, that the plant develops itself, and yields more beans. It is very important to protect the trees from the rays of the sun, for which purpose you see I have planted bananas at intermediate rows. Their broad leaves, like parasols, shed a delightful shade round the coffee plant, and tend to accumulate the moisture which strengthens the roots of the young tree.

“When the tree is about two years old, the top branches are lopped off, for the purpose of throwing the sap into the bean. Some planters cut the trees so short, that they do not allow them to stand more than five or six feet above the ground; but I allow mine to attain greater height prior to lopping them, whereby they produce larger crops. Nor do I allow my negroes to beat the trees, or force them to pluck a certain quantity each day; for I discovered that the rascals picked the ripe and unripe beans indiscriminately, frequently injuring the trees. I only allow them to shake the tree, and pick up the beans that have fallen during the night. Some proprietors, too indolent to look after their interest, care not whether their slaves beat the trees, by which process they are often much damaged, and many of the branches are knocked off.”*

“The tural rascals!” said Peabody. “No wonder as I used to find so many broken beans in my coffee to Boston. That’s what the French call *triage*.—I kinder think, Senor Tauregui, that a little breakfast would do the inward man no sort of harm: what say you?”

“If you will oblige me, Senors, and follow me through this gate, it will not take us many minutes to reach the house, where breakfast awaits us. Afterwards we will take a stroll, and you shall see my sugar-refinery. *Dios mios!* but for the drought and the smallpox, I should have had, at the very least, 1000 boxes more—*valgame Dios!*”

* In 1843, 709,999 arrobas of coffee were exported from the Havana, and about 171,000 from Matanzas.

The Exports of staple produce from Cuba in 1844 and 1845 will be found at p. 439, vol. vii.—ED.

Peabody was about to give his friend Smith another dig in the ribs ; but the Common-councilman, fearful lest a couple of "Ohs!" would annoy his host, forestalled the Yankee by turning round to avert the delve.

A sumptuous breakfast was laid out, and we found the ladies anxiously awaiting our return. I detailed to Miss Hardy all that we had seen : she expressed a wish to accompany us to the refinery. Mrs. Smith and some other ladies having also manifested a desire to see the negroes at work, it was arranged that we should all start together. Quitrins were ordered to be got ready for those who preferred to ride. After partaking of coffee, we prepared to start.

Our host, who in reality was a well-informed man, kindly led us through the most interesting portion of his plantation. He seemed bent upon amusing and instructing us, and I very much regretted that our friend the poet M'Guinness had not accompanied us. Had he done so, he might have favoured the world with a poem entitled "Cuba, the Paradise of the West"! and secured himself a niche in the new Houses of Parliament, or some honourable or trustworthy post about the person of our most gracious Sovereign."

"You have some splendid trees here," observed Mrs. Smith. "They put me in mind of Greenwich Park."

"I reckon you've none of them 'ere trees to London," said Peabody. "We have much finer than these to the States, but they be of a different sort. I guess this one be the *acana*, or iron-tree—ain't it, Senor?"

"Ycs," replied the Don ; "that is the iron-tree. It is astonishing how hard and durable it is."

"Everlasting, I suppose?"

"It defies the action of the atmosphere for ages ; but it is too hard for common use. This is the cedar ; that one close to it is what we call the *granadillo* : it is also very hard ; its colour is of a dark chest-nut, and I believe they employ it in London and Paris for the manufacture of flutes."

"Flutes!" exclaimed Peabody. "Well, I never knew that afore. No wonder the flute's so hard to larn—German ones 'specially. Our Ingians makes tomahawks of it. I hate flutes, and them as wastes their time in playin on 'em must be everlastin born fools. I'd as soon hear the Scotch pipes, though they always gave my black cat to Connecticut the stomach-ache, or intermittent fits, for a week. What do you call this other queer-looking tree?"

"That is the *frijolillo* : it is beautiful, variegated, and looks splendid when highly polished. When we have gone over the refinery, I will take you, if you do not find the heat too overpowering, and show you some splendid trees in yon forest."

In the course of a few moments we emerged from the delicious avenue, and found ourselves in front of a large square, covered with waggons, empty boxes, fire-wood to heat the boilers, and all sorts of implements. Here all was bustle and activity. Negroes, naked to the waist, were to be seen hard at work, turning the sugar, which was ex-

posed to the sun to dry, prior to packing it into boxes placed in tiers ready to receive it. The negroes employed on the estate are called *bozales*;* they are nothing in appearance to the slaves seen at the Havana, Matanzas, St. Jago de Cuba, and other principal towns. It would seem that those employed as domestics are, like the Guards, picked men. In justice to our host, I must confess that his slaves were well-fed, and none of them looked as if they were overworked or ill-treated.

We entered the refinery, which was a very spacious building. A powerful steam-engine occupied a sort of outhouse, built of bricks, and worked a large wheel, which crushed the sugar-canes. The negroes, bearing bundles of canes, ascended a few steps leading to a platform, and laid them upon a sort of table. Two slaves stationed here threw them gradually upon a slide, which conducted them to the wheel which crushed them. The sap was conveyed by means of a trough to the boilers, and the bruised cane falling below, was thrown into a mass to serve for fuel.

It were useless to describe the apparatus of the refinery, as it is similar to those in use in England. The process for making sugar is the same, with this exception, that it is not so highly refined.

"How many boxes of sugar does your plantation yield?" inquired I of our host.

"On an average from 2,200 to 3,000 annually, or 36,000 to 50,000 arrobes."

"And what is the proportion in Muscovadoes and whites?"

"About half of each."†

"I was jist a calculatin," said Peabody, "what a lot of money you planters make. Lor! Smith, those critturs must gain more than 12 per cent. on their capital: fact, I assure you. Now let us look at it in a ginerall way. The price is usually six to seven dollars for Muscovadoes, and eight and a half to nine and a half for the white. Jist reckon up what that makes. Now you need not look as wise as a donkey—it's more than 40,000 dollars, I guess. Supposin the *ingenio* cost 110,000 dollars, and that it produce a clear income of 16,500 dollars—I'll be skinned alive if it ain't 15 per cent.! Compare this to your farms to England, or to the interest you get for your money to the Funds. Lor! it's quite onfakalisin, quite! Fifteen per cent.!"

"I am not at all surprised that many persons destroyed their coffee-plantations, which only yielded four per cent.," replied Mr. Smith.

"It's the oranges as surprises *me*," observed Peabody. "Them's the wonderfulest of all, and require less trouble. I think I shall fix myself to Texas, and grow oranges."

"Don't you wish you may get it?" replied Mr. Smith.

"We'll have it, and annex California too, and ——"

* This epithet is applied to negroes freshly imported, and who are still in a half savage state.

† In 1843, about 429,000 boxes of sugar were exported from the Havana, and 300,000 from Matanzas.

"*Dios mios*, Senor Peabody!" exclaimed our host; "if all the Americans dream as much of annexing as you do, they'll want to annex the moon next!"

"Then it will be time to send them all to Bedlam," said Mrs. Smith, who, for a wonder, had been very quiet. Turning to the Yankee, she inquired—"I say, Mr. Peabody, haven't you got slaves in America?"

"Yes, to the Southern States."

"Not in New York?"

"No; the cussed Puritants went the whole figur, and liberated them. Them Maine fellers pretended to feel for their *poor black broders*, as they call them, so they one day, in a huff, gave them their liberty. And what's the consequence? Them nasty scentoriferous niggers, who used to wait upon their masters, now strut about as proud as Lucifers, and call themselves helps. They be sorry helps, so help me Bob! What are you laughing at, Mistress Smith?"

"Why—ha, ha!—at you Americans, who call yourselves liberals, and the freest nation on the physigonomy of this globe. Well, I never!"

"Never what, mem?"

"Never saw such a nation! Now, you must confess, Mr. P., that women are more sagacious than men?"

"I kinder think they is, mem. Now, what of that?"

"I mean to say, that I have generally observed, that them as profess to be the greatest liberals, are often the greatest tyrants."

"My dear," said Mr. Smith, "you would do much better to listen to our worthy host, than quarrel with Mr. Peabody about slaves, and things which do not concern you. We are talking of pine-apples. Only think of the leaves of that delicious fruit being converted into the finest linen."

"Lor! how wonderful!"

"Yes, madam," said Don Carlos; "the leaves of the pine-apple contain fibres which can be woven and manufactured into linen. They are as pliant and as soft as silk, are easily dyed and very durable. If properly managed, a most lucrative trade might be carried on in this article; but, unfortunately, we are too indolent to avail ourselves of all the blessings Providence has showered upon this island. An enterprising person might realise a fortune by establishing a manufactory, and a steam-engine for crushing the leaves. At present they are worked by slaves, who, after having crushed the leaves, separate the fibres from the pulp, wash, and then dry them."

"Do you think," inquired Miss Hardy, "that handkerchiefs might be made of the fibres of the pine-apple?"

Our host requested his wife to show his fair interlocutor the handkerchief she carried in her hand. It appeared as if manufactured of the finest *batiste*, it was so white, so soft, and yet so strong. It was made of the pine-apple fibres. We were quite in ecstacy, especially the ladies, who speculated as to the splendid lace its threads would make. Such is the abundance of pine-apples produced in Cuba, that we pur-

chased, in the market-place at the Havana, eight for a *medio* (eight-pence). This leads us to coincide with the opinions started by Don Carlos Tauregui, that a manufactory for converting the leaves of that fragrant and delicious fruit into linen would prove the source of a revenue which would far exceed the cultivation of coffee, and equal that of the sugar-cane. One of the greatest advantages attendant upon the cultivation of that fruit is, that it requires very little expenditure; and, as it thrives even upon the most barren land, the plant demands very little care. In Europe it is treated like a sickly, puny child; but, strange to say, the changes of the atmosphere in the tropics in no-wise influence its growth or maturity.

When we left the refinery, (and, to be candid, I was not sorry to breathe the fresh air, for the "perfume," as Peabody called the odour which exhaled from the niggers, was overpowering,) our host conducted us through what we would call an orchard. The fact is, the whole of Cuba is an orchard. Here fruit-trees and vegetables covered the ground, and we were amazed to see the size of the sweet potatoes, called *náma*, and of the *yuca*, from which they make the *cassava* bread. Some of these yucas were more than three feet long. The negroes are very fond of it, though I always considered it very tasteless. Great care is always taken, when the plant is crushed, to throw away the juice which is extracted from it, as horses and oxen have been known to die after drinking the liquor, which is very poisonous. The cultivation of the *yuca* is very remunerative; and our host told us, that a *caballeria* produces an annual revenue of about £600, or £18 per acre.

"You appear to have as many bees here as we have in England," observed Mrs. Smith, who had been assailed by two or three of those industrious insects. In quest of honey, they had actually hovered over the nosegay which that fair dame had placed in her bosom, and the reader may judge of her alarm when these insects buzzed within a few inches of her bare shoulders. She was about to drive them away with her fan, when our host exclaimed—

"*Ave Maria Sanctissima!* do not touch them, or we shall have hundreds attacking us. They swarm in this neighbourhood, owing to the vast quantities of flowers my wife and daughters cultivate. These bees belong to one of our neighbours, who is a bee-fancier, and manufactures an immense quantity of wax."

"Where did the bees come from originally, or were they found in Cuba when discovered by Columbus?" inquired Miss Hardy.

"They were brought from Florida in the seventeenth century, since which period they have increased rapidly. The wax which my neighbour's bees produce is of a splendid quality. Formerly, an immense quantity used to be exported to South America; but latterly the traffic has decreased. I estimate the present consumption of wax in the island at more than 50,000 arrobes, or 1,200,000 pounds. If properly conducted, it is a branch of trade which might be greatly developed. As to the honey, it is delicious, and large quantities are exported.

We returned to the mansion, delighted with our morning's excursion. As the heat began to grow oppressive, our host proposed that we should ~~take~~ our siesta before dinner, in order to enjoy that meal, and refresh ourselves for the evening dance.

CHAPTER XX.

The Bal Champêtre. Blanca Cabral. Don Silva de Copan, his character. General Pizarro and his Wife, Donna Leonora. The Lovers.

TAUREGUI's hospitality was proverbial. No person gave pleasanter parties. There was no house where the planters felt so much at home as in the Ingenio San Antonio. It seemed as if Dame Pleasure had taken a long lease of the mansion, to the utter dismay of Ennui, Disgust, and the Blue Devils.

Among those who frequented our host's house, was a certain old maid named Donna Hyacintha Caregui. She was as wealthy as Croesus, and owned some of the finest and richest sugar-plantations in the fertile and lucrative district of San Marcos. She had been the eldest of a large family, and, like a good sister, had sacrificed herself in order to bring up and educate her brothers and sisters. She had replaced her mother, who had been called from this world of care and tribulation when she was still very young, and Donna Hyacintha, as is often the case with elder sisters who feel it their duty to replace the mother, refused many lucrative offers. She had the mortification, however, of seeing her sisters and brothers die just as they verged into maturity; and upon the demise of her father, she found herself alone in the world, mistress of a large fortune, but *trop passée* conscientiously to take unto herself a partner for life. Like a sensible woman, she resolved to remain in blessed singleness, and adopted an orphan child, to whom she intended to leave her immense fortune.

Blanca Cabral was the daughter of a Spanish officer, who, together with his wife, fell victims to that cruel malady the *vomito*. Poor Blanca had just learned to lisp the sweet-sounding names of *papa mio* and *mamma mia*, when she was left alone in the wide world, without friends or protectors. The kind-hearted Donna Hyacintha, who sympathised with those bereft of parents, heard of the lamentable situation of the little orphan. Having satisfied herself that the reports were correct, she resolved to adopt the child, took her home with her, and brought up Blanca as if she were her own daughter. Years passed, the child grew into a lovely girl, and, as might be expected, became the admiration of the capital.

I cannot forget the impression she made upon me the first time I saw her. Blanca was the personification of innocence—the type of a child of nature. I hardly know what was most to be admired—the candour of her disposition, her amiability, or her beauty. She had, indeed, great personal attractions. Her skin was as white as ivory, contrasting singularly with a profusion of hair as dark as the plumage of the raven, which she usually wore after the fashion of the ancient

Greek ladies. Her eyes were large—poets would call them sleepy, but, when animated, they shed a halo round her angelic countenance, and beamed with celestial fire.

Donna Hyacintha and her adopted child came one evening to Tauregui's house, to join the merry throng. I was in earnest conversation with Miss Hardy when the celebrated beauty entered the ball-room, and I was so struck with her appearance, that I quite forgot to reply to a question she had put relative to a very handsome young man who had also just arrived in the district, but who had paid my fair questioner marked attention at the Havana.

"What *do* you think of Don Silva de Copan?" demanded she, rather impatiently.

"I really beg your pardon, Miss Hardy, but I am quite struck with the appearance of the lovely Blanca. Do you not think she is beautiful?"

"Answer my question first, if you please, and then I will reply to yours."

Oh, woman! thou art woman all over the face of the globe. I very seldom met with a woman who, even if she have no claim upon your affections, can bear to hear any other member of the sex praised. Women are certain to pick holes in their qualifications, and undervalue their beauty or talents. Now, Clarissa Hardy was a pretty and a sensible girl; her pertness on this occasion surprised me not a little. With my eyes fixed upon the lovely Blanca, I replied as follows:—

"This Don Silva, in whom you seem to take so deep an interest, is a spendthrift, and a gay-deceiver."

"Oh! you are severe!"

"Far from it."

"You are envious!"

"Envious of his fortune, I admit, but not of his vices."

"You men are sadly jealous of each other. Because the ladies admire him, you all find fault with him. You cannot deny that he is handsome and elegant?"

"I consider him both handsome and elegant. I confess that he possesses infinite advantages over his companions, the principal superiority being—May I leave you to guess?"

"His polished manners, of course," observed Miss Hardy.

"His **GOLD!**"

"There, you have again hit upon that stumbling-block—money."

"Wealth, Miss Hardy, is an irresistible talisman. It possesses a magic charm which mesmerises the hearts and fascinates the inclinations of your sex. It is a varnish which hides the grossest defects, and, generally speaking, he who possesses gold, is considered, by speculative mothers and marketable daughters, faultless. Yes, Don Silva is a wealthy youth. His father dying when he was still a child, left him the heir to a large property, which has accumulated to such an extent, that he is considered one of the wealthiest young men in Cuba. But you little dream of the iniquity which lurks beneath those brilliant eyes; he is as deceptive as he is wealthy and elegant. His boyhood

and youth were spent in the cradle of pleasure and debauchery, and the Parisian ladies made a lion and a fool of him. Those little incidents which we call pleasure and pain—which vary the monotony of life—which cause our hearts to beat alternately with hope and fear, are charmless with De Copan. His heart is corroded—the pleasures of hope have long ceased to animate his breast—the dread of disappointment is defunct, for he is what the French call *blasé*, an admirable and significant expression for a man who is lost to all feeling.”

“If what you state be true,” observed Miss Hardy with a sigh, “I pity him from the bottom of my soul.”

“Pity him, then; he is an object of compassion. Is it not melancholy to contemplate a handsome, interesting young man, with an immense fortune at his command, scarcely five-and-twenty, already sick of those charms which alone make life supportable? He is too indolent to cultivate literature, too callous to encourage the arts or sciences, too wealthy to pursue occupation, too indifferent to fame to trouble himself about the weal and prosperity of his native soil. I doubt whether he is capable of *truly* nourishing those tender sentiments implanted in the breast of man—sentiments which induce him to seek the society of your sex—which inspire him with lofty ideas.”

“I think you are mistaken on this head,” replied Miss Hardy. “I admired him because I generally found him in the society of ladies.”

“A man may constantly be found in the society of ladies, but that does not prove that he looks upon their company as a relaxation. I repeat that Don Silva is *blasé*, that he frequents the society of women merely as a pastime, dividing the time which hangs so heavily upon his hands between flirtation and the gaming-table. If report lies not, De Copan has several love affairs upon his hands at the present moment.”

“If he overheard your kind remarks, he certainly would not thank you.”

“He would laugh, and admit the truth of them. He is very assiduous in his attentions to General Pizarro’s wife; and this does not surprise me, for she is a coquette, and exceedingly pretty, though not to be compared to the lovely Blanca, to whom I believe he is engaged.”

“Engaged!” exclaimed Miss Hardy.

“So Donna Ilyacintha Caregui tells everybody. There now, do you see how he has flown across the room to greet her?”

I watched my fair companion as she observed the meeting of the lovers. A blush diffused itself over the cheeks of Blanca as she pressed Don Silva’s hand. She appeared confused, but very happy. Silva, on the other hand, was all artifice. His penetrating eye glanced round the room, alternately meeting the gaze of Clarissa’s beautiful, subduing blue orbs, and the fiery glances of Donna Leonora Pizarro, who sat frowning, looking the picture of jealousy, whilst the rapid evolutions of her fan bespoke impatience and misery.

At this climax the swarthy musicians struck up one of Strauss’s favourite waltzes. There was a general rush on the part of the men to engage partners. Peabody stepped forward, requesting Miss Hardy

to do him the honour of waltzing with him before I had time to make the same offer, for my eyes were rivetted upon Blanca Cabral. Silva having whispered a few words, left her, forcing his way through the crowd towards the spot where sat the lynx-eyed Leonora, who, guessing his intentions, rose to meet him. Contentment beamed on every countenance save on that of the lovely Blanca, whose eyes followed her lover through the crowd, until he was lost to her view among the couples that were whirling round and round, as if their existence depended upon the rapidity of their movements. I seized a favourable opportunity, darted through the dancers, and asked the fair Cabral to waltz with me. Her heart seemed too full to reply; she, however, seized my proffered hand, placed her left arm on my shoulder, and away we went, like our gay companions; nor did we stop until the giddiness which seized upon my brain made me feel as if the floor was uppermost, and we whizzing round and round in an awful whirlpool. I had scarcely recovered from the confusing sensation, when I fancied I heard the voice of Don Silva.

"A word with you, Blanca. Will you excuse us, Senor Don Carlos?"

"Certainly."

My partner took De Copan's arm, and led her out of the ball-room; whilst I, fatigued with the exertions, sank into an arm-chair, and indulged in reverie.

"It's almighty hot here, ain't it?" said Mr. Peabody, seating himself by my side.

"Oppressively so."

"Suppose we take a turn in the garden. I'm dying to have a smoke in the breeze."

"Most willingly."

It was a beautiful night. The moon, in her full, shone brilliantly in the heavens, tinging the trees with a silvery hue; and the land-breeze gently rustled through the leaves, fanning our faces with its refreshing breath. As we walked up and down the lawn in front of the house, we occasionally caught a glimpse of the company, through the casements thrown wide open to admit the air. The ladies had formed themselves into groups before the windows, some indulging in cigars, others eating ices or drinking lemonade; whilst the younger ones were passing remarks on the company, or flirting with their lovers.

As to the men, the majority had flown to the gaming-table. Youth, maturity, old age—and even those with one foot in the grave—had assembled round the gaming-table. Here they staked their incomes, forgetful of the labour it had cost their slaves to amass it. We approached the open casement, and watched the countenances of the gamblers. The faces of some were flushed, as card after card proved trumps, and they doubled—nay, trebled their stakes. Others were in a state of the greatest excitement; their internal sufferings, judging by the dew which stood out in large drops upon their brows, must have been awful in the extreme.

That which surprised us the most, was to see some of the ladies

sneak into the gaming-room. After watching the turn of the game, they deliberately drew out their purses, staking a pile of ounces either upon *rouge* or *noir*. Among those who were most conspicuous at that table was General Pizarro. Judging from the pyramids of ounces which rose in majestic splendour before him, fortune had favoured him. Pizarro was a professed gambler; and this base passion so absorbed his mind, that he neglected his wife, who, being a coquette, revenged herself by encouraging a host of admirers, the most favoured of whom was De Copan. The General was so intent upon the game, that he felt not a twice-repeated touch on his shoulder from the fair, tapering, and almost transparent hand of his pretty wife.

"*Hombre!*" exclaimed Donna Leonora at last, "you seem lost to all feeling. When will you have done playing?"

"Not for the next hour. Where is Silva?"

"I really cannot tell."

"He must be after some mischief—he has not played to-night."

"I wish you would cease playing, and take me home: I have such a dreadful headache!"

"Poh—nonsense!" replied the General. "Go to the open casement—the fresh air will do you-good."

Having thus expressed his feelings, he continued to play, heedless of the prayers of his wife.

Leonora bit her lip. Her pride was humbled, but she left the gaming-table with a haughty look—one she could assume at will, to conceal the real emotions of her breast. As she glided across the threshold, she turned and gave one glance upon her husband, which looked—Revenge!

Peabody having finished his cigar, entered the house. The night was so beautiful, that I resolved to stroll as far as the orange and banana groves. As I threaded my way along the serpentine path, I thought I had never seen a more fitting spot for lovers to indulge in a *tête-à-tête*, or the lonely lover in a reverie. The night was so still, nothing disturbed the deathlike silence, save an occasional distant bark of the watchful bloodhound, the hum of the beetle, or the shrill buzz of the mosquito, as it flew round and round me, watching a favourable opportunity for fixing itself upon my cheek. Above was the placid moon, illuminating the heavens; beneath and round about me flew myriads of living stars, in the shape of fire-flies, illuminating the shrubs and bushes. I stood for a few seconds transfixed to the spot, wrapt in admiration. Recollecting, however, that it was growing late, I turned, loath to quit the lovely grove, when my attention was attracted by the sound of voices. Advancing a few steps in the direction of the sound, I indistinctly beheld the forms of two persons: the one was that of a woman clad in white, the other that of a man kneeling at her feet and pressing her hands to his lips. Fearing to move, lest I should betray my presence, and lead them to suppose that I had stolen from the mansion to learn their secrets, fortunately the broad leaves of a banana tree hid me from their gaze, and I resolved to remain concealed until they had departed, so that they might not imagine that they were overheard.

"Dearest Blanca!" exclaimed the impassioned Silva, "I love none other but thee. Why dost thou weep?"

"Silva, I weep because I think thou lovest another."

"Another!" hastily exclaimed the young Don. "Name her."

"Didst thou not leave me to lead her to the dance?—didst thou not whisper words into her ears which made her eyes sparkle with delight, whilst they stuck daggers into my poor throbbing heart? Silva, thou lovest——"

"Whom?"

"Senora Pizarro!"

"Foolish girl! thou art but a novice in worldly affairs. I tell thee again and again, I love none but thee."

"Silva, I'd give the world if I could believe thee—man is so deceitful."

"And woman unbelieving and mistrustful."

"I may be wrong—perhaps she has deceived me——"

"Who has deceived thee?" peremptorily demanded Don Silva, rising.

"Forgive me, Silva—I know not what I am saying,—no one deceived me. My heart is so troubled with sad forebodings—and yet I think I am not indifferent to thee."

"Indifferent! How canst thou be regardless of my love, when I have sworn to adore thee all my life? But I must learn thy secret, Blanca: who is this she thou spokest of?"

"A fortune-teller."

"What!—Ah, ah!—Believest thou in witchcraft? Poor, foolish girl! I thought thou hadst more sense than to allow thyself to be gulled by such impostors. Go to—she has deceived thee."

"I trust she has," replied Blanca with a sigh.

There was a moment's pause. Don Silva stood with his arms folded on his breast, his eyes fixed on the lovely countenance of the innocent Blanca, who, with clasped hands and downcast look, seemed buried in prayer or meditation. Silva was the first to break silence—

"What said the fortune-teller?"

"That if I listened to thy proposals, they would —— Alas! I cannot tell thee."

"I beseech thee, Blanca, divulge thy secret."

"Nay, Silva, I cannot credit those fearful prophesyings."

"Oh! tell me, dearest."

"Nay, press me not—some other time—I feel oppressed; let us return—our absence will be observed."

"Before we leave this spot, thou must promise to meet me——"

"When, Silva?"

"This very night."

"Where?"

"At thy own house. An hour after midnight, I shall be under thy window: when I tap against the shutter, open, and——"

The last words were inaudible. I heard several suppressed sighs and refusals on the part of Blanca; but Silva, falling upon his knees, seized

her hands, and pressing her to his heart, poured forth such volumes of enamoured sentences, that Blanca, yielding to his entreaties, at last faltered an assent.

Don Silva rose from his inclined posture, saying, "Come, Blanca, *prenda di mi alma*,—come, let us go—and remember thy promise."

Scarcely had these words been uttered, when I heard a rustling among the dried leaves which had fallen upon the path. I turned in the direction of the sound, and perceived the figure of a woman advancing towards me. In that stately step I recognised the haughty Leonora. No time was to be lost. I thought of Blanca, and of the scene that would ensue if the jealous Pizarro, who was fast approaching the spot, should find her *en tête-à-tête* with Silva. In an instant, I darted through the shrubs, and found myself in the presence of the lovers, who, unconscious of my intentions, were paralysed with fear and surprise.

I whispered a few words to Silva—he understood me.

"Blanca," said he, "take my friend's arm; he will conduct thee to the house—we must not be seen together. Remember thy promise!"

Having said these words, he left the grove, and disappeared behind the leaves of the banana trees, just as the jealous Andalusian stood in our presence.

REFLECTIONS ON THE NECESSITIES OF THE BRITISH COLONIES—

THE INTRODUCTION OF FREE AVAILABLE LABOUR, CONSIDERED AS APPLICABLE THERETO.

[There is so much good sense in the following observations, which we find in the *Calcutta Englishman*, and the writer points out with such force and truth the errors of the present system of Emigration, and adduces facts, which, we think should be brought before the attention of the Home Authorities, that we make no apology to our readers for republishing the article.—EDITOR.]

THE West India influence in London has prevailed;—the urgent representations, the importunate entreaties of capitalists, so intimately connected with the prosperity of Jamaica, Trinidad, and British Guiana, have been acceded to by the Colonial Secretary.

The salutary restrictions, previously enforced, suspending the whole-sale exportation of coolies to the West Indies, have been removed; and a system of emigration, founded on a more extensive and more benevolent basis, under the special protection of Government, has been opened at the ports of the three Presidencies in India. The measure is alleged to be sufficiently comprehensive in its details and stringent in its enactments to guard against abuses, and is calculated to afford protection to the cooly against oppression on Indian soil, during his passage to the West Indies, and, lastly, during the period of his apprenticeship in the Colony, until he returns to his native land.

The West India planters and Colonial Government in the course of time will discover that this coolie immigration to their shores will prove a costly and unprofitable mode of procuring available labour, when carried on in strict conformity with the present existing rules and regulations.

Let us for a moment consider the practical results of the coolie emigration to the Mauritius, and inquire whether, with all the advantages it possesses over the West Indies, the expectations of the most sanguine have in the least degree been realised. If dependence can be placed on the Report of the Committee appointed by the Legislative Council of Mauritius on the 9th September, 1844, for the purpose of inquiring into the causes of the insufficiency of the labouring population after so large an introduction of emigrants, &c., the contents of which Report bear date February 19th, 1845, we may reasonably infer that nothing but chagrin, disappointment, and discontent prevail amongst all classes directly or indirectly concerned in the influx of these natives of India into the Colony.

The emigration of coolies from the ports of Calcutta and Madras to Mauritius, revived in the beginning of 1843, and carried on with vigour up to the present time, has had a fair trial, if viewed merely in the light of an experiment: 39,224 natives of India have been imported into the Colony as field labourers from January 1843 to December 1844, inclusive. At the time the Report was drawn up—at the time that we now write, although the tide of emigration has flowed on uninterruptedly, have the high-flown expectations of the Colonists been realised? Truly not! The treasury is exhausted; the Colony is becoming every year more involved in debt; the planters are dissatisfied with the labourers, with the immigration laws, and with the cold indifference bestowed on their complaints by the Colonial Government; the mass of the inhabitants unconnected with sugar estates are discontented with the additional taxes levied on the import and export of their goods, and the appropriation of the proceeds to the maintenance of a system which all unite in condemning.

Let it not be supposed that we wish to occupy a prominent position in advocating the cause of a misrepresented class, and that we have been actuated to do so through motives of self-interest. We are totally unconnected with the local interests of Mauritius, or any part of the West Indies, and in these pages we state merely what we have witnessed, the result of practical observation. Were those who style themselves philanthropists, and who, urged on by vanity, so frequently and so loudly clamour in Exeter Hall, and at the Anti-Slavery Society, to visit the Colonies, and make themselves practically acquainted with their wants and their grievances, there would be fewer mistakes committed, and much less blundering made on the part of the Colonial Secretariat in Downing Street, in the legislative administration of our Colonial affairs.

The Colonists have petitioned "for a further introduction of labourers to such an extent as to create competition for employment, and for the contracts of service to be prolonged to a period of from three to five

years." Their demands are not unreasonable. The principle of supplying available free labour to the Colony, to relieve the distress occasioned by the emancipation of the negroes, and arrest the further destruction of property, has not been satisfactorily carried out. That abuses did exist during the former introduction of coolie immigrants (through the enterprise of private individuals) to the number of 24,566, between the years 1834 and 1839, and that these abuses were of so heinous a character as to call for the total prohibition of emigration from the shores of India, we do not pretend to deny; but it also clearly demonstrates a culpable remissness on the part of the then Government, and those immediately connected with the Colonial Office, to have overlooked for so many years a system so degrading. In 1834, was it beyond the province of the Colonial Office to have organised a proper system of emigration, affording equal protection to the labourer and to the employer? or is it through censurable ignorance that the true interests of our Colonies have been neglected?

In 1845, after ten years' experiments, can we look with pride and satisfaction to the ministerial management of Colonial affairs, by the past or present Government? It is fearful to contemplate—our Colonies have been brought to the brink of ruin; through mismanagement, through maladministration, they have been brought to the verge of bankruptcy! Let those who feel sceptical on these points make a tour of inspection in British Guiana, in the British West India Islands; let them visit those sugar estates, formerly mines of wealth to the proprietors, now uncultivated, overgrown with the rankest weeds; let them ride over those coffee plantations, miles in extent, once the beauty of the Colony, yielding tons of produce, but now an immense waste; let them cast their eyes on the costly buildings and extensive out-offices, once the boast of wealthy, independent Colonists, but now deserted, gone to rack and ruin; let those, we repeat, to whom has been entrusted, by the nation at large, the welfare of the British Colonies, become practically acquainted with their present condition, and then affirm or deny the truth of these assertions.

To what measures, then, ought we to look for the relief of our Colonies? Simply to the extension of emigration from the coast of Africa, as well as from the shores of India, under the immediate supervision of Government officers, and to the prolonging of the contracts of service to three years on the plantations.

In the Mofussil districts of Bengal we have resided for many months, unavoidably cut off from European society, and holding intercourse with none but natives—in these districts, in their villages, travelling from hut to hut, we have studied and made ourselves familiarly acquainted with the habits, pursuits, the impoverished condition of these Indian labourers and poorer classes of ryots, who constitute the bulk of those sent as emigrants to Mauritius and the West Indies. We have witnessed the tyrannical oppression under which they are reared from their infancy—the slavish dominion to which they have been habituated, and which is exercised with relentless rigour by men of their own colour, sprung from their own caste—the execrable manner in which they

are ground down, even to the dust, by those whom they regard as elevated in society above them.

Compare the social and physical condition of the coolie in his native village, receiving three and five pice *per diem*, according to the quantity of work he is capable of performing, and from this daily pittance obliged to support himself, two or three children, and the woman who lives with him as his wife : compare the condition of this same coolie attacked with some malignant disease, and rendered incapable of earning that daily pittance for his own and his family's support. Conceive in what state hundreds of natives must be, residing within a small circuit, for whom no employment can be provided, when the moody of the village has refused to supply them with a handful of rice to appease the cravings of starvation. Yes, let those who clamour so vehemently in London, visit India, live amongst the natives, and convince themselves of these facts, and then declare that it is an intolerable hardship for these emigrants to be obliged to reside for three years on the plantations in Mauritius or the West Indies, where they are well fed and well clothed, without deduction from their monthly pay, well taken care of when attacked by sickness, and every complaint preferred against their European employers most scrupulously investigated by the district magistrate.

To the winds, then, with the canting hypocrisy of such doctrines, which catch at a gnat and swallow a camel—which create mountains out of molehills, inflict serious injury on the British Colonies, oppose every measure calculated to benefit our Dependencies, thwart every attempt made to increase the agricultural produce of our islands, and retard the moral and physical improvement of thousands by the extension amongst the most degraded portion of the human race.

The free and unrestricted emigration of negroes from the coast of Africa, conducted on the same principles as the coolie emigration from the shores of India, ought to receive every encouragement from the Colonial Office : it would benefit the West India Colonies ; it would release from the yoke of slavery thousands of negroes ; it would enable hordes of semi-barbarised, ferocious savages from the interior of Africa, to witness the civilised condition of men of their own caste—men of their own colour ; it would afford to them, as it has already done to the coolies in India, an opportunity to enrich themselves, and carry back to their families, their friends, their different tribes, the well-earned fruit of their labours, and communicate to them the blessings of British liberty. But why have the urgent representations of the Colonists been disregarded ? why has a deaf ear been turned to their applications, whenever the subject of emigration from the coast of Africa has been mooted ? Because the members of the Anti-slavery Society, who lead the public mind in England, by overstraining their imaginations, could torture from it the shadow of a resemblance to the old slavery system !

In British Guiana we were present at the muster of a gang of liberated African negroes sent from Sierra Leone and St. Helena, immediately after they had been captured by H. M. sloops of war cruising off the coast of Africa. When their contract of service had expired, the ques-

tion was put to each severally, whether it was their wish to return to their own country, or to remain in the Colony on the estate where they had been located. With one exception, all answered in the negative. "No, massa, me no want to go away ; in my country plenty of bad man ; plenty of beat, beat ; plenty of kick, kick ; me get no money, nothing to eat. No, massa, me lob dis place ; dis bery good place ; Englishman bery good, massa." The negro who expressed a strong desire to return to his native land, was evidently a man of superior birth and intellect : he had profited by his residence in the Colony in improving his mind. "I want, sir, to return to my country, to search after my family, my friends, my own tribe, who were all seized and made slaves at the same time with myself ; with the dollars I have saved, and the dollars of my fellow-negroes, I might succeed in purchasing many of them from their cruel masters ; and with them I could return in an English ship, and live quiet and happy in this place, a free man, without the fear of ever being made a slave again. A black man is not ungrateful. I would never ask to leave my master, but for these reasons."

"What fine, athletic, noble-looking fellow can that be ? he evidently comes from the Upper Provinces," remarked a friend, as we were driving down Chowringhee to Prinsep's Ghaut, to pay a visit to a coolie emigrant ship proceeding to the Mauritius. "What ! decorated also !—he seems worthy to have headed a body of sipahis, in assaulting that formidable battery at Mahorajpore, or foremost in routing the Mahrattah at Puniar. Pull in the horse, and let us gratify our curiosity."—"Monsieur, the questions you have asked in English I perfectly understand, but I cannot speak English well enough to be understood ; the Creole French which I speak, almost every English Sahib understands. I have not the honour to serve the Company as a sipahi ; my tale may be briefly stated. Six years ago, I embarked with many other natives of India, of different castes, for the Mauritius : when we arrived at Mauritius, we were distributed amongst the different estates. It was my good fortune to be sent to an estate the proprietor of which was a kind and considerate master. At first I worked as a coolie labourer, but I found favour in my master's eyes ; he increased my pay, and appointed me to look after the other coolies. When their time to serve was finished, the greater part left the plantation to go into Port Louis, where they could get higher wages : some commenced small trade on their own account ; others took to drinking rum, and died ; whilst I remained on the sugar estate. My master was obliged to apply for a fresh gang of coolies, who had just arrived ; and as they were cutcha hands, and knew nothing, I acted as interpreter and sirdar. The whole management was placed in my hands, my pay was raised, and the privileges allowed me were sufficient to make me very comfortable. The money I saved, I sent to my family and friends in my native village, and at the same time I wrote that I would return to India after two or three years more. I have kept my promise ; with tears in my eyes, I went one morning to my master's room, and told him that as a ship was going to sail on the following morning for Calcutta with return coolies, I was

anxious to get a passage to visit my country and friends once more. I don't know whether my master expected this, but he drew from his drawer this silver medal, and handed it to me as a present to take away with me to my Mulook—a mark of his regard and the confidence he had placed in me as his chief man." (The inscription, in English and Persian, bore testimony to this effect, and to his general good conduct whilst on the estate.) "From Calcutta I set out for my native village: they were overjoyed to see me, and all wished to go and see the Mauritius, and share in my good fortune. It was only a few weeks ago I made up my mind to return to the Mauritius with my family. There are forty natives of the same caste, and from the same part of the country, who have accompanied us, and are ready to embark in the next ship as emigrants."

Of the 64,022 slaves emancipated in 1834, we find in the Report referred to not more than 6,000 negroes returned as available labourers. Can there be a mistake in this? If not, what can have become of the 55,022 negroes released from slavery, and who do not work on the estates? We remember to have put a similar question to a friend, an old colonist in Port Louis. "Have you not made inquiries as to what class of persons constitute the bulk of the petty shopkeepers and trading community in the town and its suburbs? Have you not observed, whilst sauntering up and down the Champ de Mars, vehicle after vehicle pass by crowded with men of colour and their families? Has not your attention been directed, when visiting the different plantations on the island, to the well-cultivated vegetable and flower gardens; to the patches of ground, of greater or less extent, all rented and cultivated by negroes, our former slaves? Have you for a moment bestowed a thought on the numbers that have been swept away by the ravages of disease, brought on by their own idle, lazy, debauched habits? If you have not, then I can assure you it will not be a difficult task for me, or any other person, to account satisfactorily for the extra number of 55,022 emancipated slaves. How our predictions were scorned, our opinions set aside and ridiculed, our protests disregarded—nay, scoffed at, in England! Could aught else have been expected, when, maligned and calumniated in every quarter of the United Kingdom by a philanthropic rabble, we were represented as blood-thirsty, merciless tyrants, whose imaginations were always on the rack to invent punishments and tortures of the vilest description, to goad our unfortunate slaves on to work? With less than 6,000 negroes, the present estimated number of available labourers of this class, we were left to work our estates, for which 61,022 slaves were found insufficient. Eleven years have been tried, and have successively failed: the essential interests of the Colony and the often-expressed wishes of the Colonists have been disregarded, or treated with cold indifference; all measures suggested by us for the good of the Colony have been flung aside, or the consideration of them deferred to such a time that, when enacted, they have proved valueless. Can you be surprised, then, that we are irritated, dissatisfied—nay, disgusted with the administration of our Colonial affairs? Sir," (repeated my friend with warmth,) "England must abandon her Colonies to their

own resources, or materially alter the course pursued by the past and present Government in hearkening to their complaints, redressing their grievances, and relieving their present distressed condition."

These statements cannot be disproved. It is not our wish to enter into a controversy on the subject of the injury inflicted on the one hand, and the benefit conferred on the other—in the course of time this state of things must work its own cure; let us rather look forward to the dawning of that propitious day, when the present generation of colonists, once directly or indirectly connected with the possession of slaves, shall have died away, and when the succeeding races of the negro population shall have undergone regeneration. Let us hope that the day is not far distant when ancient animosities between the employers and the employed shall be forgotten,—when the proud, tyrannical, overbearing disposition of the one—the humbled, prostrate, degraded spirit of the other, embittered by the recollection of former grievances—shall have died away with the enslavers and the enslaved.

From such a period a new era in the history of our Colonies may be dated. The future negro population, annually increasing in numbers, instructed in morality, instructed in religion, instructed in the true blessings of British liberty, will be obliged to seek after remunerative employment on the estates. Strangers to the hardships, grievances, and the bitter gallings of slavery, under which their forefathers groaned—divested of the ideas of liberty and independence possessed by the present race of liberated negroes, but which in reality are synonymous with idleness, sloth, laziness, insolence to their former masters—they will work with industry and with willingness; kind and respectful feelings will spring up between all parties, where acrimony now exists: the aspect of affairs, so unpromising at present, will undergo a thorough change.

We pretend not to be far-sighted; but with certainty we may predict the desolation, bloodshed, anarchy of those nations, and the slaves themselves, which have not kept good faith on the question of slavery with Great Britain. Our Colonies, possessed of a redundant, civilised, industrious negro population, will be in a prosperous condition; whilst in those slave-holding States, the fury of civil war will rage throughout the length and breadth of the land eventually, and the day is not far distant when the vilest, the most degrading, the most nefarious of all human abuses, must be torn up root and branch: emancipation from the galling yoke of slavery, now denied as a boon, shall at some future period be wrested from their reluctant grasp by a resort to physical force; and woe be to that generation of slaveholders and slave-breeders who live to witness such a change!

Turn we now to the Cape of Good Hope, Australia, New Zealand, Van Diemen's Land, and do we not find them also calling out for free available labour? Have their complaints been heard? have their wants been inquired into? have their grievances been redressed? Let those who are responsible to the nation at large for the management of our Colonies answer these questions.

After mature deliberation, after a dispassionate retrospect of the past

and present grievances of the Colonies, we cannot withhold our assent to those measures suggested and earnestly sued for by the Colonist. The unrestricted emigration of coolies from India, and of negroes from the coast of Africa, established on sound benevolent principles, ought to be granted to every Colony without distinction, when they apply for the boon. To this constant influx of immigrants, and the annual increase in the indigenous negro population, they must look forward to a future competition for labour.

In justice to the agricultural interests of the Colony, in justice to the planters, in justice to the emigrants themselves, the contracts of service ought to be lengthened from twelve months to three years. With them it might be left optional to change their masters every six months, and reside on that estate where they received the best pay and the best treatment; but, at the same time, it should be binding on them to remain for three years in the plantation districts.

The emigration of European labourers to the Cape of Good Hope, New South Wales, Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand, requires the immediate attention of the Home Government. The rate of wages, the period of contracts of service, the number of labourers required by the Colonists, ought to be specified by the Colonial Government. A printed copy of the propositions might then be forwarded to the Guardians of the Union Workhouses in England and Ireland, who could ascertain the number of able-bodied labourers willing to accept the terms proposed, and emigrate to the Colonies: thus remunerative employment would be provided for the starving poor in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and a boon would be conferred on the Colonists.

By such measures alone—by an unwearied inquiry into the necessities of the Colonies, and the oft-reiterated grievances of the Colonists—by applying direct remedies to the root of those evils which eat like a cancerous sore into the very vitals of our Dependencies, can the British Government expect to allay the present feelings of irritation, and convert discontent and disaffection into respect, admiration, and unalloyed attachment to the mother-country. Evil be to that Minister and to that Government if they disregard these warnings!

THE ADVANTAGES AND RESOURCES OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

[THIS ill-fated Colony has been so much traduced and deteriorated recently, that it affords us great pleasure to be able to publish the following admirable defence and clear statement of facts from the talented pen of so practical and well-informed a champion as Major CORTON.]

To the Editor of "Simmonds's Colonial Magazine."

SIR,—To many individuals of the Civil and Military Services in India, Van Diemen's Land is known, and its climate and many advantages as

a retreat for Indian families and invalids have been appreciated and acknowledged; but, with the exception of some occasional remarks in the papers, I believe nothing has been done to draw public or general attention to them.

After a residence of twenty-five years in India, I was induced to retire from the service and settle with my family here—not on account of my own health, which had never failed, but for the purpose of establishing my family finally in the country, under the hope of enjoying a home with them during the remainder of my days, and, with the Lord's blessing, gathering them together about the family-hearth and altar, to hold communion with our Heavenly Father, and celebrate, in grateful acknowledgments, His many mercies, with an animating prospect of introducing them into life in a country possessing all natural resources, and affording an unbounded field for man's energies in developing them. My original intention was to manage a joint-stock farm, introducing irrigation to increase its produce, and, at the same time, to give to the Colony such an example as might lead to its general adoption. This intention was not fully carried out; and circumstances threw me for a time into employment under the Government, when I had an opportunity of opening to the public the principles of irrigation, and its peculiar adaptation to the country, by planning some extensive schemes on the centre of the island, to be undertaken by the Government. These operations, and a residence of three years in the Colony, have given me a considerable acquaintance with its various resources, and the benefits and advantages which it offers to my friends in India.

The subject appears to me of the first importance to them, and I trust you will recommend it strongly to the notice of your readers.

Not to trouble you at too great length, I shall confine myself at present to such particular points as will lead to general inquiry, and to a conviction, that if communication direct, and, to a certain extent, regular, between India and Tasmania were established, many troubles, privations, and afflictions now endured, would be avoided, or at least greatly alleviated; many comforts and advantages obtained; many blessings realised from which Indian families are at present debarred: and I see no reason to doubt that arrangements may easily be made to remove this only obstacle.

I proceed now to mention the main points to which I wish to draw attention.

1st. The latitude of Tasmania (between 40 and 43 deg. South), varied surface, and its soil, appear to combine together to give it such a climate as is scarce equalled in salubrity in any part of the world. I append to this some corroborating certificates, kindly drawn up at my request by medical gentlemen of good experience, and known professional talent and scientific acquirements; and, from my own judgment, and that of many of my Indian friends who have visited the country, I can safely say, that no climate in the world could better suit the constitution of those who have been long residents in India. The thermometer ranges through great part of the year between the limits of 50 and

70 degrees ; on the coast, frost, even at night, is rare, and, in the interior, does not continue through the day. Snow covers the tops of the mountains during the winter, but seldom falls to the ground in the plains, so that there is no severity of cold ; and the hottest days of summer are invariably followed by cool and refreshing nights. All the fruits and vegetables of England thrive here : and indeed it is most remarkable how admirably the climate and soil agree with the vegetable productions of England—most of them attaining to even a higher degree of perfection than in their native soil ; and, judging by the rising generation, Tasmania appears equally congenial to the growth and health of our countrymen transported here.

2nd. After what has been said of the climate, it will be understood that far less care and attention than in Europe is required to guard against inclement weather ; and though the best houses are built very neatly in the English style, habitations of "weather-board," merely plastered in the inside, are far more common, and are found tolerably comfortable ; so that far less expense is necessarily incurred on this account than in England.

3rd. The two great towns, Hobart and Launceston, are abundantly supplied with European produce and manufactures, as well as the produce of India and China ; and all the small towns in the interior possess tolerable shops, so that supplies of every description are obtainable, and at a moderate price. Upon the whole, I can say from experience, that housekeeping, clothing, and all ordinary necessities and comforts of life, are attainable on a smaller income than in England ; and to those who possess superior income, a still greater difference would be felt, particularly if the income is derived from capital, which I shall more particularly refer to afterwards. Facilities for building, furnishing, and keeping houses of any magnitude and style, are without limit.

4th. The finest town is Hobart Town, in the south, beautifully situated on the Derwent, and a most perfect harbour ; it is rapidly extending itself, and houses of every description are procurable for those who may prefer town life. Country residences, in the most romantic and beautiful spots, are often available on short or long leases ; and everywhere small houses can be readily and cheaply constructed.

5th. The scenery on the banks of the Derwent, that amongst the elevated lakes in various parts of the island, and the more English scenery of the plains in the northern parts, will bear comparison with the finest in Europe.

6th. Norfolk Plains, situated fifteen miles south of Launceston, is the most highly cultivated district in the island ; two noble rivers unite at Longford, and water this fine district. The town of Longford, the most important country town in the island, is populous, flourishing, and rapidly increasing ; it has two good places of worship, and several shops and inns. Having two resident medical gentlemen, possessing so many local advantages and attractions, and being situated at so convenient a distance from the northern capital, to which there is an excellent made

road and a daily coach, I consider this by far the most eligible spot for Indian families in the whole island.

7th. The above observations refer chiefly to the facilities, conveniences, and advantages offered to those who, from want of health, are seeking a change of climate, and would resort here for a time merely. I must now refer to the still more important case of the permanent settlement of families in Tasmania. Great as is the preference that this island possesses over other countries as a resort for invalids—from its latitude, its climate, its proximity to India, and its other general advantages—greater still is its preference over every other country as an asylum for the necessarily detached members of Indian families, either with the mother, or under other guardian management,—as a field for their entering into life afterwards, and as a retreat for those who have ended their Indian career, and are disposed to close their earthly pilgrimage where they may still be useful members of a community, and where they may enjoy peace, and, if they have children, witness and aid with their parental counsel their first entrance into the world. How many are there who are labouring at this moment, in India, with broken constitutions and anxious minds, to supply the wants of an absent wife, burdened with even heavier cares and solitudes—perhaps an equally exhausted and enfeebled constitution—in the rearing of a numerous family! how many children sent to England to the cold management of distant connexions or entire strangers, to be reared, and returned at the age of early maturity to parents whom they have not known, and whom they probably never will know—never having had the benefit, or enjoyed the blessings, of parental care and love—probably never to feel the heart-touching, heart-improving affection of that endearing connexion—never fully to comprehend its nature until, as parents themselves, they are, under similar circumstances, called upon to endure the sorrows of dismemberment from their own children! The inevitable dismemberment of families, the heart-rending afflictions under various forms, and in various degrees, which arise from it to the parents, and the incalculable evil it inflicts on the children, are subjects which I have not words to depict. They are too well known to need it. My present object is to point out a partial alleviation. The climate and prospects of this country, and the cheapness of living here, being assumed as in a high degree favourable for the settlement of families; and its proximity to India, placing within comparatively close communication, and within the reach of frequent personal visits, children who are now necessarily separated from one or both parents during the whole period of their education and rearing to maturity—I feel sure that many will be prepared at once to adopt Tasmania in preference to England as their family asylum, if means of access be established, and it be found practicable to give to the youth of both sexes such an education as the means of their parents would afford them in England.

It is evident that nothing is wanted to ensure regular communication, but a somewhat general desire to settle here. The horse trade is now opening a communication between these Colonies and India, and

it promises to lead to much mercantile intercourse; and as the move hitherward becomes more general, steam communication would be established. This would be aided, of course, by a connexion with the line between India and Egypt. The packets from these Colonies, and many passengers and parcels, would pass that way. Indeed, it seems sure that, under any circumstances, this arrangement will before long be made.

With respect to education I see no difficulty whatever. There are many schools, of course, in the Island, conducted by most respectable masters; but the system most eligible, and which would best suit our views, is the *proprietary* system; and as the vast profit of speculation on paper capital happily no longer exists to tempt men from their proper avocation, teachers of every description are procurable who would steadily pursue their own profession, and schools therefore of the most perfect description would easily be established. I must also mention that a college is about to be established at Longford, where a first-rate classical education will be given, and on the most moderate terms. The plan of this college is shortly to be promulgated, and it will, I believe, be immediately established. I do not at present remember any other point to be noticed on this part of the subject, except that families could greatly assist each other by uniting together in the formation of establishments for the care and education of their children.

With respect to the investment of capital. The days of great gain to moneyless adventurers is past, and deep indeed have been the reverses of many while the change has been in operation. While gold was gathered in vast abundance, without capital, by men possessing little more than bodily strength to endure the rough life of a shepherd; and while the profits of a wary merchant in the newly-formed towns obtained, through their gains, and from the tide of emigrants then in full flow, equally enormous profits; vast tracts of country were divided amongst the early settlers, who usually laid out their gains and borrowed capital in clearing and fencing, or fencing only, further tracts, and pouring in upon them multitudes of flocks until they became indeed "lords of wastes and princes of deserts," as they have been aptly styled, and quite unfit to bear a temporary check in the market of their wool and grain. The check came, and numbers have fallen victims: the crisis, however, is gone by, and Tasmania is rising out of its troubles. The wool obtains a high price in the English market; wheat maintains a settled price at five shillings the bushel; and meat has risen to a remunerating price. It appears now to be on a secure and sufficiently profitable footing, and the extensive plains of fine pasture in South Australia open an unbounded field for the investment of the capital of those who are disposed to speculate on a broader scale. The present interest procurable on good security is 7 per cent., while in England, I believe, 3 per cent. is the highest in the public funds; and flockmasters realise more than double that return from the outlay of capital.

In Tasmania, therefore, where climate and every other circumstance is peculiarly suitable—where officers of the different services are allowed to retain their official appointments, and lose a portion only of the

incomes—a country situated within about a month's voyage of India, and where, as a young and growing country, vast prospects open for the investment of capital, and for the exertions of the coming generations, we would establish a sanitarium, a nursery, a home for Indian families. I would urge general attention to this highly-important subject, and I should feel no little satisfaction in affording such information or assistance to those who are disposed to visit the country as my residence here will enable me to give.

I must add with respect to servants, that the late distresses of the Colony have checked emigration to a great extent, and good house servants are very scarce. I would, therefore, recommend every family to bring one or two of their Indian servants with them.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

H. C. COTTON.

NOTE BY DR. OFFICER.

It is not necessary that I should have recourse to any theoretical reasonings regarding the character of our climate, being able to refer to the more certain and satisfactory results of long experience and actual observation. I have never seen invalids arrive in this Colony from any part of the world, except a very few labouring under the ravages of organic disease, without deriving immediate and permanent benefit. I have been acquainted with many of those gentlemen who have come from India to our shores in search of health during the last twenty-three years, and have had some of them under my own roof during their sojourn in the Colony: they have all, with scarce one exception, been speedily restored to health and strength. Those of them who have become domiciled amongst us, afford the most satisfactory evidence of the permanence and soundness of their recovery. The general character of the climate of Van Diemen's Land is degrees, without extremes of summer heat and winter cold: there is nothing that can be called the rainy season, rain seldom falling for more than a day or two in succession. There are very few days during the whole year on which outdoor exercise may not be taken with comfort and advantage. Except among the intemperate, liver disease is seldom seen.

R. O.

Hobart Town, 9th December, 1845.

A FEW REMARKS ON CAPT. CHARLES MORTON'S PAPERS "ON THE ORIGIN OF BASALTIC COLUMNS."

To the Editor of "Simmonds's Colonial Magazine."

SIR,—Your valuable Magazine is too well known and appreciated by the commercial community of this great Empire, to whom it has become a necessary of the first importance, to need any comment from me. But mercantile men are not generally scientific men. I do not mean to imply that they are unacquainted with the principles of science, but that, owing to the engrossing nature of their professional pursuits, they are not often able to obtain more than a general knowledge of its departments. This they are all anxious to acquire; consequently it becomes a matter of some importance, in writing for their

information, to bring forward such theories only as can be well supported. It is also necessary that the propounder of any new theory should be well versed in the particular science to which his theory belongs, and well read in the works of authors who have preceded him. In one or both of these requisites Capt. Morton is lamentably deficient; at least I judge so from his visionary inquiry into the origin of Basaltic Columns.

Had the Gallant Captain chosen to suppose that Basaltic Columns are formed at the bottom of the sea by whirlpools drawing into one mass all the masts of wrecked ships, he would hardly have been wider from the mark than he now is in supposing them of vegetable origin. They are unquestionably volcanic products. I say unquestionably, because it has been proved by actual experiment, and the whole particulars of the formation of Basaltic Columns have been seen during the operations of the experimenter. This is well known to all scientific geologists, consequently with them the Bamboo theory can have no weight. But thousands of general readers are unacquainted with this fact, and are aware of the existence of fossil trees, and even forests; consequently the supposition that the Island of Staffa is nothing but a petrified jungle of bamboos may not appear preposterous to them: nay, it is even possible that some may be found capable of believing that its magnificent Cavern is the avenue to some Indian Prince's Palace, which in primeval ages stood in the centre of this grove of canes:—perhaps *its* discovery may reward the industry of some bold geologist. The Captain founds his theory upon the following facts and suppositions:—

1st. That it is more easy, knowing the fact that trees do petrify, to suppose that masses of columnar basalt are the remains of forests of bamboos fossilised, than that liquid lava in cooling should assume a structure so peculiar.

2ndly. That the articulations of bamboos and those of basaltic pillars exactly resemble each other.

3rdly. That the contiguous columns of basalt are of different sizes, like plants of different ages growing side by side.

4thly. That minerals, in crystallising, form crystals which have a tendency to diverge rather than to form compact masses.

5thly. That bamboos naturally secrete silex, consequently their total conversion to a mineral state is an easy supposition.

These, I believe, are the principal grounds of Capt. Morton's singular hypothesis: how little foundation there is for them, I will endeavour to show.

In the first place, then, he cannot imagine that liquid lava could ever cool into angular columns having distinct ball-and-socket joints. One well-established fact will be a complete answer to this, and indeed to the whole of the fanciful Bamboo speculation. Fifteen or twenty years since, Mr. G. Watt fused 7 cwt. of trap and basalt in a furnace, and kept it in that state several days after the fire was reduced, thus allowing it to cool very gradually. When subjected to a heat rather

less than was necessary to smelt the same quantity of pig-iron, it fused into a dark-coloured glass. In this glass small globules were formed, which disappeared again; and as the process continued, and the mass changed from a vitreous to a stony substance, other globes were formed within the stony mass, which continued to enlarge until the sides pressed against each other, by which pressure the globes formed polygonal prisms with a convexity on the upper extremity; which convexity pressing upon the base of another prism, produced a corresponding concavity.

At the large green glass works in the North of England, this process is constantly seen on a small scale whenever *metal*, as it is technically called, is thrown out of the pots and left near the furnace, the proximity of which induces the gradual cooling which is essential to the formation of the stony globules; so that it is easy to obtain masses of glass containing white opaque spherical bodies of a stony structure and intense hardness varying in size from a pin's head to that of an orange. In extensive eruptions of lava, years are required to cool the ejected mass—for this we have the most respectable authority. Trap and basaltic rocks are supposed by geologists to be the result of submarine eruptions: it is also probable that basalt is formed in the enormous subterranean spaces which must be formed by the ejection of other matters from the craters of volcanoes, affording the necessary requisite of slow refrigeration. The difficulty of supposing that lava in cooling can form polygonal columns, is thus set aside by a knowledge of the fact that *it does do so*: but the supposition that forests of bamboos may become petrified in the position in which they grew, is not so easily supported.

The second argument is, that the articulations of bamboos and those of the basaltic columns are exactly similar. A careful examination of them will show that they are not similar. In common parlance, a joint signifies two very different things. Thus, two distinct bodies brought together, and so adapted by mechanical contrivances as to work upon or in one another, as the head of the *os femoris* in the acetabulum, is one kind of joint; but this is the union, or rather conjunction, of two distinct parts held together by the muscles. A joint is also understood to mean the addition of material to some weak part, to produce strength. Bamboos furnish an example of the latter, and the basaltic pillars of the former. The basalt, in forming itself into a column, presses by its weight, while soft, upon the one below, and forms a concavity into which the convexity of the adjoining one fits. The joint of bamboos is merely an accumulation of matter (formed where the base of a leaf wrapped the stem) much enlarged by the growth of the plant. If this joint be examined, it will be found that the parts above and below are long hollow cylinders, with convex extremities externally, and concave internally—which is also the shape of the cellules forming the cellular substance of the soft parts of the plant: so that, if it were possible to separate two of the cylinders of the stem of a bamboo, they would be found two convex surfaces united and thickened by an accumulation

of the matter of the stem. This does not deserve the name of an *articulation*—a term which properly applies to the ginglymus joint of the basaltic columns. A thigh-bone which has been broken and reunited affords the very best examples of both joints; its natural conjunction with the pelvis representing the basalt, and the reunion of the fracture resembles the bamboo.

The third argument is, that the columns in a mass of basalt are of different sizes, like the canes in a jungle where they are of various ages. This is accounted for by the globules in the first instance being formed of various sizes. We are ignorant of the law which induces the formation of these bodies in the cooling lava, and consequently also of that which influences their size.

Fourthly—that crystallising matters show, during the process, a tendency in the particles to diverge from each other. In answer to this, let it be recollected that the operation by which basaltic prisms are formed is quite distinct from crystallisation.

The last argument, derived from the well-known fact that bamboos and many other of the Gramineæ secrete silex, is still more untenable. The magic art of the chemist has proved that most vegetables secrete some metal; among others, that the evergreen oak secretes gold. Would it be rational to infer from this, that the veins of gold which occur so rarely were fossilised oak trees, and the flat grains their leaves? If any should adopt this theory, they would argue that primeval vegetation was as remarkable for its diminutiveness, as Capt. Morton thinks it was gigantic!

Fearing that I have trespassed too much upon your valuable space, I have brought my remarks to a hasty conclusion.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

THOS. CROXEN ARCHER.

Tranmere Hill Cottage,
Tranmere, Cheshire.

RIDES, RAMBLES, AND SKETCHES IN TEXAS.

BY CHARLES HOOTON, ESQ.

AUTHOR OF "COLIN CLINK," "BILBERRY THURLAND," &c. &c.

CHAPTER III.

My own Location. Bayous. Gardening. Pig-shooting. Cat-killing. Texan Courtship. Scarcity of Women. The President and the Washerwoman. Weather and Climate.

ACTING upon the medical advices of the people with whom chance brought me into contact, in conjunction with the practical lessons taught me by a few weeks' experience, I soon resolved to remain (at least for

the present) in the island; to abandon all immediate intentions of penetrating into the interior; to await the result of farther knowledge, and profit, if possible, by the experiences of those who, in this particular, were more sanguine and venturesome than myself. Accordingly, while the various members of our emigrant party were dispersed far and wide, some in one way and some in another, I myself rented a cottage, with a large enclosure of garden-ground attached, about half-a-mile from the "city," and upon the border of a large bayou* about half-way across the island, between the Bay and the Gulf. Some two or three weeks previous to my entry upon it, this cottage had been fairly lifted off its foundations by a tremendous "norther," and carried a couple of yards backwards, but deposited again upon the ground as level and uninjured as before. It consisted of two large rooms, open to the ridge inside, and constructed with the doors and windows opposite each other, north and south, for the benefit of the air. Daylight shone here and there through the cracks and ill-fitting joints of the plank walls; and on the beams and rafters which supported the shingled roof, various colonies of a gigantic sort of wasp had established their homesteads, in the shape of large masses of mud, filled with holes of a geometrical figure, like those of a honeycomb. Mice also had built their nests on the cross-timbers, ten or twelve feet from the ground; and a small republic of fierce and warlike rats had additionally declared their independence of the tenant below, and hoisted the liberal flag of rats-tail on the roof and upper beams of the building. Behind was a detached kitchen, which stood about two feet from the ground, upon four legs, like a stool. The enclosure in which all this was situated had once been cultivated, but was now "an unweeded garden," a waste more rankly luxuriant by far than the open prairie itself; for such all neglected land becomes after the spade or plough has thrown up hitherto-buried soil to the action of the sun and air. Snakes and lizards had made their choice dwellings in it, and the melancholy blue marsh-bittern sometimes paid it a brief visit of inspection at the hour of twilight. Close behind us, the bayou expanded into a large shallow pool, about two feet deep—one foot of mud and one of water—which, morning and night, and frequently throughout the day itself, unless too much disturbed by the sportsman's gun, was the constant resort of hundreds of wading and fishing birds, of all sizes,—from the snowy crane, whose breadth of pinion is six or seven feet, the large blue crane of still more ample dimensions, the gigantic wood-ibis, and the magnificent roseate spoonbill, down through all gradations of size to some even more

* A Bayou (or Bion, as it is pronounced) is a long, narrow, and tortuous watercourse, like a natural canal, which derives its origin from the sea, and runs inland, like a small river, to the length not unfrequently of some miles. One of these completely separates Galveston Island, and is pretty deep. Numerous others, generally fordable, intersect it in all directions, and render travelling a rather embarrassing business to any individual unacquainted with their position and depths. They abound with small fish and crabs, and, consequently, are the grand resort of all descriptions of wading-birds, which afford such excellent sport to the fowler.

diminutive than a sparrow. On some low sandhills beyond, our prospect that way was terminated by the melancholy remains of an uninclosed grave-yard—the remote and barren resting-place of all who fell by the pestilent yellow-fever, when Galveston was visited by it in 1839. Just by way of illustrating the indifference which prevails there on this subject, as well as what little regard is commonly had to the ordinary observances of decent sepulture, a little incident may be mentioned which, at the time of its occurrence, shocked my feelings considerably. At some recent period, subsequently to the burial of the fevered corpses in these dry sandhills, a road had been formed—not dug, but trampled—across the prairie, and directly through the centre of this dreary grave-place, leading to the shore of the Gulf. The first time I walked along this track, and was passing between the banks formed by the divided ridge of hills, my attention was arrested by the appearance of some object protruding out of the sand on one side, of a somewhat unusual character. On stepping up to it, I found it was no other than the upper end of a rough coffin, the lid of which had been pulled aside by the hand of some one curious in the investigation of nature's laboratory of decomposition, and there left, as too troublesome to be replaced. The loose, fine, dry sand had run down from above, and nearly filled up the vacancies of the inside; while from amidst a mass of poor grave-clothes and sand, intermixed, stared forth a dry and withered head, yet covered with long black hair, upon which corruption had not taken place, owing to the total absence of all moisture, and the excessive heat of the climate, but which appeared not unlike that of an Egyptian mummy, or the preserved head of a New Zealander. A small but horrid kind of land-crab, found amongst these arid places, had left the claw-marks of its journeying to and from the coffin upon the smoothly-drifted sand; and now and then the filthy carrion-eating turkey-buzzard might be seen hovering about the place, or perching on the top of some adjoining wooden tomb. Nothing else of life was to be seen, from one horizon to the other. The waste amid which the corpse lay, seemed as dreary and as dead as the corpse itself. I turned away half heart-sick: my dog ran towards it, snuffed up the air, and turned away also. I believe it lay in that exposed manner a week or ten days, when some one, professing more respect for the remains of man's mortality than fear of recalling buried fever from the grave, placed some thorns upon the coffin, and covered the whole up again, though still it stood out upon the line of road like a large molehill. The landscape, I had forgotten to say, was embellished from this grave-yard view by a fine prospect of the gallows, upon which a "nigger" had once been hung, I think for murder. With the exception of hemp, all the requisite machinery was in perfect readiness for the next volunteer.

My next-door neighbour in this retreat was Major A——, a Kentuckian by birth, a hero of the Revolution, and Mayor of the City of Galveston. Possessed of all the half-savage characteristics both of his origin and of Texan society generally, he yet was, both in manners and education, a gentleman. The propinquity of our dwellings soon placed us upon the footing of familiar acquaintances, and thus helped to be-

guile many of those tedious and listless hours which, in a hot climate, and amidst a coarse, illiterate people, will inevitably steal a march upon any man whose tendencies and tastes unluckily chance to require mental provender of a rather more dainty quality than the intellects of a population of carpenters, blacksmiths, and petty shopkeepers are in general empowered to furnish.

It was, I think, in the "merry month of May" that I first set to work upon Galveston soil, and began to put to the test of practical experiment the boasted productiveness of its never-fading gardens. "Nearly every month," so writes the Rev. A. B. Lawrence's protégé, "can furnish fine lettuce, radishes, beets, and peas, and thus regale the appetite of the Northern traveller, as he arrives on the coast in winter, with the luxuries of his own summer season."

Having got my ground in order, I planted three kinds of English peas, upon Brussels sprouts, French beans, parsley, radishes, carrots, onions, garlic, and shallots. Lest, however, these should, like many other flattering Texan promises, chance to fail, I also put in a number of seeds which we had brought from the Isle of St. Thomas, West Indies, consisting of mangoes, mammæ apple, soursops, mespils, shaddockes, and a large brown bean, which I found growing upon the rocks of the Bay. The season being dry—so dry indeed that nearly all the wells in the island failed—I had these seeds watered with persevering constancy whenever they required it, but always before sunrise and after sunset. Eventually the largest kind of pea (which in England grows to an enormous size) grew from three to four inches high, flowered, and bore pods, little more than an inch long, with one or two perfectly-matured peas in each. The other kinds did not even show their noses above-ground; while of *all* the other English seeds, as well as West Indian, not a single one came up at all.

I re-dug my whole garden, and tried a second experiment with sweet potatoes and water-melons of various kinds. These succeeded to admiration; and I had the daily pleasure of seeing my melon vines stretching over the soil at the rate of little less than a foot in twenty-four hours. With great care and attention, some two or three hundred melons were produced, and approaching to ripeness, when one dire black day—a day that "stands aye accursed in the (gardening) kalender"—I betook myself to a deer-hunt some twelve or fifteen miles down the island; was out one day and two nights, and on my return home found Gay's fable of the pig in the tulip-ground realised amongst my crop of water-melons. As this matter, slight as it may seem, subsequently caused my life to be openly threatened, the reader will excuse such particulars as it may appear necessary to give.

Any gentleman who happens to be enthusiastic in natural history as displayed in the grunting genus of animals ought to go to Galveston forthwith, since no place can be named where greater facilities for study in that particular department of science may be enjoyed. Parson Trulliber would have been in greater ecstasies there than ever he was, even when he pushed his brother Adams into the hog-sty; since the pigs are not only amazingly numerous, but remarkably acute and sharp,

and, in their industrious researches after the various edible delicacies of the island, display a degree of sagacity and discernment eminently calculated to redeem the character of their whole race from that odium of proverbial stupidity which, by the common consent of mankind, has been fixed upon it. Enjoying unchecked the republican freedom of going at large wherever they please, both town and prairie are overrun by numberless herds of them. Useful as aids and assistants to the turkey-buzzard in clearing away all descriptions of refuse and offal, they likewise exert all their powers of nose and teeth in smelling out and destroying snakes of all kinds, which they devour with surprising avidity; in fact, through their instrumentality mainly, is the eastern end of the island, upon which the city stands, indebted for its comparative freedom from those annoying and dangerous reptiles. The pig catches a serpent by placing his foot upon it, and pinning it to the ground in the division of his hoof. Both day and night do they hunt about over miles of ground, though most generally during the day. Early in the morning, almost before daylight, they may be seen setting out from the town in the greatest of all possible hurries, and in distinct droves, towards the prairie swamps and sides of the bayous, calling at every detached settlement in their way, to pick up what may chance to have been thrown outside the enclosure—not omitting to walk into your garden, if entrance can be found and no human creature can be seen; but carefully abstaining from any attempt of the latter kind should a two-legged enemy, either in trousers or petticoat, appear to have an eye upon them: in this case, they content themselves with a longing peep through the palings, just by way of seeing when your sweet potatoes are likely to be ready, or your water-melons getting towards ripe. One very large old sow in particular I remember that used to pay a visit to my neighbour Major A——'s garden about two o'clock in the morning, lift the gate off the latch with her nose, and deliberately walk in to devour whatever freshly-grown greens the Major and his gardener had contrived to raise. Our separation fence was in indifferent repair, and, consequently, I also became occasionally victimised through the same channel. At first, I contented myself with driving the pigs out and securing my fences, but, on the solemn advice of the Major, resolved afterwards to shoot every pig found within my horticultural territory.

"D—'em, Hooton!" said the Major, "shoot every one of them, and send me in a piece of the pork. I shall do the same thing, and we will, at least, have bacon for our greens, if we can get nothing else."

As this advice came from no less a personage than the mayor of the city, and he promised to see me out of all trouble in case any indictment for pig-slaughter should be brought against me, I did not for a moment hesitate to take it. Still, I adopted all preventive measures within my power, as loath to get into a "difficulty" if it could be avoided, and knowing, at the same time, that pig-shooting in Texas is about as dangerous a crime to the individual perpetrating it, as manslaughter or wilful assassination.

As my melons grew towards ripeness, the temptation to the enemy

without grew greater and greater, as evinced in the increased numbers of swinish inquiries that were daily and nightly made through the apertures of the external fences. Still, in spite of all precautions, occasional watchers would get in for a few minutes, and retire again with a charge of buck-shot more than they calculated on. But on that sad and unlucky day on which I left the place to take care of itself for a while, a whole legion of them took advantage of my absence—wrenched the palings off with their flexible snouts, and were actually revelling amongst melons and sweet potatoes at the identical time when I returned home. The garden was totally destroyed—trampled down, eaten, and grubbed into enormous hills and hollows of lifeless waste, after a fashion that would have made Abercrombie or Mr. Loudon frantic.

So intent were many of them upon their feast, that I slipped into the house unobserved, and, in addition to a charge of shot already in my fowling-piece, loaded with a pistol-ball and two triangular pieces of rough lead, being determined to bring down my game if possible. Major A—— was looking over his fence, and smiling at these preparations as he pointed out to me the principal offender and ringleader of the herd. It was no other than his night visitor, the old sow. At a distance of about thirty yards, she received the whole contents of the gun upon the side of the head or neck—I could not tell which, owing to the dusk of night which was then approaching. She spun round two or three times, and fell. I ran into the house for a bowie-knife, to finish the business; but before I could return, she had got up and trotted away. I gave up all attempts at gardening for the future, and endeavoured to satisfy my feelings of mortification and revenge by shooting every head of swine that came into my waste, whether by day or by night. Still, out of at least a round dozen that were *well* shot, I did but succeed in converting one into pork;—a piece of sporting experience which warrants me in stating, for the information of old shots in England, that to kill a pig by one discharge of powder and lead is next to impossible, unless a particular spot can with certainty be selected.

It soon afterwards appeared that these proceedings were creating me no very desirable fame, as an acquaintance of mine who resided in the town called upon me one afternoon for the especial purpose of communicating the information that the owner of a large old sow which had been twice shot, (she was shot once by the Major,) by me, he believed, had expressed his fixed intention to *shoot me* the first time he happened to see me. Having some reason to repose a little confidence in this Texan promise, I thought it quite as well to be on my guard; and having occasion that very day to go into the town, I placed a brace of pistols in my pocket, with the firm resolve to have the *first* shot (if I could get it) in case any one should make a hostile demonstration towards me. Happily, however, the threat was not, for once, carried into execution.

Redress in any other way, for destruction of this kind, is totally out of the question, as, in the first place, it is impossible to trace individual travelling swine to their owners, and in the next, if that could be

done, the only answer a man would receive, would be something to the effect that "he should make his fences stronger."

Directly or indirectly, these filthy animals are the cause of more private animosity and personal mischief than almost anything else that could be named. Nay, during the same summer of which I have been speaking, the shooting of one belonging to the British Consul in Houston, under circumstances similar to those I have detailed, led to a great political difficulty, and at one time rather seriously threatened a rupture between the two countries! The Texan Government, however, made the *amende honorable* as well as it could, and thus most happily averted what might have proved a painful and prolonged warfare between the advocates of gardens, and the numerous and savage supporters of the constitutional and inalienable rights of pig.

Cats, also, constituted another terrible source of annoyance and destruction upon our premises. In consequence of the weather, it is impossible to shut up your kitchen, or place where meat is kept, even during the night. Our kitchen had a window at each end, both of which were always left open for the air. The feline tribes in the neighbourhood soon discovered this interesting fact, and made great profit of it by nightly devouring our fish and meat, and concluding by licking the dishes off the shelves to the floor, and then flying at a maniacal speed from the clatter of their own raising.

It required considerable address to drop upon these alert and soft-footed gentry—especially during the dead of night, when, in white nightcap and bedgown, the sportsman has to turn out at a moment's warning, and creep upon them with sufficient caution to get within shot. The nights, however, in that climate can never be called dark, like those in this country, unless some northern storm be drifting along the sky, in which case they are as black as the bottom of the Dead Sea. In consequence of this, I could frequently get to one window, while some thievish Tom or Tabby was perhaps hesitating suspiciously and reluctantly on the side of the other. By thus shooting through the kitchen, I eventually relieved the neighbourhood of some of its finest midnight prowlers, and provided many excellent morsels for the buzzards, which never failed to come and decently inter the corpses in their own stomachs. Luckily for the welfare of my face and head of hair, there were few or no old maids in Galveston—women being so remarkably scarce, that a maid is hardly to be met in a day's march; and widows of any mark or likelihood are either pestered to death by loafers of all descriptions, or compelled to get married again, if only as a stroke of good policy, and in sheer self-defence.

Some few months after our location in the delightful habitation just described, an English vessel arrived in Galveston Shallows, with emigrants of a tolerably respectable class as the world goes; and amongst them was one married gentleman, without family, who died within two months (I think) after setting his foot upon Texan sand. A sprightly and gay widow of about five-and-twenty, with the highly-prizable qualification of a small property (a qualification more invaluable, perhaps, in Texas than in any other known region of the earth), was immedi-

ately subjected to a kind of matrimonial public competition. The town was thrown into a state of social hurly-burlyism: single gentlemen dressed up in their best, and pranced and capered about upon unruly horses all in the widow's neighbourhood; small but ambitious and aspiring storekeepers rubbed their hands till their eyes sparkled again—peeped into their tills, cleaned up their fronts, and respectfully invited the widow to a seat, a cake, and a glass of wine, whenever she honoured the public side of their counters with her presence. Nothing, in fact, could be heard along all that part of the coast of the Mexican Gulf but the name of Mrs. ———. It surpassed in intensity of interest, and (of course) in beauty of association, the most horrid murder that ever was committed: it superseded the news from Orleans, and slipped unconsciously out of the mouths of bachelors whenever they attempted to tell you either about their own health or the present value of a Texan dollar.

As this lady's husband died while they were yet remaining at one of the hotels of the town, she found it necessary immediately to take a private house; and, as chance would have it, she took one upon the prairie close by our own. A servant-girl, about as big again as herself, constituted her only companion in this retreat; and when she came to take possession of it, such an escort of anticipatory husbands attended as was truly marvellous to behold. In no long time, there were a wine-merchant, a sea-captain, a baker, a liquor-store keeper, and a petty Galveston doctor, all together keeping a sharp look-out after the widow, and contending in jealous emulation for the honour of her hand. Nor was this all: numbers of other bachelors, without an object, but deficient in "pluck," talked and boasted of meditated conquests as yet only in the egg state—while the aforesaid baker's man, and the proprietor of a ten-pin alley, severally laid close siege to the servant. Now the widow gave none of them the least kind of serious encouragement, but, being one of the most giddy, mischievous, wicked young witches that ever did undertake to tease and torment the heart of unfortunate man, exerted her utmost abilities (and they were not few) in turning the whole affair to funny account, and setting her host of mercenary lovers as much at loggerheads as possible. The baker, a steady, industrious, ignorant and raw Irishman, tolerably "well-to-do" in the city, who was previously in the habit of bringing bread round our neighbourhood early in a morning, mounted on the seat-board of a cart, and dressed like any sloven, now shaved and spruced himself up because he had to call at the widow's on his rounds. And whereas he was always before in such a desperate hurry to get back to the town again, that he might justly have been regarded in the light of a flying baker, lo! now he began to dismount at the widow's, and leave his horse to take an hour's nap standing at the gate, while that courteous and facetious lady allowed him to entertain himself at her breakfast-table. Being, however, of not the most valorous disposition, he held his rival the sea-captain in great dread, and usually contrived to sit where he could have an eye upon the window and discern him upon the prairie afar off (in case he should be coming), so that time might be allowed for his precipitate escape

with his cart before Greek could meet Greek face to face, and Soft-bread and Sea-biscuit could jostle too closely together.

In the course of the morning, she would take a drive with the captain,—he, by the way, in order to demonstrate his triumph, generally contriving to crack his whip close by the very door of the baker who had been before him. After dinner, she might chance to ride out on horseback attended by the young wine-merchant—and in the evening he perhaps so perseveringly waited upon by several together, that all her address was required to stow them away out of one another's reach or knowledge, in order to prevent any alarming symptoms which might else have arisen on her premises of bowie-knife and bullet. On Sundays the baker's man arrayed himself in his Texan Volunteer dress, and, with musket on shoulder, marched in military pomp to subdue the female force of the kitchen; while he of the ten-pin alley shone in the glittering colours of a fantastical half-Mexican frilled and decorated garb, not very distantly related to that of a harlequin.

Not, however, to prolong this tittle-tattle, which is far better adapted to the genius of Mrs. Trollope or of Miss Mitford than of my pen, let it suffice the reader to be informed, that after the expenditure on the part of all these loving applicants of a vast deal of time, of buggy-hire, and of attendance,—after the wine-merchant had betaken himself to scandal and claret in despair—the captain sworn a violent oath that he would shoot or knife any man who dared to wed the widow except himself—after the liquor-store keeper had given it in as a hopeless speculation, the doctor discovered it was no joke to be made fun of, and the baker had even gone so far as to re-model, re-paint, re-furnish, and re-carpet his bachelor's hall, in the self-imagined confidence of soon having a gentle addition to his household,—the widow openly avowed that she knew they only wanted her for her money, refused to have any of them, and remained a widow still when I bade adieu to Galveston. From all this, however, a moral may be drawn, for the benefit of the unmarried of the gentle sex at home; since it clearly appears, that if a woman may be no more of a witch in her own country than a man is said to be a prophet, she has only to go to Texas to charm and fascinate at least one-half of a town's bachelor population. I knew a lady there, about three-and-twenty, who had been married three times, and was then on with her third husband, who, if I recollect aright, was hardly expected to get better. For, notwithstanding the scarcity of women is so great in Texas, that the Government has recently offered six hundred and forty acres of land to any female emigrant who, within a given period, marries a permanent citizen of the Republic—yet the numbers of men who die there, as compared with the women, is as two or three to one,—a fact partly attributable to the more evil habits of the former, but mainly to the greater exposures and out-door hardships commonly undergone by them. Still, I cannot conscientiously advise any one of my fair readers to go, either for the sake of becoming proprietress of such an unavailable landed estate as the Government gives by way of marriage portion, or to take the chance of becoming the wife of some wild squatter, scarcely more cultivated or productive than the waste

prairie around him. "Few and far between" are the emigrant females of Texas who would not gladly go back again to the respective places from whence they came, if they conveniently could. The home-fever, of which Napoleon's Switzers died, is not unknown there, especially amongst the females; as many a longing eye, that too often gazes afar upon the vision of its birthplace, can sufficiently prove. One notable instance of this yearning for home came across my observation in the person of a lady from New York, whose husband was doing a respectable business in a store in the town, while he kept a sort of country-house on the outskirts as a more agreeable habitation for his family. During our first residence with Mrs. S—— (the English lady before mentioned), this unfortunate victim, who was her next neighbour, used to come in about every other day at the very least, and invariably with the same doleful and piteous lamentations over the loss of New York.

"Well, Mrs. S——, and *do* you think you shall get to New York this summer?"

"I am rather afraid not, madam," briskly replied the other. "My husband seems to have no intention of leaving Galveston at present."

"Ay, dear! ay, dear! I wish *I* was but going! I'm sure I've been teasing my poor husband about it every day both last year and this, and yet I can't get him to consent to go back to New York, though he was doing a deal better in New York than he is now, or ever will do in this miserable hole! I'm sure I was crying all day long yesterday to go back to New York, and couldn't eat a morsel of dinner if it had been to save my life. Oh!—o—h! if I could but persuade him to give up here and go back to New York, I should be satisfied. Upon my word, Mrs. S——, I don't know how *you* feel about it, but *I'd* sooner starve in New York than be a first-rate lady here. I shall never be happy—that I know I shan't—till I do get back to New York; I'm always thinking about it day and night; but I *will* tease it out of him if I can. He shan't have a bit of peace as long as I'm here, for I couldn't let him if I would. He'll be home to his dinner in about an hour or so, and then I shall be at him again about going off this summer to New York. If I had my will, I wouldn't live out of New York under any consideration; and only let me once catch myself there again, and if anybody ever sees me out of New York after that, I'll give 'em leave to take me, if they like me, for their pains. Well, good morning; and if you should think of going to New York, or happen to know anybody that is going, just step in and let me know, for I'm sure I envy anybody that's going to New York, that I do!"

And thus we used to be New-Yorked until the very name assumed the appearance of a verbal hobgoblin, and seemed to make us as anxious to keep clear of that famous city, as this dismal matron was to be once more embraced in its dear, delightful arms.

Most feminine employments are liberally paid for—when paid at all—in this country. Semptresses pick up a good living, and successful washerwomen flourish like vines and fig-trees. One of this latter profession, who occasionally washed for us, used to tell a story of her first

interview with a great Texan commander, which amused me highly, though I fear it will not *tell* so well on paper.

"Now, yo' may believe me, Mrs. H——, for upon my word when me and my husband first landed on this island we had but half a dollar in the world; but I'd brought a first-rate Yankee washing-machine with me, and set to work as soon as I could. Well, in a bit, I got quite a reppytation for it, and was known all over th' town as the English washerwoman. One day, a nigger man brought a big bundle of clothes to wash, and promised to call for 'em again at the end o' th' week. Setterday comes, and wi' it comes the nigger. 'Them clothes,' says I, 'comes to two dollars and a hafe.'

"'Ain' got no mony,' says he; 'massa pay nex' week. Nebber pays till he see how washin' done.'

"'Then, them clothes don't go out of this house till he does pay. Next weeks don't do for me; they're always coming, but never comes.'

"'Then, I no tak clothes!'

"'Touch 'em, at your black peril, if you dare, till them two dollars and a hafe is pead into these crinkling fingers that's smarted over 'em!' says I, and in that way I got rid of him. After a bit, he comes again, and says he—'Massa send his com'l'ment and say he send mony Mundy, only he mus hav clothes t'night, cos he goine out t'morrow, and his shirts all in that bun'l.'

"'I've nothing to do with his going out or his stopping in! If folks can't afford to pay for their shirts washing, they've no right to dirty 'em—that's my maxhum. Now, yo' need not stop staring and grinning there, becos they shan't be stirred out of this house till they *are* pead for, be it longer or shorter first.' And wi' that I sent him back a second time. Same night, a gentleman taps at ar door—a tall, stout gentleman he was—and says he—

"'Ah, Mrs. Jones!' says he, 'so you won't let my slave bring my clothes home, I understand?'

"'Not till they're pead for, sir,' says I. He smiled and said he dare say it was right enough, and then began to look round the room. 'Well,' said he, 'you've a very delightful little house here, very indeed. Ah! that's a beautiful clock—a beautiful clock it is! Did you bring it from England?'

"'We did, sir.'

"'Well, I should like such a one very much. Do you think your husband would part with it?'

"'I dare say he would, sir, if he could get his price for it.'

"'Hum!—well, when he comes home, tell him a gentleman will buy it of him if he'll name his price, and I'll call up again on Monday—and, at the same time, Mrs. Jones, I can settle this trifle about the washing, you know. You've no objection to *my* taking the clothes, I suppose?'

"'Not if you'll pay me for 'em, sir.' He laughed at that, and said he, 'You don't seem to know who I am, Mrs. Jones?'

"'No, sir,' said I; 'and as far as that goes, I don't care either!'

“ ‘My name is Sam Houston.’

“ ‘Sam Houston or Sam anybody else, it makes no difference to me. Them shirts shan’t go out of this house till they are pead for, if they stay for six months, for I can’t afford to buy soap and sal-eratus, and wash folks’s things in at th’ bargain, if they niver pay for it when it’s done. Besides, sir, I should think you can’t buy th’ clock if you can’t pay for your weshing.’

“So he laughed agen, and bid me a good-night. Next morning his nigger comed up agen pretty early, and broat th’ money along wi’ him ; but I didn’t know till then, when I axed him, that I’d bin talking a-that-a-way to th’ President o’ th’ country his-self. However, I always had his weshing after, and he always took care to send th’ money for it when it was done.”

Any woman who happens to possess a genius for washing—an enthusiast in the business—a creature whose highest delight is in “fine drying-weather”—must needs pass a blissful life in Galveston, since kitchen-fires are altogether superseded by the more economical heat of the sun, and clothes-horses are a mechanical invention the utility of which can scarcely be comprehended so close upon the Tropic of Cancer. This will readily appear, if I may be allowed to pass, by such a rapid transition as the present, from washerwomen to the weather.

It has been affirmed by various Texan advocates, that the climate of the country is neither so hot nor so cold as in the more northern Atlantic States, but that the prevailing character of the weather all the year round is much the same with our fine summer weather in England. Now, as facts in this matter are preferable to assertions, and the quick-silver tongue of a thermometer is better to be depended upon than the silver tongue of any interested author, let us see what one of Fahrenheit’s says of the heat and cold in Galveston. Opportunity did not allow me to begin a register until the 16th of July ; but from that period to the middle of December, with some few unavoidable omissions, it is sufficiently complete to give a just idea of the heat which is “not too great to work in,” and the cold which never grows unpleasant. The thermometrical “averages” given by Mr. Kennedy are very apt to mislead the reader. It is not by averages that the body feels changes or excesses of temperature. It is by these relatively, one to another, that the constitution is most affected. I prefer, therefore, to give a few accurate particulars, to averaging the various temperatures throughout the day and night during any given month of the year. The season of 1841 was in no respect unusual ; and as Galveston Island is necessarily much cooler than the habitable “narrow strip” of mainland, with its calm, dead atmosphere, some idea may be formed of the greater heats of these swamps and alluvial bottoms. On the 16th July, at six in the morning, about sunrise, the thermometer stood at 80 deg. Fahrenheit in the shade ; at seven, it was 100 deg. in the sun ; at mid-day, 100 deg. in the shade : next day, at seven a.m., 108 deg. in the sun. On the 25th, before sunrise, and in the house (open all night), 71 deg. ; at six, 102 deg. in the sun ; and, at seven, 115 deg. On the 29th, at ten a.m., 124 deg. in the sun, with a north-east breeze.

This was at my house on the open prairie; but, in the city, the thermometer, under the same exposure, stood at 140 deg. On the 5th of August, at six a.m., 80 deg. in the shade, with an east wind; at ten a.m., 119 deg. in the sun and wind. On the seventh, at the same hour in the morning, 80 deg.; and, at half-past eight a.m., 122 deg. in the sun, it being a dead calm; at mid-day a strong breeze blew, and the thermometer fell to 120 deg.; at four p.m., 108 deg. in the sun and wind. Throughout the remainder of the month, the average was some three or four degrees lower. About the middle of September, the thermometer varied from 70 deg. in the shade, to 99 deg. in the sun and wind. A month later, the temperature varied from 50 deg. to 70 deg. morning and evening—noon is not marked. From the beginning to the middle of November, the lowest registration was 55 deg. in the shade at eight a.m., and the highest 105 deg. in the sun at nine a.m. About this time many of the feathered tribes became migratory, as various red-birds and Bohemian chatterers stayed on the 14th in our gardens, apparently on their passage south. During the remaining portion of the month, the temperature varied early in the morning from 58 deg. to 70 deg.; and, at noon, from 70 deg. in the shade to 98 deg. in the sun. On the 26th a "norther" came on, and the thermometer suddenly fell, at seven in the morning, to only 2 deg. above freezing; at noon it mounted to 46 deg., and fell by ten at night to 40 deg. On the 28th, the norther still continuing, at seven in the morning it was as low as 22 deg., and, of course, there was a severe frost; at noon, 28 deg., and the same at sunset. The next day, at seven a.m., it rose to 44 deg. On the 4th December, at seven a.m., 43 deg. in the shade; at noon, 56 deg. in the same place, and 86 deg. in the sun; at sunset, 56 deg. again, in the house. Similar degrees of temperature prevailed until the 8th inst., beyond which my register does not extend.

The "averages" of all this might make a very delectable climate; but the fact is, that the various changes are felt very severely, and especially by individuals who are openly exposed to their influence. After a succession of hot weather, a norther, with the thermometer down to freezing point, will, with many constitutions, produce the sense of excessive cold, and cause ague and fever to a certainty. These northers are sometimes accompanied by frightful storms of thunder, lightning, and rain; during which, what with the rattling of the latter upon your shingled roofs and wooden walls, the roaring of the wind, and the never-ceasing bellowing of the thunder, broken now and then by terrific claps that convey the sensation of an immense weight let fall upon the top of the skull, it is next to impossible to make yourself heard by a person sitting close alongside, unless by literally shouting very loud. The lightning is incessant—the heavens appear one mass of vaporous fire, intermingled with streams of forked lightning of all colours, that really seem to run down from the sky like molten metal. Two or three hours of this are not amongst the most pleasant of things; but it has its glories, nevertheless. However, it is "time to be silent" for this once.

THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

THESE islands are divided into Provinces, to each of which is appointed a subordinate head, called chief magistrate (Alcalde Mayor), who exercises jurisdiction in a Court of Première Instance. These heads of provinces rank with captains in the army; they have charge of the revenues, and have to send in their accounts to the Accountant-general.

Each Province is subdivided into parishes more or less populous, and each parish town has a magistrate with officers of justice under him proportionate to the demands of the place. The heads of towns possess various functions and offices, including the judicatory of police. In some towns where there is a sufficient number of mixed or country-born inhabitants, called "Sanglays" (descendants of Chinese), they form a separate community, and select the magistrates and other members of justice from their own body. The magistrates or chiefs of towns possess the principal jurisdiction of the conferring authority with especial directions to assist the parochial curates in everything relating to their cure, and the observance of morality. The heads of towns take cognisance of cases to the extent of drawing up a summary of the proceedings, which is forwarded to the chief of the province. In return for administering the laws, the heads of towns are allowed to collect certain duties and fees attached to their appointments.

In each town there also are other municipals, known by the name of heads of *Barangay*, an institution deemed worthy of the consideration of the Government. Each of the heads has charge of forty-five or fifty tributes, which form as many more families, and is what is understood by the term *Barangay*. These heads have also the task of attending to the good order and harmony of individual families; they settle disputes, record tributes (poll-tax), and lay their accounts before the sub-governor or chief of the province. The heads of *Barangay* act also as justices in all transactions that take place amongst the community; they are also the electors of the sub-governors and other officers of justice. The origin of heads of *Barangay* is more remote than the reduction of the Philippines—the office was hereditary. At the present time there are some hereditary, and others elective. When vacant, in default of an heir or by resignation, the new member is appointed in the provinces near to the capital by the Superintendente, and in different provinces by the chief civil authority on the nomination of the village authorities. The same course is adopted when an increase of population augments the number of tributaries. The heads of *Barangay* and their families are free from capitation tax—a privilege which is attended with inconvenience from the numbers that avail themselves of the opportunity to escape taxation.

When elected, the names are remitted to the Superior Government from the Provinces of Tondo, Bulacan, Pampanga, Butaan, Zambales,

Nueva Ecija, Laguna, Batangas, and Cavite, for the purpose of forwarding the title to the party elected by the sub-governor. In all other provinces, on account of their distance from the capital, the chief in each elects, having that power confided to him by the Superior Government.

The heads of the Barangay may be elected preserving their chieftainships and the collecting of tributes, as it would not be just that the distinguished employments of the heads of Barangay should be deprived of the honour of being sub-governor. Governor Basco, on the 16th November, 1780, provided also that the heads of Barangay might be appointed as sub-governors and officers of justice in their respective towns, provided they were not debtors to the Crown or the public; which provision was approved of by H. M. by Royal decree on the 17th October, 1785.

The Chinese (Christians) have the right of electing (where the Alcalde Mayor of Tondo presides) a sub-governor, a deputy mayor, and a third for bailiff, to whom the Government give the competent power in virtue of their appointments. The electors in that case are also thirteen, composed of the sub-governor that is to be relieved, the past captains, and the heads of tributes. The collection of tribute or capitation tax of the Chinese is made by the Alcalde Mayor in the Province of Tondo, with an *interventor* appointed from amongst the ministerial officers of the Treasury. In all other provinces, the chief of each collects it himself.

The sub-governors and officers of justice receive from the Government the greatest consideration for the honourable and useful discharge of their duties.

Chiefs of provinces are permitted to sit in the presence of the Governor, he not allowing them to stand; nor are the provincial curates allowed to treat them with less esteem or distinction. The chief of provinces should bear in mind the superior decrees which may alter or be contrary to the articles of the ordinances of good government, and in conformity with the charter accorded on the 17th February, 1797, in which they were ordered to be remodelled to accommodate them to the actual circumstances of the times.

A Royal Tribunal of Commerce was established at Manila on the 1st January, 1834, in virtue of the Royal decree of the 26th July, 1832, by which it was ordered in the Islands, that the observation of the new commercial code published at Manila on the 15th July, 1833, ceasing, in consequence the old Consulado established in 1772, in conformity with the Royal decree of the 6th December, 1769, ceased to exist. At the end of 1833 it enjoyed the same jurisdiction conceded to the other commercial tribunal: it was composed of a prior, two consuls, and four deputies, elected by those of the mercantile vocation, the first three exercising the consular jurisdiction, and the last, in union with the others, dedicated themselves to the improvement of commerce generally. The regulations of this body were sanctioned by Royal decree the 26th August, 1828, but, for want of some requisites in the communication from Spain, it did not take effect.

The administration of justice in the Philippines is in charge of the

Royal Audiencia, the highest tribunal, both for civil and criminal cases, and also disputes in levying the Government revenues. It also decides as to the competency of private decisions. Many other faculties are possessed by this body, and its authority is considerable, derived from the laws of the *Indies vigentes*, and also from especial decrees, and ordinances from an earlier date. It is composed of five judges, a regent, and two fiscals—one for the criminal, and one for the civil side. The Governor-general is president of the court.

The ordinary cases in the city of Manila are tried by two Alcaldes, who are called the first and second; and in the provinces they are in charge of the Alcaldes or the governors: but in all their sentences in criminal cases they must consult with the Royal Audiencia before execution.

In districts where the labour is heavy is added another court, in charge of a law advocate, with the title of Deputy of the High Justice. It is so established in the provinces of Tondo and Cavite.

A Chamber of Commerce was established by a decree of the 1st February, 1835, in place of that (called of the Government) which was held by the Royal Consulate until the publication of the Code Regente. This decree orders that the chamber should consist of individuals who form the Royal tribunal of Commerce, including the substitutes of the prior, consul, and substitute of the former year, and four merchants who should be elected and appointed by the Government, and who shall be moveable by pairs every year. The prior to be president of the chamber; the chamber to meet twice a month, or oftener if necessary on days that there are no meetings of the tribunal, and they treat of all things that may have relation to the prosperity of the national trade and navigation.

In virtue and in conformity to the superior decree above mentioned, the chamber was established on the 26th of February, 1835. This was approved of by a Royal order of the 3d March, 1836.

Foreigners are excluded from the Tribunal of Commerce, and also from the Chamber of Commerce.

The ecclesiastical government of the Philippines consists of an archbishop, three bishops, and a priest in each parish. The priests are chiefly Augustinian, Franciscan or Dominican friars from Spain, and aboriginal clergymen. In those islands less directly subject to the secular rule of Spain, there are missionaries.

The military force consists of native soldiers officered by Europeans, forming three regiments of infantry, two of light infantry, one of cavalry, a corps of horse and foot artillery, and a corps of engineers. There is also a large militia force.—The naval force comprises a staff of officers, the “*Esperanza*” frigate of 48 guns, and about 62 gun-boats of various sizes, carrying in all 37 cannons, 224 guns, and about 1200 men.

(*Straits Directory* for 1846.)

CENSUS OF FAMILIES.

PROVINCES.	Natives of the Philippines.	Mixed Population.	Privileged Individuals.	Total.
Albay	24118	448½	1182	26078½
Antique	13498½	15½	488½	14002½
Bataan	6638	1182½	756½	8577
Batangas	38032	1031	2092½	41155
Bulacan	31585½	404½	2087½	37717
Cagayan	13789½	21½	602	14413
Calamianes	2939½	00	152½	3092
Camarines, North	5200	31	250	5481
Camarines, South	31585	150	1377½	33112½
Capiz	28070½	23½	1155½	29249½
Caraga	6410½	51	324½	6786
Cavite	15976½	2593½	1572	20142
Cebu	47717	1706½	6143½	55867
Ilocos, North	30017½	51	1066	31134
Ilocos, South	37222	1081½	2319½	40623
Iloilo	51562½	331½	1885	53778½
Isla de Negros	11808	154½	510	12572½
Laguna	24182½	3402½	1199	28884
Leyte	18567½	245	682½	19495
Mindoro	6266	30	311	6607
Misamis	5215½	49½	1739½	7004½
N. Ecija	4910½	144½	263½	5318½
N. Vizcaya	3197½	00	227½	3425
Pampanga	33784	4558½	2980½	41323
Pangasinan	45598	629½	2927	49154½
Samar	19162½	205½	773	20141
Tayabas	17495½	58	774½	18328
Tondo	34241½	9131	3581½	46654
Zambales	7613½	162½	613½	8379½
	616735	31623	40338	688696

Multiplied by 5 (the number of individuals that is considered as composing a family) the total of 688696 gives, souls 3433480

To which must be added the population of the Marian Islands, according to the last census of 1840 7414

Population of the Bashce Islands, census of 1842 8000

Population of Zamboango 9765

White population of Manila (within the walls) as estimated by the Town Council—

Males 1069

Females 855

To which add Chinese 5736

Tinguanes 9488

Total Population 3477678

THE LLANARO ;

A SOUTH AMERICAN SKETCH.

BY THE LATE E. L. JOSEPH, OF TRINIDAD.

THE wild steed exultingly flies o'er the plain,
 With meteor-like eyeballs, and nostrils of smoke ;
 He spurns the savanna (of Liberty vain),
 And snorts in wild laughter at man and his yoke !
 Ah ! false exultation !—thy fierceness despite
 The Plainsman springs on thee (implacable load) ;—
 That pride-begirth'd neck his tough lasso shall goad,
 And thy foam-compass'd teeth his stern bridle shall bite.
 All bootless thy struggles, his spurs lance thee still,
 'Till thou'lt be tamed down to a slave of his will.

The wild Bull terrific is Lord of the Plains,
 With his frontlet of strength and his aspect of wrath,
 Through many a battle his right he maintains,
 While groans 'neath the conflict the shuddering earth ;
 Yet him to th' encounter the Llanaro dares,
 Displaying his blood-bedyed flag to his eyes.
 At him, mad with ire, the horn'd combatant flies,
 While the spear of the Plainsman his furious heart tears ;
 Or grasp'd is his tail (while the brute raves in vain),
 Till baffled he's hurl'd on the fright-smitten plain.

Yell the Jaguar's famishing whelps for their food ;
 Their dam seeks the copse, and there crouches for prey—
 Beholding the Llanaro, thirsts for his blood,
 Yet dreads his fierce weapons, and flies far away.
 He comes—and the serpents fierce dart from their folds ;
 He is near to their lair—with fear quiv'ring they glide.
 The sudden-turn'd whirlpool amid the green tide,
 Tells the Cayman has sunk, whom the Plainsman beholds.
 He proves with lance, fusil, matchetto, or sword,
 That man, 'neath high Heaven, is creation's first lord.

Though dark is his tann'd cheek, and swarthy his eyes,
 As the blazing cigar that his bristled lips hold ;
 O'er his mind though bright Science's torch ne'er did rise—
 Though lit'rature's beauties he may not behold—
 Yet his is the Patriot's passion—he braves
 Want, fatigue, famine, danger, disease, pain and toil,
 From which would e'en Romans and Spartans recoil,
 To chase from his lands a thrice-perjured king's slaves !
 His heart is all fire, and its flames fill his veins,
 When "*Viva la Patria !*" sounds o'er the plains.

POPULATION AND TRADE OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

THE Cape Almanacs for 1846, just received, set forth, in the usual brief and accessible form, a large amount of information respecting the state of the Colony, which, for many years past, has rendered these "Guides" very useful, both to natives and strangers. Of this an illustration or two may be taken at random.

1. Population of Cape Town, from a census taken by the Cape Town Municipality in September and October 1842 :—

Total Population, { Males 10612 { White 9359 { Engaged in va-
21840. { Females 11228 { Coloured .. 12481 { rious occupa-
 { =100m. to 105 13/16f. { =133½ c. to 100 w. { tions, 7319.

Religion.—Returned as Christians, 14767; Mahomedans, 6435; Jews, 170; uncertain and Heathen, 621: =47½ Mahomedans and others to 100 Christians.

Number of Buildings, 3112; occupied, 2528; unoccupied, 207; Stores, 377: =8½ persons in each occupied Dwelling.

2. Population of the whole Colony, from the latest returns :—

<i>Western Province.</i>	<i>Extent.</i>	<i>Population.</i>	<i>Do. to a sq. mile.</i>
Cape Town	9½ sq. ms.	22543	2365
Cape Division	3584	12875	3 1/2
Stellenbosch	2280	17130	7 1/2
Worcester	20000	8866	3/7
Clanwilliam.....	22111	9416	3/7
Swellendam.....	7616	19847	2 3/5
George	4032	11628	2 9/10
Beaufort	13050	6638	3/4
Total Western Prov. ..	72682 1/2	108943	About 1 1/2
<i>Eastern Province.</i>			
Uitenhage	8900	11019	1 1/4
Albany	1792	15422	12 1/2
Somerset	4000	5200	2 1/8
Cradock	3168	8118	2 3/5
Graaff-Reinet	8000	8878	1 1/8
Colesberg	11654	8828	1
Total Eastern Prov. ..	37574	57465	About 2
Total estimated Ex- tent & Population of the Colony....	110256 1/2	166480	About 1 7/11

The value of imported articles, chiefly British, to be consumed in the Colony or disposed of among the native tribes, amounted in 1844 to £775,377, or upwards of £4 a head. From this it appears that "consumption" within this Colony is supplied chiefly from abroad. A consumption amounting to £5 in value, annually, is a fair allowance for every soul in such a community as this. Four-fifths of this is imported. And this comprises almost every article of dress in use, with a very large proportion of the food of the population, in the shape of sugar, coffee,

tea, rice, sago, and similar articles, together with most implements and tools used in trades, with all the metals, and all the glass, and all the medicines.

To balance this, the Colony exports a number of articles of which as yet it can make no use, such as wool, or the obvious surplus of such articles as wine, which, if not exported, would not be produced at all.

This shows the importance of Foreign Trade to the Cape. Cut it off, and in a few months you would have a naked population, scarcely more than half fed.

This may be illustrated in another way:—

The area of Cape Town and the Cape Division is 3,593 square miles; the population is 35,418. But the area of Graaff-Reinet is 8,000 square miles, and the population only 8,878. Why? Because the Cape District has a spacious bay harbour, which connects it directly with foreign countries; and Graaff-Reinet is some hundreds of miles from the sea.

Albany, again, which thirty years ago was in a manner uninhabited, and was besides designated as the "field of sour or unwholesome grass," has now a population of 15,422 on an area of 1,792 square miles, or more than 12 to a square mile, while the Colony at large exhibits less than 2 to a square mile. How is this wonderful increase accounted for? Albany has in effect two points of connexion with foreign countries—namely, Algoa Bay and the British Commissariat. Into these levels flows its surplus produce, with suitable returns of capital and profit.

It may be added, that although Algoa Bay is the port of Albany, it is not included in that division or district, but in the district of Uitenhage. In former times, the intercourse of Port Elizabeth (Algoa Bay) with foreign countries was not direct; it was carried on through Table Bay. In 1822, the Imports were in value £13,000; the Exports, £5,200. In 1832, Imports, £2,000; Exports, £90,304. Now mark the increase after it became a free port:—In 1842, the value of Imports was £162,252; of Exports, £94,674.

About twenty years ago, Port Elizabeth presented only a few inferior houses, scattered among sandhills. It contains now some of the finest buildings in the Colony, with a population of nearly 4,000 souls.

Such are the effects of proximity to the sea in a country like the Cape, dependent for all its clothing and a large portion of its food, with nearly all its *comforts*, or elegancies, on foreign countries.

Distance may be reckoned in various ways, as by time, or by labour or charge for carriage. On such articles as wool, wine, and manufactured goods, time, when it only extends to two or three months, is not worth taking into account. From Cape Town to the Port of London, you can send a pipe of wine for 22 shillings; and you have back a ton, or 40 cubic feet of measurement goods, for 15 shillings.

When you compare this with the charge for inland carriage, you will see at once how districts near the sea outstrip all others in proportion to their distance from it. It costs you less to send a ton of goods ten thousand miles by water, than one hundred miles by land. Thus London is in fact *nearer* to Cape Town, than Worcester or Swellendam. Hence the difference in population and wealth of these several districts.

Thus, also, mere *geographical distance* vanishes from the account, and

it turns out that the facilities for conveyance—the kind of roads, in short, is the circumstance on which the wealth of this Colony—its clothing, food, and comforts—mainly depends. Though they appear barren to the bodily eye, the mind discerns in them the power of all-productiveness. Thus, the road across the Cape Downs, just opened, brings the London market *nearer* to the wine-farmers of Stellenbosch District, in the sense of *expense*, the only one in which it is important, by about one half; and that will, in the long-run, be found to be not far from one half of the *clear profits* of their vineyards.

By the roads now in progress, or in the contemplation of Government, which is next door to it, the whole of the interior will in a few years be brought within a reasonable distance of *foreign markets*; and the improvements of the bays and harbours, also in contemplation, will still farther shorten the distance—that is, the expense of intercourse.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE

For the Quarter ended 10th October, 1845.

IMPORTS.

EUROPE—	Great Britain, British Produce and Manufacture	£ 173273
	British Possession Produce, &c.	154
	Foreign do.	28467
	Total, Great Britain	201894
	Ireland	10
	Holland	374
	France	1380
	Sweden	860
	Hamburg	1229
	Bremen	6819
	Altona	713
ASIA—	Madras and Calcutta	8399
	Singapore	2168
	China	1668
	Adelaide	2245
	Java	6506
AFRICA—	St. Helena	876
	Mauritius	1244
	Port Natal	3472
	Ichaboe	11
	Inhambane	2
	Quillimane	1619
AMERICA—	Pernambuco	1357
	Bahia	3380
	Rio Janeiro	15279
	United States	2297
	Total, Cape Town	£ 263802
	„ Port Beaufort	Nil
	„ Mossel Bay	216
	Grand Total	£ 264,018
	Total Imports, Port Elizabeth	34558
	„ „ Simon's Town	484
	Total Imports, Colony	£299060

EXPORTS FOR THE SAME PERIOD.

<i>Colonial Produce.</i>	<i>Cape Town.</i>		<i>Port Elizabeth.</i>	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Aloes, cwt.....	16	20	560	699
Argol, cwt.....	20	39	—	—
Beef and Pork, cwt.....	1039	1264	cks. 552	1349
Butter, lbs.....	23630	850	lbs. 29614	1352
Flour and Bran, lbs.	294902	2478	—	—
Feathers (Ostrich), lbs.	164	964	38	170
Fruit (Dried), lbs.	73171	1134	459	7
Fish (Dried), lbs.,	226867	1039	—	—
„ (Pickled), lbs.	17844	78	—	—
Grain, qrs.....	1891	2895	lbs. 480942	1749
Hides, n ^o	7334	5219	14125	6633
Horns, n ^o	25166	301	11066	145
Ivory, lbs.	1975	343	4109	800
Live Stock, viz. :—				
Horses, n ^o	77	2855	3	55
Horned Cattle, n ^o	43	522	189	781
Sheep, n ^o	990	543	2025	866
Skins (Goat and Sheep), n ^o	40518	3002	27666	2858
Tallow and Candles, lbs.	29858	597	41394	679
Wine, gls.	223564	20154	70	10
Wool (Sheep's), lbs.	179578	9111	533428	28930
Other Articles	17917	—	.....	6230
Total, Colonial		£ 71330	.....	£ 53313
„ Not Colonial		24838	.....	380
„ Cape Town.....		£ 96168	Port E.	£ 53693
Total Exports, Simon's Town		£ 197		
„ „ Mossel Bay		Nil.		
„ „ Port Beaufort		Nil.		
Total Exports, Colony		£ 150,058		

TONNAGE.

<i>Cape Town.</i>	<i>British Ships.</i>		<i>Foreign Ships</i>	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Inwards	88	24924	10	3038
Outwards ...	119	34559	9	2710
Coastwise { Inwards	56	6996	1	199
{ Outwards ...	56	7144	2	295
<i>Simon's Town.</i>				
Inwards	9	3022	1	335
Outwards ...	10	2978	2	490
Coastwise { Inwards	2	488	1	155
{ Outwards ...	—	—	1	155
<i>Port Elizabeth.</i>				
Inwards	17	2614	1	150
Outwards ...	21	3871	2	349
Coastwise { Inwards	22	4102	—	—
{ Outwards ...	12	2295	—	—

SHIPPING TRADE OF PORT ELIZABETH.

Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels entered Inwards and cleared Outwards at Port Elizabeth for the Quarter ended 5th January, 1846 :—

<i>Inwards.</i>			<i>Outwards.</i>		
	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.		No. of Ships.	Tonnage.
Direct	23	3944	Direct	20	3705
Coastwise	11	1848	Coastwise	14	1620
Total Inwards	34	5792	Total Outwards	34	5325

Value of Importations.

Goods entered for Consumption	£ 72318
„ Warehoused and Specie	4664

Total direct Importations..... £ 76982

Statement of Exports, distinguishing Coasting transactions, and the names of Articles being staples of the Colony.

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Direct.</i>		<i>Coastwise.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
	Quan.	Val.	Quan.	Val.	Quan.	Val.
Aloes.....	19820	£ 330	500	£ 7	20320	£ 337
Beef	295	645	35	75	330	720
Butter	32332	1411	46000	2030	78332	3441
Candles	64	2	800	20	864	22
Gum	—	—	17400	296	17400	296
Hides	—	—	1024	512	1024	512
Horns	—	—	325	4	325	4
Leather	—	—	335	335	335	335
Skins (Goat & Sheep) —	—	—	3500	164	3500	164
Tallow	—	—	89000	1375	89000	1375
Wool.....	20084	1120	6000	350	26084	1470
Other Colon. Articles —	—	4513	—	584	—	5097
Total.....		8021		5752		13773
Not Colonial		428		1678		2106
Total Exports		£ 8449		£ 7430		£ 15879

Statement of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels Inwards and Outwards for the Year ended 5th January, 1846 :—

<i>Inwards.</i>			<i>Outwards.</i>		
	No. of Ships.	Tonnage.		No. of Ships.	Tonnage.
Direct	69	11324	Direct	75	14205
Coastwise	72	11630	Coastwise	58	8727
Total Inwards	141	23954	Total Outwards	133	22932

Value of Importations for the Year.

Goods entered for Consumption	£ 189389
„ Warehoused and Specie.....	12096

Total Imports for the year direct..... £ 201485

Value of Exports.

	Colonial.	Not Colonial.	Total.
Direct	£ 179254	2440	181694
Coastwise	37196	4141	41337
Total for the year....	£ 216450	£ 6581	£ 223031

Statement of Exports of Staple Articles, distinguishing Coasting transactions, for the Year ended 5th January, 1846.

<i>Articles.</i>	<i>Direct.</i>		<i>Coastwise.</i>		<i>Total.</i>	
	<i>Quan.</i>	<i>Val.</i>	<i>Quan.</i>	<i>Val.</i>	<i>Quan.</i>	<i>Val.</i>
Aloes, lbs.	286025	£ 3009	700	£ 9	286725	£ 3018
Beef, casks.....	1414	3128	293	605	1707	3733
Butter, lbs.	100230	3955	185600	7182	285830	11137
Candles, lbs.	15442	407	6900	200	22342	607
Gum, lbs.....	496896	10583	47800	586	544696	11169
Hides, n°.	42671	21092	2072	1040	44743	22132
Horns, n°.	39023	538	36517	474	75540	1012
Ivory, lbs.	7475	1440	1800	330	9275	1770
Leather, half-hides..	—	—	1058	1058	1058	1058
Skins (Goat & Sheep)	67911	6323	61050	4084	128961	10407
Tallow, lbs.....	154489	2819	299700	4785	454189	6604
Wool, lbs.	2055048	114153	253410	12857	2308458	127004
Other Colon. Articles	—	11807	—	3992	—	15799
		179254		37196		216450
Not Colonial ...		2440		4141		6581
Total Exports ..		£ 181694		£ 41337		£ 223031

EXTRACT FROM THE CUSTOM-HOUSE BOOKS, SHOWING THE
IMPORTS, EXPORTS, &c.,

For the Year ended 5th January, 1846.

COLONIAL PRODUCE EXPORTED.

<i>Articles Exported.</i>	<i>Cape Town (including Port Beaufort and Mossel Bay).</i>		<i>Simon's Town.</i>	
	<i>Quan.</i>	<i>Val.</i>	<i>Quan.</i>	<i>Val.</i>
Aloes, lbs.	162209	1712	—	—
Argol, lbs.	62608	970	—	—
Beef and Pork, casks..	1878	4993	—	—
Butter, lbs.	50835	1781	—	—
Candles, lbs.	43085	1255	—	—
Feathers, Ostrich, lbs..	954	5563	—	—
Fish, Cured, lbs.	1809527	8094	—	—
Flour and Bran, lbs. ...	839153	6708	—	—
Fruits, Dried, lbs.	340038	4453	—	—
Grain, mds.....	11873	6502	—	—
Hides, Ox & Cow, No.	18021	11880	215	162
Horns, No.	51019	723	5197	140
Horses, No.....	252	8655	—	—
Ivory, lbs.	7883	1451	—	—
Skins, Goat, No.	89904	7673	491	30
Sheep, No.	139802	5348	5000	250
Spirits, viz. Brandy, gal.	3600	477	—	—
Tallow, lbs.	73240	1190	—	—
Wine, galls.....	545284	51738	837	284
Wool, Sheep, lbs.	1109554	59688	25167	2900
Other Articles.....	—	57157	—	1473
Total Colonial Produce.....		248011		5239
Total not Colonial		83131		1161
Grand Total, Cape Town.....		£331142	Simon's Town	£6400

There are letters in town from Mr. James Richardson, dated the 23rd November, from Ghadames in the Great Desert, where he had been residing for three months, and whence he was to start on the following day equipped in the Moorish dress, in order to make his way, along with a negro and a Moor, through the wild tribes *en route* to Soudan; and should he succeed in reaching that place in safety, he seems inclined to cut away for Timbuctoo, and other parts of the southern interior. The road was very dangerous, for, on the 20th, they had news of the capture of a caravan belonging to Ghadames, in its way to Sonat, and killing in cold blood seems an ordinary piece of business among these savages. Mr. Richardson was purchasing a camel, price from 25 to 36 dollars, and had prepared biscuits, dried meats, dates, oil, and a few luxuries for his support. His negro he stole at Jerbah, where, finding him in slavery, he coaxed him to run away, and made a free man of him. His Moorish servant is a Ghadameite—a sort of jockey—an African genius, who understands camels and things of that sort. Their route is due south, through Ghat, Aheer, Damerghon, the first negro city of Soudan, Kamec, and then to Juckaton, the capital of Soudan, and the Sultan's head-quarters—a trip of three months' duration. The people at Ghadames were very kind to the intrepid traveller, especially the governor, who showed the Christian (he had never seen one before) all sorts of attention and civilities. In return, Mr. Richardson was frequently exhibited to crowds of admiring gapers, as if, to use his own words, he were the tall American Giant who went up a ladder every morning to shave himself, or little General Tom Thumb, &c.—A letter from Tripoli looks upon Mr. Richardson's enterprise as more than courageous or resolute—in fact, as fool-hardy and desperate, seeing that he has no guarantee from the English or Ottoman Governments. He has been advised by every one to return; but go he would, and much fear is entertained that he may fall a sacrifice to one of two dire enemies—savage cruelty or the climate.

A VALUABLE EDIBLE.—In a number of the *Jamaica Royal Gazette* for September, 1794, we find, at a meeting of the Committee appointed to inspect the Botanic Gardens, the following resolutions, with a description of the seed of a rare kind of grain, which is now unknown to the island as far as our inquiries have enabled us to ascertain:—

“Resolved, That a premium of ten guineas be paid to any person who shall, within eighteen months, import into this island, and deliver to the Committee for superintending the Botanic Gardens, a gallon of the seed described in the following extract:—

“It is the seed of a species of grass, which being thrashed out, and afterwards beat in a mortar to separate the husk from it, which is a much easier and shorter operation than that required in cleansing rice, is then boiled, and makes an agreeable, wholesome, and aperient food. A handful put into a pot, the size of the uncommon small one used by our slaves, swells when boiled so as almost to fill it. It is something like the common sour-running grass of this island, and it grows so vigorously that it kills all other grass which springs up among it. It is sowed broadcast upon black mould, or any other good soil which has been dug up and smoothed for that purpose. No other cultivation is necessary, until it is fit for reaping, when it is cut with hooks and tied up in small bundles, which are dried in the field; after which it may be housed, and will keep two years without being affected by the weevils. One raton only is obtained, after which it dies. Rats do not eat it, but small birds are fond of it. It is of three kinds, the brown, the blue, and the white. The brown is fit to cut in three months, and would be of great service if sowed after hurricanes and in times of scarcity; the blue requires four months to ripen, and the white comes once a-year, at the same time with the Guinea Corn.

“The increase, which is said to be very considerable, the ease with which it is raised, the length of time it will keep, and the trifling preparation requisite to

fit it for the table, certainly point it out as a fit addition to the different sorts of bread kind at present used in the West Indies.

"The negroes from Guinea name it Findo and Fuinny, according to their different dialects. Those from Angola call it Engoenga. I have not been able to learn what appellation the Coromantees and Eboes give it, or whether it is known at all in their countries. All the African negroes who have ate it speak of it with rapture, of which almost every person in this country may readily satisfy themselves."

"By order of the Committee.

"JAMES SMITH, Clerk."

We have not the means of learning if the seed was imported, and if so, whether it was successfully cultivated.

SEA TIGER.—The following is a description of a singular animal lately killed at Grecian Bay, within the South Australian territory, by Mr. Stirling's men, a drawing of which was made by Mr. W. F. Evelyn Liardet, on his overland journey from Melbourne to Adelaide, and who gave it the name of the sea tiger. The whole length of the animal is nearly twelve feet; but the cranium is about one foot long, without any orifice therein for nostrils or blowers; the jaws, which are very powerful, contain in all thirty-two teeth. There are two cuspides or canine teeth, conically formed, in the upper, and two in the lower jaw, about two inches long, and very powerful. The back teeth are tri-cuspides, each tooth being in three divisions, the centre one being considerably the longest, and the conical one contains five on each side of the upper and lower jaw. In the upper jaw are four conically-formed teeth, the two exterior being much longer than the two centre ones. This is also the case with the lower jaw, all the teeth in which are smaller than those in the upper. The animal is of the order Vertebræ, and has thirteen strong ribs on each side, connected by the cartilage towards their lower connexion. The animal is covered with a thin short black fur on the back, and light brown on the belly and sides, with black tiger-like stripes. But the most extraordinary formation of this animal is that the spine terminates in a spear-like shape, on each side of which it has a tail extending from strong vertebral bones, about two feet long, and two and a half inches in diameter, terminated by broad falcated tails, at the edges of which there are on each side three small hooks, similar to those on the wings of a bat. There are only two strong pectoral flippers, and no dorsal or ventral fins.—*Portland Gazette*, Nov. 4.

Fossil Remains.—The following article on curious fossil remains in Australia we copy from the *Port Phillip Gazette*, a newspaper edited by Thos. McCombie, Esq., the author of "Arabin, or the Adventures of a Colonist."

The fossil bones of a number of extinct animals have been discovered near Mount Macedon, by Mr. P. Mayne, amongst which are the molar teeth, under-jaw part of a femur, humerus, and scapula, and other bones of a very large animal, resembling, in many of its anatomical characters, those of the Mastodon. The molar teeth consist of the recurved transverse ridges, which were covered externally by a thick layer of enamel. The posterior ridge has at its base a small transverse prominence, covered by enamel, which ran parallel to the facet. The two ridges are united by an isthmus of crustapetrossa, so characteristic of the Mastodon. The largest of these teeth measured 1 inch 8 lines transversely, and in an antero-postero direction, 1 inch 6 lines. The distance between the ridge of the crown and the extremity of the fang, in one of the largest specimens, was 3 inches 6 lines. The discovery of half an inferior jaw-bone, with the teeth in situ, gives the following dental formula:—Incisors, $\overline{2}$; canines, $\overline{0}$; molars, $\overline{6}$; but this, however, requires other confirmatory observations. The enamel is

arranged (with a very trifling difference) like that in the European and American species of *Mastodon*, the mammilloid character of the tooth only being wanting ; but the solitary incisor, and the isthmus of *crusta-petrosa* uniting the bases of the angular ridges of the molars, are highly characteristic of the *Mastodon*. The largest bone, which appears to be the shaft of a thigh bone, has unfortunately both its articular extremities broken off ; but from its broad and flattened character, it must have given support to a ponderous carcass. Its broadest part measured ten inches in circumference. The blade bone, or scapula, is also a large and strong bone, but so much mutilated as to have lost its features. Molar and incisor teeth, with other bones of a large species of kangaroo, exceeding by one-third, at least, the largest individual of the present *Macropus major*, are abundant. This fossil is probably identical with that found in the Wellington Caves by Sir Thomas Mitchell, and called by Professor Owen, *Macropus Titan*. Two incisor teeth of a huge rhodent were also found amongst these bones. These remains were discovered in a small marsh, about five feet below the surface, and immediately covered by a dark alluvium about a foot in thickness, upon which was imposed a bed of yellow clay of eighteen inches, and upon which a stratum of rich black soil rested. The neighbouring country is volcanic, and covered with vesicular lava and scoræ.

COTTON FROM AFRICA.—At the twelfth ordinary meeting of the Society of Arts, a paper was read by J. Banks, Esq., of Honduras, "On cotton produce in Honduras and Yucatan, and the practicability of introducing free-labour cotton from Africa and other countries into the British market." The object of this paper, which was of great length and of a very desultory nature, was nevertheless of importance. Mr. Banks states that the western coast of Africa, Yucatan, Honduras, &c., could produce cotton superior, if possible, to American cotton, and supply this country at a third of the present price. From experiments already made, it has been found that 800lb. of cotton can be produced from each acre, while in America 400lb. is an average crop. From the statements of missionaries, we are led to believe that the natives are not only ready to labour, but that they are even now acquainted with the mode of planting cotton, of spinning it into threads, and of making fabrics from it. Specimens of the Honduras cotton, spindles of thread, and a large and well-dyed cloth, all prepared by the natives of Africa, were exhibited. It would appear, from Mr. Banks's statement, that all that was necessary to enable our Colonies in Africa and the West Indies successfully to compete with America in the growth of cotton, was the introduction of the screw-press and the saw-chain. By the latter instrument the cotton is finely carded, or rather freed from its leaves and husk ; by the former it is rapidly put into bales.

PROGRESS OF AFRICAN DISCOVERY.—From the *Athenæum* of the 16th of May, we extract the following :—

"We have before us the argument, in prospectus form, for a proposed Expedition of Discovery, which aims at solving the riddles of African geography by the natural and reasonable process of reaching the interior through an acquaintance with the coasts. 'Access to them,' it is said, 'being once gained, and the roads made known, we may safely trust to the natural active tendencies of mankind for the growth of intercourse and its humanising consequences.'—The attempts hitherto made on that continent have, it is sensibly observed, 'failed miserably, chiefly because they aimed at solving at once the most difficult geographical problems, and were entered on with a determination to defy all dangers, and to force the way through all obstacles, physical and moral.' The immediate purpose of the present projectors is to commence the work by exploring the eastern coast of Africa, for the reasons following :—'In populousness and civilisation, the Eastern coast

of Africa seems in general superior to the Western. It has, also, one great advantage as regards facility of exploration—namely, that the languages spoken on it are all akin to and closely resemble one another, and belong to a family of languages which extends over two-thirds of the black nations of Africa. On the Eastern side of that continent, the slave-trade has been carried on from the earliest times, and still continues to be the chief branch of trade. But the absence (beyond the Portuguese Possessions) of foreign influence, and the readiness of the Sultan of Muscat, who is sovereign of the coast, to hearken to British counsels, leave an opening in that quarter for philanthropic exertions.' The projectors lay down certain maxims as expressing the true principles on which such an exploration should be conducted, and have found a traveller, agreeing with them in system and endowed with the necessary qualifications, in the person of Mr. J. S. Leigh, who has visited the Eastern coast of Africa, and is master of the Sawahili language. We hope to see a committee formed, with no delay, for the realisation of this scheme; and the sooner the public are informed to whom their subscriptions can be paid for its promotion, the better."

Taking considerable interest in all and everything appertaining to discovery in Africa, we feel bound to make some remarks upon the proposition contained in the above notice. From the ability with which geographical subjects are generally treated in the *Athenæum*, surprise may well be excited at the countenance here given to a scheme, a moment's consideration is sufficient to show to be utterly impracticable, and which besides is pregnant with the greatest mischief to the cause it, no doubt honestly, proposes to advance; but it makes us smile to see the innocent earnestness with which the prospectus asserts "the readiness of the Imaum or Sultan of Muscat to hearken to British counsels." Of course he does! Said Said is too politic not to be polite enough to listen; but it is laughing at one's beard to make out from that, that he intends to allow any such earwigging to influence him in his usual conduct towards European travellers who visit his dominions, so as to relax that suspicious policy which raises every obstacle in their way without positively refusing them permission to proceed into the interior from Zanzibar.—How long has the enterprising and zealous Mr. Krapf been endeavouring to effect the very object proposed in the prospectus of Mr. Leigh! After nearly three years' persevering exertion, we find him returned to Aden, despairing of success, and turning his attention to more promising fields of future usefulness. It would be well indeed for Mr. Leigh to learn, before he forms his committee, what encouragement the Church Missionary Society could give him in the shape of information upon this subject. Another thing—we have heard it repeatedly asked, who is Mr. Leigh, thus put forward as the well-qualified traveller to conduct the expedition? No one seems to know, nor are we aware that either the Geographical or the Philological Society have ever had their attention directed by that gentleman to any subject connected with the Sawahili coast, or the Sawahili language, which would enable the public to judge for themselves of his competency for the onerous duty he appears so ready to undertake. Have we not had sufficient proof of the folly of appointing inexperienced men to conduct expeditions of the kind? or have the Niger expedition and the late political mission to Ghao been so unproductive of all benefit, that even their failures are not sufficient to teach philanthropists the necessity of tempering zeal with reflection and common prudence?

NEW BISHOPRICS.—The *English Churchman* announces that three new Sees are to be erected in our Colonies, one in our Chinese Possessions, and two in Australia.

The first will be the See of Victoria, in Hong-kong. Towards this Bishopric the Standing Committee of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge voted £2,000 at their annual meeting on the 5th of May. And it is understood that

the Bishop of London has already received £5,000 from one individual for the purposes of the Bishopric, and £5,000 from another for a College; and that other sums, amounting to £8,000, have been received.

The detailed arrangements with regard to the Australian Sees are not yet perfected, but one is to be at Adelaide.

We heartily rejoice at this announcement. Better would it be that the State, when it sends its offshoots to distant lands, should send with them the rudiments at least of those great institutions under which itself has flourished. Nay, this is a duty of the State; and most of all is it a duty of the State to take care that her children whom necessity has driven from her own shores, yet whom she still recognises as hers in another clime, should not be deprived of those religious blessings which are their rightful inheritance. Looking at the matter in the lowest point of view, the Church is the cheapest defence of our Colonies; and therefore it would be wise worldly policy to plant it efficiently in every British Possession. But in this regard the State wantonly and wickedly neglects alike its duty and its interest, and leaves the one to be fulfilled and the other to be advanced by individual zeal. It is a happy thing for this nation that private beneficence prevents the full effect of the State's heathenism from being visited upon us. The Cape of Good Hope has for a long time demanded and required a resident Bishop.

WEST INDIAN YAMS.—Three tons have been received from St. Kitt's, a great many of which have found their way to the shops at the West end, where they are being sold as luxuries for the table. When cooked, either by roasting or boiling, the root is more nutritious than the potato, nor is it possessed of any unpalatable flavour, the peculiarity being between that of rice and the potato. Dressed in milk, or mashed, they are absolutely a delicacy; and from the abundance in which they are cultivated in the West Indies and other parts, they promise to become the most economical and nutritious substitute for the potato.

COLONIAL OFFICIAL TENURE.—The following is an extract from a Colonial-office "circular" recently addressed to all Governors of Colonies:—

"You will understand, and will cause it to be generally known, that hereafter the tenure of Colonial offices held during Her Majesty's pleasure will not be regarded as equivalent to a tenure during good behaviour, but that not only such officers will be called upon to retire from the public service as often as any sufficient motives of public policy may suggest the expediency of that measure, but that a change in the person of the Governor will be considered as a sufficient reason for any alterations which his successor may deem it expedient to make in the list of public functionaries—subject, of course, to the future confirmation of the Sovereign.

"These remarks do not extend to judicial offices, nor are they meant to apply to places which are altogether ministerial, and which do not devolve upon the holders of them duties in the right discharge of which the character and policy of the Government are directly involved. They are intended to apply rather to the heads of departments than to persons serving as clerks or in similar capacities under them; neither do they extend to officers in the service of the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. The functionaries who will be chiefly, though not exclusively, affected by them, are the Colonial Secretary, the Treasurer or Receiver-General, the Surveyor-General, the Attorney and the Solicitor-General, the Sheriff or Provost Marshal, and other officers, who, under different designations from these, are entrusted with the same or similar duties. To this list must also be added the Members of the Council, especially in those Colonies in which the Legislative and Executive Councils are distinct bodies."

REVIEWS.

The Artist, the Merchant, and the Statesman of the Age of the Medici and of our own Times. By C. Edwards Lester. 2 vols. New York: Paine & Burgess.

THIS is a curious work, the drift of which we could hardly comprehend at first; for it is made up of fugitive pieces having greatly the impress of mere book compilation, or desire on the part of the author to achieve popularity by associating his name with the great men of ages past and present. His first volume, except a letter on the establishment of a new consular system, (Mr. Lester, be it observed, being the U. S. Consul at Genoa,) is chiefly occupied with a brief narrative history of the life and works of the American sculptor Powers, and of "our" conversations with him in his studies at Florence. There is a palpable degree of egotism about Mr. Lester, which we had noticed peeping forth in his former works.

Listen to his own words:—

In publishing these Conversations with our gifted Countryman, I knew I should render a service to Art. In advocating the Establishment of a new Consular System, I hoped to render some service to the great interests of commerce. In going to the tombs of the Artists, the Authors, and the Statesmen, who flashed their light through the Middle Ages, I gratified my veneration for all that is noble in Liberty, and glowing in Genius. In the sketches here thrown together, I hoped to excite a warmer desire, at least in the minds of a few, for the day to come when the Arts in America shall, by the judicious but generous aid of the State, take the high eminence they held in Greece under Pericles, and, in Florence, under Lorenzo de' Medici---when the Statesman and the Scholar shall again be united as they were in the Councils of the Free States of Antiquity and of the Middle Ages---when excited thousands shall gather around the monuments of the Sculptor, the Temples of the Architect, and the Battle-Pieces of the Painter, and crown the Artist with laurel, and send their glad shouts up to heaven.

I believe that glorious day is breaking---I have done what I could to hasten it. God speed the morning!

We need not comment on or analyse the life of Powers. America has so few artists and great men, that she must needs exemplify and enlarge upon the few who have risen by their merit and industry to a high place in the arts. Take the list of the painters, for instance, how brief is it!--Benjamin West, J. S. Copley, C. W. Peale, G. C. Stuart, Washington Allston--Can we find another?--we think not!

Here is the author's opinion as an American of their

NATIONAL VANITY.

We talk in America much about the glory of our heroes and statesmen, and we expect, as Nelson did, "every man to do his duty;" and on one occasion, I believe it will be confessed, every man *did* do his duty. But have we as a people done our duty to those men? It may be answered, that to a certain extent we have toward the few grey-headed soldiers of that great revolutionary struggle; for just before they dropped into their graves we gave them an eleventh-hour pension.

We are accused abroad of boasting of our country and its institutions, of our statesmen and military chieftans---and I believe we do occasionally indulge in such things, but that is at most only a weakness. One would expect, however, on visiting our country, to find some proofs of our sincerity, and he naturally looks about him for those lavish displays of a country's pride, upon monuments erected to the memories of our

illustrious dead, and their deeds. Let us go to see the monuments to Washington, to Franklin, to Adams, to Jefferson, to Hamilton, to Patrick Henry, to Greene, to Decatur, to Lawrence, and *all* the men who would *not* "give up the ship," and hardly one can be found, if I except that at Baltimore, which, after all, is not a *national* tribute, and the statue was made by a foreigner at that; fortunately it is not the work of American genius. After such a survey, the foreigner exclaims in one of our homely phrases, These people are "*all talk and no cider.*"

Mr. Lester then treats us to an epistle on the establishment of a new consular system in the United States, in which he traces the origin and history of consular establishments of ancient and modern nations, points out evils, and suggests remedies.

Here is an extract on the subject, in which he has a fling at Mr. Pritchard, who, when weighed in the balance with the illustrious Mr. Lester, is, of course, an obscure individual.

HOW GREAT BRITAIN MAINTAINS HER CONSULATE.

Who ever heard of Great Britain asking a foreigner to hold an office for her? John Bull asks another dog to watch his fold? Not he! This is one of the good things in the exclusiveness and pride of England. This is the spirit that has borne her to the top of the world. And what is her policy?

In the most distant port of the most barbarous nation, where no American would accept a Consulship---thereby excluding himself from Christendom, from enlightened society, and the charities of home,---the English send an intelligent, educated, experienced man, and maintain him with dignity. His business is to serve his country; he is sent to his post for that purpose; he is well paid for doing it; and his work is well done. This is one of the principal reasons why that tremendous Power is so universally dreaded. She is everywhere present, and no man or nation can tread upon the folds of her mantle, without finding time to weep over his folly. A Mr. Pritchard, an obscure individual who holds a Consulship at Tahiti, can treat a gallant French Admiral with insolence, and bring an insulted and injured Queen to his feet, and Parliament make a great noise about it; all the world is likely to get into a flame; and at last, to cap the absurdity of the claims of the British Government and add insult to injury, the French Admiral, who deserved to be blamed only, for not having rebuked the insolence of Mr. Pritchard, effectually, on the spot, is disgraced. France, I am aware, happened to have raised a delicate question just about that time, off the coast of Morocco; and rather than have England interfere in the matter, she gave up her Admiral Du Petit Thouars, as a peace-offering to Mr. Pritchard's friends.

The second volume consists of a gossiping set of letters from Florence, on art and artists, in which occur many sensible remarks with much braggadocio and trash. However, the volumes will sell, and we suppose this is all either publisher or author desires.

Colonial Reform; being a comprehensive Plan for the Management of the British Colonies; in a Letter to Sir Robert Peel, Bart. By Thos. M'Combie. London: Simmonds & Ward.

THIS is a carefully-digested and well-considered document, and one which we should hope would have its due weight in official quarters and high places. The writer is no mere theorist, but one who thoroughly comprehends the working of our Colonial policy, and is able to grapple with the various abuses which unfortunately prevail to so great an extent in almost every quarter of the globe where our Dependencies are situate. The whole system is bad, and requires radical reform.

Look at the Colony of New South Wales, for instance: Is it not a most grievous abuse to have the most important portion of the Colonial budget decided by the Imperial Parliament as a fixture, whether the country can afford to pay the sum or not? The other part, the least important, is appropriated by the Governor and Council in the Colony, the Colonial Secretary reading the Governor's financial minute, and moving for the sums therein required. But there is another serious grievance; the Governor has the sole control of the territorial revenue, the Legislative Council have nothing to do either with the

Crown Lands or the money arising from them. Now, here is as perfect disorder as could well be conceived.

Another radical error in the political constitution of the Colony of New South Wales is, that the wealthiest and most intelligent class is excluded from the franchise. The fifth section of the Act provides that the electors must be in possession of lands or tenements within the district of the value of two hundred pounds, clear of all encumbrances, or the occupier of a dwelling-house of the annual value of twenty pounds; but many stockholders are not within the electoral district, and others, the majority, have not dwelling-houses of the annual value of twenty pounds, and the consequence is, that not one in ten has a vote.

We shall now proceed to draw largely, in the shape of extracts, from Mr. M'Combie's Letter, in order to do justice to his views and recommendations.

I am now prepared to show (he says) that the present system of Colonial Government cannot long continue, and that one of two things must occur; the Colonies must be placed on the same footing as the United Kingdom and represented in the Imperial Parliament, or Great Britain must be prepared to lose them one after another (which will ruin her trade), and see them start into existence as Independent States. Through restrictive measures she lost America, and through the same system Spain lost the finest Colonial Empire the world ever saw, and her sudden downfall, in consequence, ought to be a warning to Britain, now at the height of her glory and prosperity; nay, I even go the length of asserting that it is possible for a nation to be seriously injured by an extension of its Colonial Empire unless the whole be conducted on some settled plan; the only system pursued by Spain and Portugal was that of oppression and violence, and the consequence is, that of all their vast dominions, hardly a speck remains; and once the mistress of the world, Spain has now fallen into a petty tenth-rate power, and regarded with the utmost contempt by the other nations of Europe.

It has been the common practice with great writers on Colonisation to argue that the ultimate independence of our Colonies is an event which must take place, and which Britain would be glad to see occur, and that when the event does take place it is desirable it should be with the free will and consent of both parties. I hold the opposite opinion, that it is not desirable that such an event should take place; that the Colonies present an instrument of relief from the threatened evil of over-population; that they open new sources of production, new markets for British manufactures, new outlets for the safe investment of British capital. The Colonies are the best customers to Britain, for be it remembered, that nearly one-half of her export trade is to them, and it is to the interest of Britain rather to maintain this second empire than to throw it away by a mistaken policy. Let the Colonies continue parts of the British Empire, and they will be granite pillars on which she may lean in security; but let them through mismanagement become independent, and, instead of retaining any love for Britain, which is inherent to those bred up under the Imperial authority, each of them will be found more disposed for hostilities than foreign powers: witness the ravings of the United States for war with Britain, and the hostile feelings displayed by many of the Colonists of Canada towards the British Government.

The Colonies are so little known that it is proper to state one or two statistical facts before proceeding to the main argument in this short Letter. In 1845, according to official returns laid on the table of the House of Commons, on the motion of Mr. Hume, the population of the Colonies, exclusive of India, was 4,674,385; if we allow for emigration and increase by births, the present population of the Colonies must be far above 5,000,000. Be it remembered that this neither includes India nor the native or aboriginal population of the other Colonies, who are as much British subjects as any other class, being made amenable to and tried by British laws. There is no information by which to arrive at the amount of the aborigines in our Colonies, but it must be very large, and there seems no doubt that Britain rules more subjects in the Colonies, exclusive of India, than in the United Kingdom. The trade to these Colonies is enormous, the export to them being from eighteen to twenty millions of pounds annually; who then can dispute the assertion that their good government is of the utmost importance?

In the forty-five Colonies of Britain there exists now an enormous population, an amount of wealth which would hardly be credited, and an unlimited field for industry; and Britain might, by a system of good government, render this interest more productive than any other, for, great as the wealth of Britain is, it has been principally accumulated in its Colonial Possessions. Nay, she must look to them not only for future trade, but also for future protection. The Colonists are true Britons, and will

not only deal with her, but also support and fight for her. Sir Robert Peel has already acknowledged the truth of what I am now arguing for, in his great financial speech in the beginning of 1845; he said, "our commerce is co-extensive with our Colonies." He carried my principle yet further, for he said, "he wished the Colonies treated as so many integral parts of the kingdom." All that I argue for has been therefore approved of; let Britain only treat her Colonies as so many new countries added to herself, and, like dutiful children, they will support her against all enemies. Her bounds are extremely limited, but the Island of the North has extended her empire, her language, her ideas, and her pure form of religious worship, over every quarter of the globe; while without her Colonies she would be an insignificant speck, and her supremacy would end: her strength is in her Colonies, her ships, and her commerce.

Let Britain then treat the Colonies as integral portions of the British Empire, and let the Imperial Parliament have the management of their affairs, and there is no man alive who can conceive the magnitude to which the Colonial interest must arrive in half a century. The Colonial Office, for many years notorious for carelessness, slothfulness, and inefficiency, will be shut up, and its gloomy records of oppression and misgovernment be in time forgotten. By carrying out the principle, Britain will extend her power, her influence, her language, her religion and manners over half the globe. Every Colony will be like a new country added to herself, and there could be little difference from shipping grain from a distant port in Scotland or Ireland to London, and a port in Canada or Australia. From the latter, indeed, more time would be occupied in the transit; but this would afford more trade for British shipping, and more work for our sailors; and besides taking back British manufactures, some plan might be adopted of carrying back emigrants at a cheap rate, so that a double advantage would be gained by both Great Britain and her Colonies. * * * * *

I think it but fair that every office in the Colonies should be given to Colonists, with exception of those in the Army and Navy, and also Customs and Post-office departments, now governed respectively by the Postmaster-General and Board of Customs in Britain. The Governors of British Colonies have the power of issuing the Commissions of the Peace, which at home is the gift of the Crown and Parliament; this is one of the most grievous abuses, because many Governors will only appoint their own toadies to this important office, while the best and most independent men are omitted. I know a town in the Colonies where few of the most influential men are in the commission, and one or two little scheming pimps take their seats on the justice seat, and can it be expected that justice will be done? I assert that on some Colonial benches justice is meted out at certain prices, and in all cases Stipendiary Magistrates are to be preferred to the general administration of justice by Colonial J.P.'s, who are often both a by-word and a disgrace.

I propose to elect for every Colony a Governor-General,—the Australian to live in Sydney; West Indian, in Kingston; Quebec, the Canadian; Graham's Town, the South African; Malta, for that Colony and the Ionian Islands, &c. &c. These Governors to be elected in the manner following.

The franchise of the Colonies shall be extended to all persons who can make a declaration that they are worth £200 of sterling money; and all the elections shall be in the hands of the franchise, that is,—

1st. Every Colony shall have a local legislature, the members of which shall be elected by this constituency; such election to be held at proper places, to be appointed by Acts of Parliament or Council.

2nd. Every Colony shall have a representative in the Imperial Parliament, or if the population exceed one hundred thousand, two representatives, who shall be also agents for the Colonies and paid out of their general revenue at a sum to be fixed by their local legislature. It might be found necessary to divide large and influential Colonies, such as Canada, Jamaica, &c., into electoral districts, and allow them separate members to represent them in Parliament, which would afford to the Colonists a more satisfactory system of parliamentary representation.

3rd. The Governor-General shall be elected by the Imperial Parliament of Great Britain, but the local constituency shall have the election of each Local Governor; the election shall be held in every Colony on the same day and at the same hour, and the returns forwarded to the Metropolitan City by the Returning Officer; when every return has arrived the whole shall be opened, and the candidates who possess the largest number of votes shall be declared elected. The Local Legislature of each Colony shall have to elect one member to proceed to the seat of Government, who shall sit with the Governor-General, and the whole so elected shall form the Executive Council, *to whom Bills from the other Colonies shall be sent up for approval, &c.*

The military forces shall be entirely under the control of the proper authorities in England, but the Commander-in-Chief, as well as the Collector of Customs and

several other officials, may have a seat in the Executive Council. The Bishop too and any other dignitary may be allowed a seat there, as also the Chief Justice, although we doubt if this would be deemed in conformity with the dignity of the Bench.

Every measure would have to be passed, by first the Local Legislature of a Colony, and second the Executive Council with the Governor-General, and forwarded to the Secretary of State and Chairman of Colonial Board, instead of the Colonial Office, as at present, for the approval of the Queen, or in other words, for the approval of the Ministry and House of Commons.

Resident Judges to be appointed for every Colony; but in the Colony where the seat of government is fixed, a Chief Justice should be appointed, who should hear appeals from the decisions of the Judges of the other Colonies.

The members of the Local Legislature to be elected for five years, the Governor-General for five years, the Local Governor for three years, the Members of Parliament for such a number of years as the best judges should decide upon as the most convenient. The only objection which can be urged against Colonial Representation is, that the distance of many of them would prevent a re-election in time in cases of unexpected dissolution. Now, it is clear that the difficulty is but imaginary, for what would be easier than to allow the representatives of the Colonies to be elected for a term of years? which would in no way interfere with the present constitution of the country. The difficulty might be overcome by allowing the members for the Colonies to sit until their successors arrived, as the great majority, in consequence of the facilities afforded by steam navigation, might be returned in good time, and only the more distant Colonies require the accommodation of time.

It will be seen that my leading object in the latter part of this system has been to point out how Responsible Government may be obtained. In the original plan the Governor-Generals were to be elected by the Colonists, but, on consideration, I deemed this would give Democracy too great an ascendancy in the Colonial Constitution; in making the Governor-General responsible to the Imperial Parliament and the Colonial Board, I make him responsible to a power in which the Colonists have their representatives. The Colonial Members will form a very important party in the assembly, to whom the Governor-General will be responsible; and it may be expected that the Colonial Board will have a sharp eye on the motions of these aristocratical nabobs.

It may be objected to this plan that it will occasion a great deal of excitement in the Colonies; but this is rather an advantage than a drawback. At the present time the Colonies are the very antipodes of mental refinement and political ability; all is there stagnant and uninteresting; the only topics of general interest are the ordinary topics of commercial pursuits, with, perhaps Mr. So and So's dinner, or Mrs. So and So's ball: the Colonies and their society are the dullest of all conceivable dull things, and they require some excitement to render them habitable.

4th. The waste lands of the Crown are vested in the Crown, as the trustee of Colonists, and the proceeds when sold applied for the benefit of the Colonies; this is fair enough. The evil is, that the land of each Colony is managed on a separate principle, and that the price of the land varies in every instance; I propose to have one minimum price for the whole of the Colonies, and that a price not exceeding five shillings an acre be fixed as the minimum in all British Colonies.

5th. My postulate for the management of Colonial Ports is, that they may have the same privilege as in Britain, and be liable to the same rule for their management.

Mr. M'Combie considers it dangerous to have great Colonising Companies, with their directors in Parliament ready to make all circumstances suit such Colonies as they are interested in: general, not partial representation, is what is required for our Colonial Dominions. These representatives, he recommends, should also act as *Chargés d'Affaires*, or Agents for the Colonies, and together form a Board, which, under the inspection and direction of Parliament, shall govern the Colonies, the Secretary of State for the time being acting as the Chairman. The Land and Emigration Board—a mere nonentity, with its commissioners and comfortable sinecures—should be forthwith broken up. The Colonies groan under the evils of Government patronage: the evil is a great and general one, and felt over the British Colonies. The real Colonists—the sons of the hardy pioneers who reclaimed the wilderness and took possession of it against hostile aborigines and outlaws, have no chance of obtaining a civil appointment, however well qualified to discharge its functions, while the Government throws every office in the Colony to some rebellious dog as a bone, or to some electioneering agent as a sop.

Essays on Practical Agriculture. By Adam Beatty. Kentucky : Collins & Brown, Marysville. pp. 298.

JUDGE BEATTY holds an office as Vice-President of the Kentucky Agricultural Society, which would of itself stamp his opinions with some authority; but we find, moreover, that very many of these treatises are Prize Essays on the culture of the staples of the United States, such as Indian corn, hemp, tobacco, grasses, &c., and on the acacia or locust.

We can recommend this little hand-book to the different Agricultural Societies in the West Indies and British American Provinces, as a useful book of reference, the precepts and advice inculcated appearing to be in general well suited to their climate.

On the British Colonisation of New Zealand. By the Committee of the Aborigines' Protection Society. London: Smith & Elder.

THIS pamphlet is a compilation chiefly intended to show what has been hitherto the conduct and what should be the policy pursued in dealing with the New Zealanders.

What is the state of the country now, after five years of colonising experience? The natives are represented as bloodthirsty and brutal savages, and the settlers as ruined and anxious to escape, but wanting the means of flight: a powerful company, uniting the talents and influence of some of the best and most experienced citizens of London, whose great resources seemed to command success, has been checked by difficulties of almost insurmountable magnitude.

The Report, after touching upon the condition of the natives, the Company, and of the settlers, proceeds to speak in terms of praise of the efforts of the Missionaries, and reviews the acts of the Government.

We are sorry to be obliged to admit that there is too much truth in the following sweeping charge:—

The invariable tendency of modern colonisation having been to the injury and destruction of the original population of the colonised districts, and the Aborigines' Protection Society having been called into existence by the painful sympathy which this fact has inspired, more especially with relation to British Colonies, it became the duty of this Society to watch the progress of events bearing on the interests of native tribes.

The outline of the objects and purposes of this Society is furnished by the following extract:—

The Aborigines' Protection Society is not raised in opposition to colonisation in general, or to British colonisation in particular; on the contrary, it advocates colonisation consistent with wisdom and justice, and conformable with the precepts of that religion which Britain, as a nation, professes;—a colonisation which now, more than at any other period, is worthy of the highest ambition by which a British statesman can be actuated, seeing that it must unite the building-up of new States with the confirmation and prosperity of one already built, and upon which the well-being of millions depends.

The Artists of America; a Series of Biographical Sketches. By C. Edwards Lester. New York: Baker & Scribner.

THIS is a well-executed serial publication, embellished with portraits and designs on steel; and if it is carried out in the same style as the two numbers before us, it will prove a most interesting work in detail. It professes to illustrate the professional lives and works of the principal painters, sculptors, and engravers of America. The style of the letter-press description is simple and chaste, and the execution of the engravings highly finished.

It is true, in that country of a day, the author's task is light who essays to illustrate the toil of the native painter and sculptor, for there are but few of "man's noblest monuments of mind" to be met with: but this is a fault which time will mend.

Our Free Trade Policy Examined with respect to its real bearing upon Native Industry, our Colonial System, and the Institutions and Ultimate Destinies of the Nation. By a Liverpool Merchant. London: Whittaker & Co.

THE author of this pamphlet takes a just and sensible view of our progress as a nation, and ably refutes the necessity for the adoption of those Free Trade measures which are breaking through the wholesome rules of national policy which have served us for centuries, and which, in the absence of positive proof to the contrary, which we do not see, might serve us for centuries to come.

He shows that the plea that we cannot produce sufficient food for our own consumption breaks down altogether:—

It is said that we have arrived at that state of things that we can no longer, within our own means, produce sufficient food for our population, and that we must call in not the occasional, but the constant, aid of the foreign agriculturist. I must confess that I doubt this fact, and the consequent necessity insisted upon. The production of the soil of this kingdom has been shown to be capable of vast increase. The very parties who urge us to embark in the race of agricultural competition admit the fact, when they tell us that the native agriculturist *has nothing to fear from that competition*. We possess, moreover, in our Colonies, fertile soils of vast extent, tilled by British industry, which, under a just and wise treatment by the mother-country, would rapidly be in a condition to supply bread stuffs and other food, not only for Great Britain, but for the whole of Europe. The lapse of half-a-dozen years—the withdrawal of that frenzied agitation, directed against native and colonial agriculture, which depresses the spirits and the enterprise of those engaged in it, and some tangible ground afforded them that their interests and the fruits of that enterprise would no longer be interfered with by continual legislative tinkering, would place Great Britain in a position of *complete independence of other nations* for the food of its people.

He doubts the assumption that the result of Free Trade will produce an increased aggregate employment for the national industry. But in viewing the possible, and too probable, results of this measure upon our aggregate commerce, we have to look to a far wider field than is presented within the limits of Great Britain herself; we have Ireland and our wide-spread Colonies to consider as affected by it.

Within the last century, we have seen growing up around us a vast Colonial Empire ---the germs of a great family of kindred nations---located in every clime, producing every necessary and every luxury of the human race, and looking to Great Britain as their common mother. We have bound these rising nations to us---such has been at least our past policy---not so much by the force of our arms, as by the extension towards them of that protection to the industry of their population, which native subjects have enjoyed. So close is this bond, that not a pulse of the political or social body of Great Britain can throb in pain, or beat in pleasure, without bringing home a sympathetic reply from our fellow-subjects in every quarter of the globe. Our recent glorious successes in India---is there a settler in the far west of Canada, a planter in the West Indies, a trapper in the Oregon, a farmer at the Cape or in Australia, who, on reading the Gazette containing the despatches which record them, will not exclaim---"God be thanked"? These Colonies are our children---selfish and short-sighted men may say expensive ones. We have given them our laws, our language, and our religion. We have given them the most enterprising spirits of all ranks amongst our population, who find, in the scope which they furnish for industry and ability, a field in these Colonies which the mother-country has ceased to present. We have made them our outposts in the great battle of commerce and of civilisation, which were waging with the world.

And well have they fulfilled their trust. Nobly have they vindicated to the world the claims of British men to pre-eminence in arms, in arts, and in commerce. It is by their aid that Great Britain is no longer a petty island---the *Ultima Thule* of the ancients---but has become a great power, able and worthy to control the destinies of surrounding nations, and in a position to defy, as she has defied, their combined hostility. To our Colonial Empire we owe the growth of the naval power of Great Britain, and its supremacy in every sea. In whatever quarter of the globe the honest enterprise of the British subject is unjustly thwarted, his liberties invaded, or the national honour insulted, it is from our Colonial stations that the blow is struck in their defence. From our East Indian Empire we overawe the rapacity and repress the turbulence of the States with which we are surrounded in that hemisphere, and protect a

commerce unappreciable in its value to our home industry. From Canada our arms can reach the most sensitive part of the American Republic. Our West Indian Possessions afford us a *point d'appui* for the maintenance of our trading and other relations with the South American Continent; whilst other smaller Dependencies, which, however, we have the right to regard as the seedlings of future tributary empires, at present afford us friendly harbours and succour in carrying on our vast commerce with the nations of the world. By every intelligent mind, which contemplates the commanding position which Great Britain occupies, as a power and as a trading people, its source is discerned in our Colonial system. To cripple us *here* has been the object of every hostile effort which has been directed against us.

But we must *come down* from the consideration of the question in this aspect. We have to consider, not what the Colonies have done for the *greatness* of England, but the more sordid question what they have done for her commerce, and how far they have been, and are, more valuable to us than neutral markets. Bound to us by natural ties, protected by our arms, and their industry favoured in our markets, it is but natural to suppose that the Colonies should have afforded a *preference*, in their fiscal policy, for the products of the mother-country. They have done so. The British manufacturer, in consequence, has found in their markets a second *Home Market*. Commercially speaking, as well as politically, they have been a portion of Great Britain itself—clothed by native industry, and, so far as protective duties could bring about such a result, resorting to the British market for every necessary, and even for the luxuries of life. The Colonial buyer in any of our marts of commerce is regarded as a natural tributary to our commerce. We look upon him as one bound to us—who cannot help himself—who is naturally and *necessarily* our customer, however we may treat him. We look upon him as one of the same family with ourselves; and he is so, under the existing system. He taxes himself, by a differential duty in favour of our products, to become so. He says to other countries,—“I will only consume your produce upon the same terms as I should do if, instead of being located upon the banks of the Indus or the St. Lawrence, I was still breathing my native air upon the margin of the Mersey or the Clyde.”

A Table, compiled from official sources, proves the existence of this feeling of natural dependence, and shows as its result, that in the leading articles of our export trade, the consumption of our Colonial Possessions in proportion to their population approximates closely to the consumption of our home population, whilst foreign countries—and especially those whose industry we are about to encourage in preference to that of the British subject or the Colonist—consumes to a limited amount in proportion to their population.

A most important feature moreover in the Colonial Trade of this kingdom is the fact, that it employs almost exclusively British shipping. To illustrate this fact, a valuable compilation, made by Mr. Court, the able Secretary of the Underwriters' Association of Liverpool, enables me to give the following, as the experience of the year 1845, so far as that port is concerned. To enable the reader to institute a comparison between the shipping employed in our Colonial and in our purely Foreign trade, I give the data of the two separately, and append those which may be considered to relate to enterprise, either purely native or arising out of our Colonial facilities:—

Clearances out of the Port of Liverpool to Colonial Ports for the Year 1845.

	VESSELS.		TONS.	
	British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.
Demerara	42	none.	12,266	none.
Halifax	56	none.	23,088	none.
Jamaica	51	none.	13,898	none.
Maranham	19	none.	7,839	none.
Miramichi	23	none.	10,860	none.
New Brunswick	106	1	55,927	1,010
Newfoundland	63	1	9,099	165
Nova Scotia	20	none.	5,323	none.
Quebec	331	none.	85,145	none.
East Indies, China, &c.	328	4	132,390	2,298
Mobile	39	23	31,018	13,529
Total Ships	1,078	29	486,863	17,002

To the same ports in 1843, I find that the clearances from Liverpool were, of British vessels 781 against 1078 in 1845; Foreign vessels, 10. The tonnage was of British vessels 328,754 against 486,863 in 1845; and of Foreign, 2,663. The total clearances from Liverpool to all countries was, in 1845, of British vessels 2,860, and Foreign 1,232; and the amounts of tonnage were---British, 895,198; Foreign, 469,387: the Colonies therefore employing upwards of one-half of the whole tonnage of the port. The same results, I have no doubt, would be shown by similar returns from all the western ports ---Glasgow, Bristol, &c., whilst the shipping trade of the Thames will approximate to them.

The following will show the amount of employment to our shipping afforded by a few of those Foreign markets, for the trade of which our various Colonial Possessions and stations afford us facilities and protection.

Clearances out of the Port of Liverpool to Quasi-Colonial Ports for the Year 1845.

	VESSELS.		TONS.	
	British.	Foreign.	British.	Foreign.
Africa	93	9	25,431	967
Pernambuco	20	1	5,175	268
Bahia	34	1	8,147	326
Gibraltar	34	1	3,607	70
La Guayra	18	2	2,763	247
Malta	28	3	5,297	114
River Plate	45	1	10,290	213
Santa Martha	13	none.	1,786	none.
Vera Cruz	15	none.	2,597	none.
West Coast of South America	100	3	32,307	515
Total Ships	400	21	97,400	3,590

In one branch of our Colonial trade, the import of timber from our North American Colonies, which is menaced with utter destruction by Sir Robert Peel's measures, an amount of employment is created for British shipping, the value of which to the nation is almost inappreciable, whilst the foreign timber which we are about to substitute for it in our consumption is nearly exclusively conveyed in Foreign bottoms. * *

Too truly is the result of this mistaken policy prophesied—

But should she unhappily take none of these steps---should she surrender herself implicitly to the blind leading of theorists, and pander to the selfishness of a race of men whose God is gold---to whom associations the most holy, ties the most dear, memories the most hallowed, are no more regarded than rotten sticks---the doom of these noble Colonies, I feel assured, is fixed, and a people allied to us closely by relationship, by religion, by community of language and of feeling, will be precipitated into the embrace of republicanism, and be driven to join with the democratic masses of the United States in the indulgence of heartburning and hatred towards their common mother.

The fate of the British West Indies is, by the carrying out of these measures, as certainly sealed as is that of our British American Possessions. With difficulty these Colonies, so valuable to our commerce, have sustained themselves under the effects of the diminution of protection to which they have been submitted. Hundreds of estates, once yielding a fair return for the enterprise and capital engaged in their cultivation, are now unprofitable, or nearly so, to their owners. We were in hopes that the planters there might, by the application of increased skill and capital to the soil, and the means being afforded them of procuring an increased supply of labour, have ultimately recovered a portion, at least, of their prosperity. This hope, however, the hand of Government is about to dash to the ground. The planter knows he cannot compete with foreign slave-owning States; and when he sees that every successful effort which he makes to improve his existing position serves only as an invitation to the Home Government to deal a fresh blow against him, he will cease from the effort in despair. A great consuming Colony whose commerce employs almost exclusively British industry and British shipment, will sink into insignificance, or seek new alliances with countries whose legislation will do its industry justice. A rising nation of coloured freemen, by whose aid we might have spread the light of civilisation and Christianity

over an entire continent, unapproachable by any European pioneer, as the lamentable results of past efforts have shown, will be suffered to relapse into the indolence and inactivity of barbarism; and the noblest experiment ever made by a great and generous people---the attempts to raise the products of tropical climes without dipping our hands in blood and tarnishing our name by the brand of slavery---have been made in vain.

We lose the British West Indies inevitably by the passing of these measures; and mark the result. The grasping hand of the American Republic clutches them by its favourite mode of annexation, and thus annihilates, at a blow, the supremacy of the power and the commerce of Great Britain in a whole hemisphere. With the American flag flying from the summit of the Government House at Jamaica, and the Bermudas under her rule, what can resist that republic in its efforts to command the commerce of those seas?

We give the author's concluding words, and earnestly recommend their serious consideration to our legislators, before it is too late:—

Sir Robert Peel points to Ireland as the spur of necessity which is goading him on. I point to our vast Colonial Empire as the safety-valve which is to relieve us from our difficulty. We want two million quarters more of wheat yearly, he says, and employment and the means to eat more generous food for the starving millions of the Sister Isle. I point to British America as the solution of the dilemma. You have in Canada West a territory the most fertile in the world, capable of growing, not two millions, but twenty millions of additional food. Enable the surplus agricultural population of Ireland and of England and Scotland to carry their industry there: and for every family which you locate and place in a position to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows, you create increased employment for the British artisan, and increased food for the British people. You may withdraw your Coercion Bill for Ireland. You may dispense with eleemosynary doles of maize. You may withdraw your armies of policemen, and dispense with your staff of bailiffs, process-servers, and proctors. *People your Colonies. Draw even closer round you, rather than relax, the ties of affection and of interest which should bind them round you; and who can foresee the majestic power and greatness which you will erect for this people. Go on in your present course. Throw from you your Colonies; depress your native industry; ruin your commercial marine; and the progress of this country towards extinction as a great State is fixed and inevitable.*

Suggestions for Separating the Culture of Sugar from the Process of Manufacture, &c. By Alex. G. Fyfe, Esq. London: Effingham Wilson.

THIS is a pamphlet printed for private circulation, and on a matter in which, from an intimate knowledge of the subject treated of, we feel great interest. Mr. Fyfe, who is a stipendiary magistrate of long standing in Jamaica, has visited England for the purpose of endeavouring to procure the co-operation of the merchants and proprietors in a measure which we believe to be essential to the preservation of the capital at present invested in West India property, viz. the establishment of central sugar factories. He proposes to form a company to establish one at Annotto Bay, on the north side of the island, and having been resident for some time in the immediate vicinity of that town as a sugar-planter, we know something of the locality, and heartily concur in the desirableness of the measure.

Division of labour in the management of West India estates has been hitherto almost entirely neglected.

The cane-grower is still the sugar-manufacturer, and each estate is encumbered with the cost of works, mills, live stock, and machinery. The planter is thus exposed to expenses in the outlay of capital for the construction of buildings, and in their maintenance and repair, which render him totally incapable of cultivating his estate with profit, except under the shield of heavy protective duties.

"The farmer," instead of being "nothing but a farmer," is also a manufacturer and carrier. He not only raises his own sugar-canes, but he grinds and boils them into sugar, and distils the molasses into rum, and carries the produce to the wharf for shipment.

Impressed with the truth of the principle embodied in this doctrine, verified by statistical investigation, and supported by parties of long local experience highly competent to form a correct judgment on the subject, it has been proposed to establish Central Factories in the West India Colonies in convenient stations contiguous to the

coast, for the purpose of manufacturing the sugar of the adjacent estates, and thus effecting the entire separation of the manufacturing from the cultivation process of sugar production.

The greater part of the cost of production in sugar-making is incurred, not in the raising of the cane, but in the manufacturing process, which comprises the maintenance of stock and repairs of works. Circumstances daily occur which demonstrate that the two processes clash with each other, and that they operate most injuriously upon the interests and greatly diminish the profits of the planters.

Those who know anything of sugar-making in the Colonies must be fully aware of the expensive nature of the works required on each estate, and the great cost of establishing and keeping them in order. To say nothing of the outlay for steam or other machinery, there is the erection of numerous out-buildings—boiling-houses, with the necessary coppers, clarifiers, &c.,—curing-houses, trash-houses, still-houses, and all the incident attendants and tradesmen.

The double process of growing and making sugar upon each estate deprives the proprietors of a large number of hands in the field, who are constantly employed in the mill or in attending the live stock. Fields of canes upon many estates annually rot upon the ground; and the quality of the produce is also at times so much deteriorated from accidents to the machinery, and other obstructions, as to render it a commodity of inferior marketable value. The bad state of the roads at certain periods of the year renders the continuous working of wains impossible, even with a serious sacrifice of stock, debars the manufactured produce from being brought to market, and causes a ruinous detention of shipping.

By separating the manufacturing process from the cultivation of sugar, and transferring the former to one central factory for a district of properties, these evils will be avoided. The labour-market will receive essential relief from pressure, a much less amount of capital will be required for the working of estates, the cost of production will be lessened, and the quantity and quality of produce most materially improved.

The French Colonies of Guadaloupe, Martinique, and Bourbon have already, we believe, availed themselves of the advantages which central manufactories afford; and in a pamphlet by M. Paul d'Aubrée, translated from the French by the Hon. Ed. Thompson, entitled "*Colonists and Manufacturers in the West Indies*," their advantages were pointed out, and elaborate plans furnished of all the most improved machinery for such works. We noticed that pamphlet at the time (vol. ii. p. 513).

We believe that chemical improvements, and closer attention to the manufacturing part of the process by experienced hands, coupled with improved machinery, will result in a much larger per-centage of saccharine from the cane, and an improved description of sugar. The return of the megass or cane-trash to the land, instead of consuming it for fuel, will also greatly increase the productive powers of the soil, and render less extraneous manure requisite.

Amongst the advantages which the establishment of sugar factories holds out to the proprietors of neighbouring properties, the following are stated by Mr. Fyfe to be the most prominent:—

1. It will be a saving during crop of the labour of 30 hands on each estate.
2. It will assist the objects of immigration.
3. It will enable proprietors to extend their cultivation, by having their attention confined to the growing of sugar.
4. It will greatly increase both the quantity and quality of produce from the present quantity of canes.
5. It will do away with the heavy expense of keeping works.
6. In a district where there are no roads for six months of the year, it will open a constant communication.
7. It will enable proprietors of estates to dispose of their now useless wood-lands.
8. It enters into no competition, and does not in any way interfere with proprietors or consignees.
9. It will benefit railroads, by acting as auxiliaries.
10. The canes will be carried to the factory and manure delivered on the estates by the stock and carriages of the Company; so that by having moveable or fixed trams on the fields, cattle may be dispensed with.

11. Neither cattlemen, wainmen, nor tradesmen of any description, will be required; and the expense of supplies, carriage of produce to the wharf, and of supplies back, will be saved.

12. Canes will be broken off, made into sugar, and shipped on the day required; and as an incentive to the planter to produce the richest canes, the produce of each estate will be kept separate.

13. Risk of fire will be obviated and the despatch of ships immediate.

14. Bills of exchange may at once be drawn on the bills of lading.

15. The whole juice of the cane will be extracted.

16. The magistrates' courts will be relieved of numerous cases of petty thefts of produce, and the perquisites allowed to labourers in canes, syrup, sugar, and rum, be at once abolished.

17. Should the entire crystallisation of the syrup not be effected in the sugar stage, and rum be made, the gain will be enormous, from the unerring certainty with which every drop of spirit will be extracted.

18. The sale of stock, stills, pans, worms, coppers, &c., will place a large sum at once in the hands of the planter, and enable him to lay field-trains on his estate.

In conclusion, we may sum up the subject by the author's own words:—

On a dispassionate review of the objects embraced by the intended factory, they will be admitted to be pregnant with much substantial good, highly calculated to enable the planters to grapple successfully with the change of circumstances to which they are exposed, while they cannot possibly be injurious to any interest. They will insure to the proprietor increased crops at greatly diminished cost; to the merchants, increased sales and increased commissions; to the ship-owners, increased freight and rapid despatch; and to the labourer, the application of his labour to *one* and a far more extensive field, where it will meet with full reward; while the spare time now spent by himself and family in idleness or in the cultivation of ground-provisions may be devoted to the cultivation of the cane for his own behoof; an occupation that will bind him to home, give birth to an industrious or farming middle class of society, and go far to eradicate those migratory habits engendered by unsettled views and unsettled employment.

Letter to the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P. Secretary of State for the Colonies, on the Extension of Steam Navigation from Singapore to Port Jackson, Australia. By Lieut. Waghorn, R.N. London: Smith, Elder, & Co.

THIS is the mature recommendation of the plan recently advocated in public by Mr. Waghorn for the extension of steam communication to Australia and New Zealand; but we think he is unwise and prejudiced in confining the benefits to Sydney and the present unimportant Settlement of Port Essington. If Port Essington, according to the showing of Capt. Stokes, be a desirable station,—and we are not prepared to gainsay it, since we are as fully wedded to its importance, as a pioneer station, as Mr. Waghorn,—why should the eastern route round Australia be preferred to the western? The distance to Swan River and to Sydney are about the same, and by the former route the important Colonies of Western Australia, South Australia, Van Diemen's Land, and Port Phillip are shut out from the benefits of this speedy communication.

We have already steamers to Singapore, and it is proposed to extend the line from thence to Batavia, 550 miles (for which service the Dutch Government, we should suppose, would gladly pay, as they now run a steamer monthly with the mails). From Batavia the steamer would proceed to Port Essington, 1600 miles; thence coal at Wednesday Island, in Torres Straits, 600 miles, and then proceed direct to Sydney, 1700 miles. The distance, as estimated by Mr. Henry Wise, could be done in 28½ days; but Mr. Waghorn is of opinion it could be accomplished in 21 days.

With an annual grant from the Crown of £100,000, Mr. Waghorn states that a private company would be immediately formed to carry out the project; and when £240,000 per annum is voted for steam navigation with our West India Colonies, £190,000 for the same object to China and Singapore, and a large sum for the North American steamers, we do not think the demand unreasonable.

As far as we can see, the interests of the other Australasian Colonies are by

this plan to be made entirely subservient to New South Wales, which is backed by the powerful influence of the Hon. Francis Scott, M.P., the Agent for the Colony—Mr. Robinson—the Messrs. Boyd, Lambert, Donaldson, &c.; while our other Possessions in that quarter are comparatively unrepresented in this agitation question for “Steam to Australia.” What are the Colonising Companies in London about? or have they no voice in the matter? Where is Mr. Andrews, the Agent for Western Australia, and Mr. Cunningham, for Port Phillip? Do they take no interest in the successful issue of the scheme?

While we are willing to allow Mr. Waghorn every credit for his untiring exertions and indefatigable zeal, we cannot, as the champion of all our Colonial Possessions, approve of his ungracious attacks on British North America, the West Indies, and the Cape. Australia requires no such depreciation of other Colonies to advance her interests, and any such unjust charges will not further her cause. In this case, at least, Mr. Waghorn’s zeal has outrun his discretion. “Live and let live” should be the general principle. There is room enough and advantages enough in each of our Colonies to outweigh their several demerits, whether of climate, soil, or trade.

No one has more zealously advocated Australian interests than we have in our Magazine; but we trust we have never done so ungenerously, nor at the expense of other Colonies. For this reason we deprecate the spirit and animus of the following remarks—although the haste in which they were written may possibly prove some excuse for them.

The distance diminished one-half, and the improvement immediately created by that diminution, Australia would become, as it ought, the focus of all emigration from the United Kingdom. The ungrateful soil and trying climate of our North American Possessions would no longer baffle the industry and exhaust the means of our small farmers. The United States would no longer absorb the skill of our mechanics, and leave them to learn that the habits, the comforts, and the independence of an English home, if poor even to poverty, may be unwisely exchanged for affluence where these accessories are wanting. The Cape, the West Indies, &c. would no longer act as quicksands to the industry that annually flows thither, where it is lost or frustrated, because the locality is altogether unsuited to such of our population as live by labour for the most part out of doors. No, Sir; emigration would flow to Australia, where soil, and climate, and produce, and the currents of traffic, and, in short, every circumstance an intending emigrant should take into account, invite him to settle, and where nothing repels him but the distance and the evils this distance alone occasions. I repeat, that emigration, on the largest scale, will find its way to Australia once steam is established, and that the benefits to all parties will be immense.

The link that connects Australia with England by steam, will strengthen the relationship between both, in a political, as well as a social sense. The internal peace and quiet of such a Colony may remain for ever undisturbed, if looked after with a maternal eye at home. No contaminating influences externally can ever operate to the prejudice of England’s influence. Australia is essentially English, and will ever remain so; and it will do so with mutual credit and profit to England and itself, in proportion as it participates in the onward progress of England’s glory and prosperity, by being brought within its sphere by means of steam.

As an Appendix to the pamphlet are given some remarks on lighthouses by Mr. Bush, reports of the public meeting recently held to facilitate steam communication with the East, and favourable notices by the Press of Mr. Waghorn’s efforts in the cause.

Poems, by Frances S. Osgood. 1846. pp. 252.

The Poems of Alfred B. Street. 1846. pp. 319.

New York: Clark & Austin.

THE United States, paradoxical as it may appear, in a land of rough dealings—a country yet in its infancy, labouring hard to sustain a character for polished civilisation and cultivated literature—is fertile in poets, whose writings may fairly challenge competition with those of some of our best writers. Who has not met with the name of Mrs. Osgood, in the periodical literature of America, and even in many of our own journals—and has not felt that her poems were of such a class and style as to fit her for a place beside our Felicia

Hemans? There is a gentle pathos—a truthfulness of description, which popularises her productions, and makes them to be considered by her countrymen familiar as household words. The volume opens with a beautiful address to the Spirit of Poetry, from which, as a fair sample of her style, we make the following extract:—

Thou, that dost veil the frailest flower with glory,
 Spirit of light and loveliness and truth!
 Thou that didst tell me a sweet, fairy story,
 Of the dim future, in my wistful youth!
 Thou, who canst weave a halo round the spirit,
 Through which naught mean or evil dare intrude,
 Resume not yet the gift, which I inherit
 From Heaven and thee, that dearest, holiest good!
 Leave me not now! Leave me not cold and lonely,
 Thou starry prophet of my pining heart!
 Thou art the friend---the tenderest---the only,
 With whom, of all, 'twould be despair to part.
 Thou that cam'st to me in my dreaming childhood,
 Shaping the changeful clouds to pageants rare,
 Peopling the smiling vale, and shaded wildwood,
 With airy beings, faint yet strangely fair;
 Telling me all the sea-born breeze was saying,
 While it went whispering through the willing leaves,
 Bidding me listen to the light rain playing
 Its pleasant tune, about the household eaves;
 Tuning the low, sweet ripple of the river,
 Till its melodious murmur seem'd a song,
 A tender and sad chant, repeated ever---
 A sweet, impassion'd plaint of love and wrong!
 Leave me not yet! Leave me not cold and lonely,
 Thou star of promise o'er my clouded path!
 Leave not the life, that browses from thee only
 All of delight and beauty that it hath!

The second volume—that of Street—is of more portly dimensions; and from the perusal we have given to the poems here collected, the author seems to be second only to Bryant in rank as a native poet. The collection is evidently the fruit of great observation and study in the field, the forest, and by the brook-side. “The early life of the author,” we are told, “was spent in a wild and picturesque region in the south-western part of New York, his native State, apart from the busy haunts of mankind. His eye was caught by the strongly-marked and beautiful scenes by which he was surrounded, and to the first impressions thus made may be attributed the fact that his subjects relate so much to nature and so little to man.” Instead, therefore, of aiming to depict the human heart, he endeavoured to sketch, and with success, the features of that with which he was most familiar.—Were our Magazine not so chiefly utilitarian, and could we conveniently devote more space to light literature, we would gladly extract some of the beautiful gems with which the volume abounds. Two or three vivid pictures—such as “Forest Sports,” “The Settler,” “The Indian's Vigil,” &c.—have rivetted our attention for their truth and beauty.

The fact of these works being stereotyped is an evident proof of their popularity, and of the large demand for them.

The getting-up of the volumes is highly creditable to the American publishers. The paper, type, and binding are of the most elegant description, and far superior to the generality of our works at home.

Belisarius; a Tragedy in Five Acts. By William R. Scott. London: Saunders and Otley.

WE cannot spare space to notice this tragedy, which would be quite out of place in our columns. Other and more legitimate channels of review will, doubtless, do it ample justice.

Francis Tamo; the Indian Girl; and other Poems. By a Colonist. pp. 186.
London: Simmonds & Ward.

THE author of this volume of fugitive pieces, who ventures before the public anonymously, is evidently gifted with a deep vein of poetic feeling, which requires but a careful study of the rules of art to be brought to a very high point of perfection. His descriptions of the wild and beautiful scenery of the Province of New Brunswick are full of grandeur, eloquence, and truth; but there is a singular, dreamy, and mystical style about his writings, approaching closely to that of Shelley, which requires subduing before the principal poems can be studied and appreciated as a whole. There is also a want of harmony in the parts—a wild abandonment of feeling, utterly indifferent to the efforts of grouping, and to the general impression of the picture presented to the mind's eye.

The poet has a new, untrodden field before him to illustrate in the wild forest scenery, in the rude Indian traditions, and primitive manners and customs of the Colonists.

In the present volume the author has given earnest of future greatness, for we have seldom seen so many rich images heaped together as in the two principal poems; but, like rock piled upon rock, there is a grandeur and sublimity, as a whole, which loses its effect by a nearer approach and closer analysis. Many of our hack writers, had they possessed one tithe of the genius of "A Colonist," and enjoyed the advantage of the rich scenes amongst which he dwells, would have struck off poems for our periodicals and annuals that would have obtained considerable popularity, merely because they studied more closely the rules of versification, and aimed at a more polished style and flowing harmony of rounded periods and common truisms.

The poems require to be carefully read and re-read in the quiet haunts of nature by congenial minds, to appreciate their many beauties.

We had marked many passages for extract, but find that we must content ourselves with the following as specimens of the author's style and powers;—

It was a holy autumn hour:
The leaf was falling from the flower,
The sweet bough changing on the tree;
The risen brooks spake mournfully,
And beings of the white dark clouds
Stood o'er the heaven in windless crowds.
And then a breath came changingly
With such unearth'd serenity,
Such sweetness in its tranquil sigh,
That oft the lovely sense did die.
Oh! the thrice-chasten'd water seem'd
So gorgeous in the beam which beam'd,
The glory of its streaming stream'd—
The glory of the forests—all
That could within its rapture fall;
The lustre of the splendid wood
Clasp'd by its blest redeeming flood.
The bough its summer foliage shedding,
The mose was on that foliage treading,
Where over rocks the dyed tree bent
In its death hues magnificent.
Though yet but few leaves of the hill
Wash'd redly down the gullied rill;
And yet but few leaves on the gale,
But few leaves in the forest wail,—
But few—and these even so had pass'd
Changed, but not seemingly o'ercast.

THE INDIAN GIRL.

In sooth it was a bliss to see
A form so sweet and maidenly;—
And then within the mask she kneel'd,
And her light dress in part conceal'd

The fairy mauksin—more than so—
Beneath its gaudy calico.

What if her bosom, flat and bare,
Return'd a colour'd sun-hue there?
Its modest symmetry was fraught
With nestlings of a loving thought.
And there a round miskoman hung,—
And thence a silver crosslet swung,
Midst variegated large beads strung.

Her face——'Twere better to behold
The strangeness of its lovely mould,
Which worthless speech can ne'er enfold.
Enough, that then the dream that play'd
Within the beauty of its shade
Came forth like winds at even hours,
Which wander from a verge of flowers.
But, all-in-all, she seem'd to be
Like the sweet night leaves of a tree.
What if a sorrow lived as newly?
Oft joy, perchance, had breathed as truly:
And then some instant pleasure's dance
Pass'd o'er her living countenance.

Long, black, and streaming, was the hair
Which o'er her shoulders floated fair,
Untouch'd, save that its beauty bent
Unto her neck's development.

From the miscellaneous poems we select the following little gem, and heartily recommend the volume to general perusal.

THE HUMMING-BIRD.

THERE'S a changing green on thy lovely breast,
Thou beautiful and loveliest!
Like the inimitable hue
Which lives sometimes in a drop of dew:
And thou floatest free and murmur-born,
As thoughts of the sumptuous star of morn,
With thy thin long beak and viewless wing—
Shapes which have no imagining.—
And thou art quick and lightly bent
In thy motions, which are eloquent,
Dipping into the balmy flowers,
Like the sunbeam of their choicest hours.
Thou com'st as the tint of its slightest gold,
Embruing thy bill in each leafy fold,
In the cell of the most transparent sweet,
And thou wingest well, and thou passest fleet—
Beautiful shape of the brightest sun,
Thou passest when the flowers are done.
But the low and simple chirp of thy bill
Hath a magic tone and is with me still:
And the volant dart of thy choicest wing
Is as a living love of the spring.—
There was a bend of the lithesome stem,
And no wind disturb'd the leaf-hung gem;
There was a hum of a rusted wing,
And it paused and pass'd still brightening.
Oh, where is the softness of thy rest?
And the nook of thy solitary nest?
With the tittering winds of the lightest mirth?—
Thou beauteous bird of some purer earth!

Map of the World on Mercator's Projection, showing the British Possessions, with the date of their Accession, Population, &c., all the existing Steam Navigation, the Overland Route to India, with the proposed Extension to Australia, also the Route to Australia via Panama. By Smith Evans. 1846. London: Published by Letts & Son.

THIS is a useful and tolerably correct sheet, which will be found extremely

handy for reference in the counting-house, and by those who are not familiar with the routes of the different Steam Companies.

The compilation of this chart must have occupied a good deal of time and trouble; and the cheap price at which it is offered, leads us to hope that it may obtain a large and remunerative sale. It is a singular fact that there is scarcely a degree of longitude, or a parallel of latitude, in which we have not some Settlement or flourishing Colony; so that we may be truly said to belt the globe with our power and influence, and touch every shore. Although the latest census returns have not in all cases been consulted, the compiler having relied solely on the digest given in the Parliamentary Paper No. 49 of last Session, yet taking his summary of the population of our Colonies and Dependencies, (including the Indian Presidencies,) which is given as 105,848,835 souls, and adding to it the population of the Straits Settlements and Hong-kong, which have been omitted, we have a gross total of 106 millions of people subject to British rule; which, allowing for the increase of late years, may fairly be taken at four times the amount of the population of Great Britain and Ireland. Truly our Queen holds dominion over a majestic empire!

If it is proposed to make this a standard publication, we should recommend a careful revision by some competent hand, and the correction, for a future edition, of very many trivial faults and errors which occur.

For instance, the Bermudas are under the North American Government, and should not be classed with the West Indies. This error occurs, we see, in the Parliamentary Paper referred to, as does a division of Canada into the Upper and Lower Provinces, whereas this distinction was abandoned after the union, and they are now termed Eastern and Western Canada. The Seychelles, dependencies of Mauritius, are not marked as ours in the map. Georgetown is the capital of British Guiana, and not Demerara, which is the name of the river. There are also some typographical errors in spelling the names of Singapore, Barbados, Port Phillip, &c.

PERIODICALS.

Hunt's Merchants' Magazine for April has come to hand. It contains a very ably-written article on counterfeiting the marks and names of tradesmen upon goods, full of legal acumen, and pointing out the injustice and dishonesty of such forgeries and piracies: a variety of cases are cited to furnish an exposition of the principles which the Courts of Law have laid down on the subject. There is also an able paper on the influence of climate on longevity, with special reference to life assurance, by Dr. James Smith, of New York, which, taken in connexion with the Prize Essay of Dr. Edward Jarvis, and the excellent articles of Dr. Spau, published in the 78th and 79th numbers of *Hunt's Magazine*, should be carefully studied by all offices professing to do business with the Colonies and Foreign countries. The subject of vital statistics has hitherto been much neglected.

We have also received *Fraser, the Farmer's Magazine*, the *Sportsman*, the *Friend of India*, and *La Belle Assemblée*, none of which require any comment from us.

COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

INDIA.

THE overland mail brings us intelligence from Calcutta to April 8, Madras April 14, and Bombay April 15. The news, although of a less exciting character than usual, is neither uninteresting nor unimportant. Peace and prosperity have been established in the Punjab, and appear, indeed, to prevail to an unprecedented extent throughout India. The Governor-General, leaving behind him the troops destined to occupy Lahore, had quitted the scene of his late triumphs, recrossed the Sutlej, and reached Loodianah, where he was engaged in inspecting the troops and receiving the visits of the native chiefs in its neighbourhood. The Sikh soldiery had been altogether expelled from Lahore, and as two corps are to be raised for the British service from their ranks, the remnant of their force that would remain unemployed would not be sufficiently strong to admit of their again becoming troublesome. From 90 to 100 more pieces of ordnance have been found at Lahore, and surrendered; and it has been rumoured, with little foundation we suspect, that as many guns as have already been captured and given up still remain in the hands of the Sikhs. The Bombay troops had begun to arrive at Roree in the early part of April, and were to be distributed, as we have already announced, with as little delay as possible. The Commander-in-Chief, having accompanied the Governor-General as far as Umritser, had returned to the camp, and had subsequently proceeded towards Nugger Ghaut, under an escort, composed of the 9th Lancers, the 3rd Light Cavalry, and the 1st European Infantry. The district selected for the cantonments of the troops by the Commander-in-Chief is said to be one of the most fertile in that part of India. The main

- body of the army of the Sutlej is to remain there for the present.

The inhabitants of Western India have suffered from a scarcity of grain, occasioned by the heavy rains of the last season. The cholera had also broken out among them.

Scinde is profoundly quiet, and it is also healthy.

Sir Charles Napier was coming down the Sutlej and Indus to Kurrachee, where he expected to spend the monsoon. His health was impaired.

The military positions in Scinde were occupied altogether by the Bombay regiments, all the Bengal troops having gone to strengthen the army in the North-west Provinces. The news of the late campaign between the Sikhs and the British appears to have excited the notorious Akhbar Khan into attempting some operations against Peshawur; but the rapidity of the defeats experienced by the Sikhs, and the occupation of Lahore, have neutralised his movements. The freebooters of the Khyber Pass were also engaged in conflicts with their neighbour, and all the effects produced by the Affghans were, as far as we have heard, to create some trifling intrigues against the Governor of Peshawur, which have ended in nothing.

The treaties which define our present relations with the Punjab have been much commented on in India, and are, indeed, not altogether removed above the reach of criticism. We think, however, that short of absolute seizure of the country as our just prize, the best has been done that could be done under the circumstances. We may briefly recdunt the principal provisions. The Lahore State being unable to pay more than one-third of the 150 lakhs of rupees demanded as indemnity, gives up to us, in lieu of one crore, the hill country betwixt the Ravee and the

Indus, including the famed vale of Cashmere. A part of this is by us handed over to Golaub Singh, who, in consideration of his services to both parties, and 75 lakhs of rupees paid to us, is made almost an independent Prince. We retain part of the territory so ceded to us, and also that formerly confiscated on both sides of the Sutlej. The Sikh army to be disbanded, and a new one raised, consisting of 25,000 infantry and 12,000 cavalry. The British Government to have the control of the Rivers Beas, Sutlej, and Indus.

We have remarked that Golaub Singh is made *almost* an independent sovereign. A reference to the terms of the treaty with him, will show that he holds his acquisitions as a great vassal, a *tenant in chief* of the British Crown. The grant to him and to the *heirs male of his body*, includes a reversion to the grantor on failure of the direct line, and thereby makes the future interference of the British Government inevitable. The native princes of India have always exercised the right of adoption, which, indeed, is essential to those of the Hindu religion. But our Government has been frequently involved in great difficulties in consequence of such claims, and the cession to Golaub has been limited to *his heirs male* to prevent their recurrence. It is, therefore, within probability, that the much-coveted province of Cashmere may revert to the British Crown, though for the present Queen Victoria must be contented with the annual tribute of one horse, twelve shawl-goats, and three pair of Cashmere shawls, in token of her supremacy.

Now that war, with its forced excitements, no longer engrosses their attention, the good people of Calcutta have found time to think of things which perhaps concern them more nearly—even of railroads. The various Companies established for the purpose of introducing railway communication into this part of India, have lately received a good share of public attention. One of them in particular, the Northern and Eastern (Calcutta and Bogwangolah), has lately created

quite a sensation, by giving birth to an event hitherto unthought of here—a railway dinner! On the invitation of the Local Board of Management, about two hundred and twenty gentlemen assembled in the Town Hall, on the evening of the 31st March, to partake of a magnificent banquet. The festival went off with much *éclat*. Sir Thomas Turton, Bart., Vice President of the Company, was in the Chair; and J. F. Leith, Esq., of the Calcutta Bar, Chairman of the Local Directory, sat opposite. These two eloquent and much-esteemed gentlemen were the principal speakers on the occasion. A most catholic and praiseworthy spirit pervaded the addresses of the orators, railways in general, and not any one in particular, forming the theme of their discourse. We understand that in reply to an application from this Company, the Local Government has intimated its readiness to take into consideration a provisional act of incorporation, on a draft thereof being laid before it by the Committee. The Company's application for the services of a Government Engineer Officer, has been referred to the Court of Directors. It is considered probable that the works on the Northern and Eastern Line will be commenced before the close of the year.

The preliminary operations of the East India Railway Company (Calcutta and Mirzapore) have been actively carried on during the past cold season. The surveys have, we understand, been completed most satisfactorily, within the prescribed period, and at less than the estimated expense. We learn that a line has been found through the hilly range and the Dunwa Pass, which will render the use of fixed engines unnecessary, and which is throughout unexceptionable in an engineering point of view. We hear, also, that Mr. Simms has already sent in his report to the Government, and is himself on his way down to Calcutta. Mr. Stephenson, who has arrived in England by the present steamer, has made provisional arrangements for the supply of labour and material along the line; so that if all preliminaries shall

be settled in due time, the work may commence during the next cold season.

The Great Western Company (Calcutta and Rajmahal) is again in the field, thus effectually refuting various assertions to the effect that it was extinct.

The public of Calcutta was about to do homage to that much-revered nobleman Lord Metcalfe. A public meeting was to be held on the 9th April, in the hall which has been erected to his honour; and a public dinner was to be given in the same place on the 13th, on the occasion of the erection of his Lordship's bust therein.

CEYLON.—We have our regular files from this island to the 17th April.

The question of the probable reduction of the duties on foreign coffees were agitating the community. The *Examiner*, writing on this subject, says, "What was Ceylon ten years since? Beauty adorned her every hill and vale; like a gem in the rock, she was not known; her capabilities were disregarded; she remained neglected, until British capital and perseverance were brought into play, when she rose with the lustre which British enterprise alone can impart, and she now stands foremost of the Eastern Isles, and one of the brightest pearls in the diadem of Britain's Queen. In viewing a country like Ceylon, we must not, however, be led away by exaggerated ideas: that we have done much, the island shows; that we could do yet more, few can doubt, if Ministers act their part aright. Let statesmen beware how they deal with her Colonies, for that they tend to increase her wealth and national importance, few, I imagine, will deny: that Ceylon is a burden to the mother-country, none can entertain the thought; unassisted by state policy, Englishmen have immigrated here with capital to some considerable amount, to cultivate the waste, uncultivated lands; converting a barren, unprofitable country, into a rich and thriving Colony. But let us here take a retrospective view of what Ceylon really was before coffee and sugar formed items of export, or were in fact

thought of. How stood she in relation to the mother-country? I put the question, was she not a nest of sinecures, and looked upon only as a spot where placemen could provide for their dependants? Her rich and beautiful lands lay dormant—her resources were unknown—her position was neglected—she stood rich in natural resources only, until the British merchant pointed out her capabilities, her value, and her wealth; she rose from her listlessness to what she is now—a smiling and promising Colony. Knowing, as we all do, the reforms and changes now being made in the mother-country, does it not behove us to be on the alert, and at once to represent to the Home Government our position; the amount of capital laid out, as well as the time it will require to give back our outlay; stating the ruin it must be to many if the duties on coffee are thrown aside in a hasty manner?

Shipments of plantation are beginning to slacken; the quantities coming into Colombo are now trifling, and these consist, for the most part, of last pickings, peeled on the estate. To this date, 16th April, from the 10th of October, 1845, when our new crop may be said to have commenced exportation, there have been shipped by manifests 90,484 cwt.; whilst, during the like period of the preceding year, the quantity exported was 78,980.

Sale of Coffee Estates.—On the 25th, two fine plantations, the property of the late Capt. E. Jacob, were disposed of by public auction. One in the Pusilava District, containing 180 planted acres in nearly full bearing, realised £8,500; the other, in Ambegamaoa, of the like extent, 180 planted acres, but not yet in bearing, sold for £4,000. These are considered to be cheap purchases.

We regret to learn, that the Chief Justice, Sir Anthony Oliphant, knight, will shortly proceed to England, whither he has been recommended by his medical advisers here in search of health.

Imports and Exports at the Port of Colombo for the Quarter ending

5th January, 1846, compared with like returns for the same period of 1845.

IMPORTS—1846.

From Great Britain.....	£48,019	10	11
„ Africa	5,648	4	0
„ Asia, Brit. Poss....	198,232	16	11
„ Other places	13,003	10	10
Total	£264,904	3	2

1845.

From Great Britain.....	£60,752	18	8½
„ Africa	52	10	0
„ Asia, Brit. Poss....	221,553	18	7½
„ Other places	10,236	5	6½
Total	£292,615	13	0½

In the imports from Great Britain, the falling off has been chiefly in cotton goods, prints, pictures, and Portugal wine; there has been a slight increase in the import of brandy.

The decrease stands thus :—

1846.

Cotton goods.....	£22,175	15	11
Prints and Pictures ...	81	15	0
Portugal Wine	137	5	0

1845.

Cotton Goods	£32,290	7	9
Prints and Pictures ...	1,663	18	9
Portugal Wine	1,341	0	0

Of the imports from Africa, £5,040 were mules.

Of the imports from British Possessions in Asia, the increase was as follows :—

1846.

Gram.....	£1,056	2	0
Paddy	853	8	6
Rice	45,665	11	10

1845.

Gram.....	£613	3	0
Paddy	560	14	6
Rice	29,463	10	3

The exports for the like periods stand thus :—

1846.

To Great Britain.....	£87,255	2	3
„ Africa	996	12	6
„ Asia, Brit. Poss....	12,350	13	3
„ Other places	1,570	11	4
Total	£102,172	19	4

1845.

To Great Britain	£61,437	3	5
„ Africa	4,086	4	11
„ Asia, Brit. Poss....	9,954	3	2
„ Other places	1,360	13	10
Total	£76,848	5	4

The items in the exports to Britain, showing the greatest difference, are :—

	1846.	1845.
Cinnamon.....	£5,530 18 0	£20,974 9 0
Coffee.....	73,339 5 5	34,725 9 2
Cocoa-nut Oil.	2,985 15 0	2,023 2 6
Plumbago	889 7 8	196 14 4

CHINA.

Our advices from Hong-kong are up to the 29th of March.

An important document has been issued by Lew, the Prefect of Canton. It is a synopsis of the treaties entered into with foreign nations, published for the information of the people.

We learn that Keying, in approving of the new Perfect's proclamation, has directed him to exert himself to see the provisions carried into effect, and to urge upon his subordinate officers the necessity of controlling the turbulent fellows who have been stirring up the people to disobedience; this is probably the first official intimation which has been made to the people, by the Government, of the terms of the treaties which have been entered into with Western nations, and it is a very fair exposition of the terms of these treaties. But there appears an omission in the treaty with Great Britain which provides for Chinese merchants visiting Hong-kong for the purpose of trade. To this stipulation, deeply important to this Colony, no allusion is made, but, on the contrary, it is virtually prohibited by the proclamation in question, which distinctly states, that if the Chinese "at any spot except the five ports carry on a clandestine traffic with these merchantmen, they shall be dealt with according to the laws of their country."

The Government of Portugal, by a royal decree, dated 20th November, 1845, have made some important alterations in the harbour regulations of their settlement on the peninsula of Macao, and have greatly modified the duties upon imports. It cannot be doubted that this will tend, with other causes, to check the increase of population in Hong-kong. With the exception of the British merchants, who were induced to build in the early days of the Colony, and are in a manner tied to it by valuable property which they can

neither rent nor sell, few or none of the foreigners engaged in the trade of China have establishments in Hong-kong. The American, Dutch, French, and Parsee firms, upon withdrawing from Macao confined themselves to Canton, placing any unavoidable "outside" business in the hands of agents. The decree from Lisbon is not, however, a complete measure; it provides for certain moderate harbour-dues, and it retains some trifling custom-house exactions, which assuredly will not defray the expense of an establishment. It may be necessary to repeal these enactments before the foreign merchants are induced to reopen houses in that city. Like Hong-kong, trade can only be brought to Macao by the confidence which the native and foreign merchants entertain in the Government, and a perfect freedom from custom or excise exactions. If dues are placed upon ships, they proceed direct to their final destination at Whampoa; and if import duties are put upon goods, or if these goods are made subject to still more objectionable exactions in the shape of an excise duty put upon consumption, by the old-fashioned plan of monopolising the privilege of retail, then commerce is at once checked, and it flows into other channels.

Another official notification is annexed to the proclamation, to the effect that the Governor of Macao is authorised to modify and alter some of the provisions of the Royal Decree of the 20th November. We are informed that, in accordance with this, five of the principal merchants have been appointed to consult together and give their opinion on the subject of the restrictive clauses, which we have no doubt will be for their abrogation; and as it would appear the Governor has ample discretionary powers, it is expected that the report of the merchants will be acted upon.

AUSTRALASIA.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—We have Sydney files to the 17th January, and Melbourne, Portland Bay, Maitland,

Geelong, and other towns of the Colony to corresponding dates.

The subject of railroads for the Colony was occupying a good deal of attention, and a very important public meeting had been held to consider and discuss these projects in all their bearings. But one feeling was entertained as to their success, if capital could but be obtained from England.

We make such extracts from our files as appear to be of the most general interest.

The legal changes are, for the third time, *finally* settled. — Mr. Justice a'Beckett will proceed to Port Phillip about the end of the month, and Mr. Justice Therry will take the second Puisne Judgeship in Sydney. Mr. Plunkett remains, as heretofore, Attorney-General.—*Herald*, Jan. 16.

The Separation Movement. (*By one on the spot.*)—The near approach of Separation, the long-desired boon, has put Port Phillip in high spirits, and raised the ire of Sydney in no ordinary degree. Some very important events have occurred here lately, and they must be detailed. The Immigration Committee gave in their report, recommending a loan to be raised on the security of the whole of the lands of New South Wales. Of course, Port Phillip was alarmed at this, and a great public meeting was held in Melbourne, at which resolutions strongly against the proposed immigration scheme were passed, and it was agreed to send home a Delegate to represent the whole matter in its true light, and £700 were subscribed. A. Cunninghame, Esq., a Barrister of the Supreme Court, was at once elected, and there and then agreed to accept office, and proceed in the "Spartan" to England. This gentleman is not equal in point of talent to many of the others; but his character is unimpeachable—he has a good desire to promote the interests of Port Phillip, and the only other who offered was Dr. Lang, who was suspected to have other objects more directly in view: therefore, upon the whole, the election of Mr. Cunninghame was deemed a judicious step. The *Sydney Herald*, the mouthpiece of that District,

at once opened a battery against this movement, and tried hard to show that Port Phillip was wrong; but it is in a rage at the prospect of losing the surplus revenue of £40,000 per annum which she has hitherto taken away from Port Phillip, although the rise of the latter was altogether independent of her. There can be little doubt that Sydney is too late, and that the independence of Port Phillip will be granted ere long. The petition forwarded to Her Majesty from Port Phillip, after showing that the Colony possesses population and capital more than sufficient to form an independent Government, and that from its isolated position it is well fitted for a separate Dependency, and comparing its population, revenue, and capital with those of Van Diemen's Land when it was made independent, concludes by pointing out the grievances of which Port Phillip justly complains by the union of that District with New South Wales, and the abstraction of its surplus revenue of £176,000, the revenue of 1845 exceeding the estimate expenditure for that year to the amount of £19,000. Moreover, the representation of Port Phillip is a complete mockery—the six members who represent the 25,000 inhabitants are none of them resident in the District, and although Port Phillip possesses men of ability and education, they find it would be incompatible with their business to spend five months every year at the meetings of the Colonial Legislature, several hundred miles from their usual places of residence; and if a domestic legislature was granted, it would be more beneficial to the Colony, and save a sum of £13,000 per annum of their proper revenue, now abstracted under the authority of the Legislative Council.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—We have papers from Hobart Town to the end of January, and Launceston to the 6th of the same month.

Notwithstanding the terrible outcry got up by the enemies of the Colony about the horrors of living in it, Lieut.-Colonel Kelsall, who was many years Royal Engineer officer here, has retired from the army for the express purpose

of emigrating to Van Diemen's Land, where he will have the usual grant of land accordingly. The Colonel and family are daily expected.—*Col. Times.*

The papers record the death of Capt. Forster, and Mr. W. T. Champ had been appointed to succeed him as Comptroller-General of Convicts; and Capt. Jones, 96th regt., succeeds to the Commandancy at Port Arthur, and command of the detachment there.

Exports.—The *Launceston Examiner* publishes a statement of the export of produce from this Colony for the season of 1844-45 (compiled by Mr. C. H. Goldsmith), particularising the quantity from each port—Launceston and Hobart Town. It is an exceedingly interesting document, and we have much pleasure in transferring it to our columns, and in acknowledging the source to which we are indebted.

Export of Wool from Launceston to Great Britain in the season 1844-1845.

SHIPPERS' NAMES.	BALES.
Henty & Co.	3233
Henry Reed	2686
Kerr, Bogle, & Co.	850
Borrodaile, Gore, & Co.	620
Moss & Nathan	448
James Robertson	302
William Jackson & Co.	230
D & S. Benjamin	187
George Clarridge	173
William Talbot	150
J. D. Toosey	118
J. Grant	114
P. Smith	105
King & Co.	104
Thomas Corbett	91
Henry Clayton	70
P. Oakden	57
Jos. Archer	53
John Taylor	46
John Crooks	45
T. S. Atkins & Co.	43
John Balls	41
William Kernode	33
Thomas Walker	30
Dr. Cameron	22
R. Taylor	15
R. Bell	11
Button & Waddel	9
James Crear	9
H. Hopkins	8
William Robertson	8
J. Fergusson	4
J. Raven	2
A. Rose	1
Total number of bales	9898
Less from New South Wales	2511
Less from South Australia	20
	—2531
Bales	7367

Export of Wool from Hobart Town to Great Britain in the season 1844-1845.

SHIPPERS' NAMES.	BALES.
A. Morrison	1514
H. Hopkins	1106
Kerr, Bogle, & Co.	972
Nathan, Moses, & Co.	826
T. D. Chapman & Co.	774
George Rees	274
T. Brown	229
Thomas Anatey	163
D. Moses	155
William Elliott... ..	138
J. M. Loughman	94
Boyes & Pointer	86
William Kermode	82
J. Guthrie... ..	74
George Hunt	53
G. W. Walker	50
H. J. Austin	33
George Butler	30
C. Swanston	28
R. Jacomb	27
G. & T. Dugard	26
J. & W. Robertson	23
William Russell	20
G. C. Clarke	19
A. Douglas	19
H. Downie	15
J. M. Tenant	9
J. Gellebrand	9
W. Knight	6
A. Reid	3
Bales	6857
Less from New South Wales	130
Bales	6727

<i>Tot. Prod. Shipped fr. Launceston</i>		<i>Hobart Town</i>
Wool, bales	7367	
Wheat, quarters	7055	6727
Bark, tons	396	2113½
	116	112
Black Oil, tuns... ..	87—	1279½
	252	
Sperm Oil, tuns... ..	89	184
	6—	
Head Matter, tuns	252	.....
	7.6½	
Whalebone, tons	10	51.1
Flour, tons	57	
Tallow, casks	1	tons 90
Hair, bale	154	
Leather, bales	120	33
Black Wood, logs	31	
Hard Wood, logs ... ..	.....
Fancy Wood, tons ... ..	.....	20
Gum Wood... ..	.....	540
2 casks, 2 cases, 21 logs, 63 planks		pieces
Gun Stocks, no.	430	
Seal Skins, casks	1	
Horns, no.	1280	1
Bones, no.	11600	6006
Treenails, no.	25924	tons 10.9.2
Hides, casks	3	4420
Feathers, bales	9	No. 1986

Also, from Launceston, 9 casks hides; 11 logs Jarra wood, the produce of Western Australia; 1 case of Kaurie gum, New Zealand; and 1 box bullion.

Also, from Hobart Town, 5 tons gum; 3 boxes ditto, the produce of New Zealand; 100 chests tea, 28½ chests foreign; 4 tons hoop iron; 9 tons ½ cwt. of old copper, British.

It will be observed that in the principal articles of export, wool and wheat, we are before the capital—our exports of wool amounting to 9898 bales, and those from Hobart Town to 6857, making an excess in favour of this port of upwards of 3000 bales. In the quantity of wheat there is an equally striking difference; for the export from Hobart Town amounts only to 2113 quarters, and that from Launceston to 7055. Launceston also exported 284 tons more of bark; but in oils the comparison is greatly in favour of Hobart Town. Thirteen vessels left this port for London, 3890 tons, and eleven sailed from Hobart Town, 4130 tons. Compared with similar returns for the preceding season, there is an increased export of upwards of 400 bales of wool, and nearly 4000 quarters of wheat.—*Launceston Examiner.*

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—We have Adelaide papers to the 11th January.

His Excellency the Governor sailed for Rivoli Bay on the 8th of January, accompanied by Thomas Burr, Esq. Deputy Surveyor-General, G. J. Thomas, Esq. Private Secretary, and Capt. Lipson, Harbour-Master. The objects of the expedition are thoroughly to examine the harbours and bays along the coast, and the country along the South-eastern boundary, with a view to the establishment of a port and town-ship, of police stations, and of the over-land mail communication. The party was expected to be absent about six weeks.

We perceive that the Government have announced their readiness to pay off debentures to the amount of £2468. No interest will be paid on such after the 7th of April.

Railway to the Port.—Messrs. Hagen, Bagot, Beck, Kingston, and Stocks waited upon His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, on the 2d December, on this matter, and the views of the deputation appeared to coincide pretty nearly with those of His Excellency, and we have every reason to believe that the project will ultimately be carried into effect.

The introduction of the sugar-maple into the Colony was being recommend-

ed. The mulberry tree flourishes surprisingly; and water-cresses had been raised from English seed.

A very large and important public meeting was held on the 13th December, on the subject of the Crown reservation of Mineral Lands, the Hon. Major O'Halloran, M.C. in the Chair, when, after a variety of able speeches and resolutions, the following Petition to Her Majesty was agreed upon:—

Humbly sheweth—

That the Colony of South Australia was established in the year 1836, under the reign of your Majesty's predecessor, King William the Fourth, under certain provisions contained in an Act of the Imperial Parliament, by which the disposal of the waste lands of the Province was to be regulated, and the proceeds of such sales applied.

That by the Act passed in the fifth and sixth years of your most Gracious Majesty's reign, 5 and 6 Vic. c. 36, the public lands of the Province were directed to be sold by public auction at a certain minimum upset price, and the proceeds of such sales were declared applicable to the public service of the Colony, and at least one-half thereof to be appropriated towards defraying the expense of the removal of emigrants from the United Kingdom to the Colony.

That from the first sale of the public lands of the Province, in the year 1835, until the present time, the title to the lands purchased by the Colonists, granted by the officers representing your Majesty, expressly included all minerals upon or under the lands sold, without any reservation whatever.

That nearly four hundred thousand acres of the public lands of the Province have been so disposed of, and a large sum has thus been contributed for emigration and other public purposes, as by law provided.

That your Majesty's most humble petitioners have heard with dismay and alarm, that a proposal has been made to sanction, by your Majesty's authority in Parliament, the reserve of minerals from all future lands sold; to impose certain royalties on such minerals; and to alter, without sufficient notice or consideration, the mode heretofore adopted in granting temporary possession of certain portions of the unsold lands.

That most of your Majesty's subjects who have emigrated to this Province, did so in the belief that no change would be made in the tenure by which the public lands were to be held; and your petitioners consider that the alterations referred to, if carried into effect, would not only be a breach of public faith, under which they selected this Province as their homes, and which it is impossible can receive from your Most Gracious Majesty countenance or sanction; but by creating an important difference in the perfect tenure under which lands have hitherto been held, would lead to great embarrassment—to invidious distinctions—to confusion in titles—lessening the value of all future purchases, discouraging the introduction and investment of fresh capital, and, by checking future land sales altogether, destroy the only means provided by law for defraying the expenses of emigration to the Colony.

That although your Majesty has not yet been advised to grant to your most loyal and attached subjects in South Australia, the constitutional privileges of a Representative Assembly—notwithstanding that they have fulfilled all those conditions which are generally recognised as preliminary to that boon being graciously conceded—your humble petitioners most respectfully state, that to the Legislative Council already nominated and constituted by your Majesty, the enactment of all laws for the peace, order, and good government of the Province, in the mean time, most properly and legally belongs; and that legislation by the Imperial Parliament, for the like or similar purposes, is necessarily detrimental to the prosperity of the Province, inasmuch as the wants and requirements of the Colonists in these respects can only be fully known and appreciated by the Local Legislature.

That if the existing mode by which the waste lands now in the occupation of the stockholders of the Province is held be hastily altered, and the contemplated alterations immediately carried into effect, great loss and damage would be sustained by a numerous and most enterprising class of Colonists, who have embarked their capital in pastoral employments, and who are justly regarded as the pioneers of more extended civilisation and improvement of the Province.

That your humble petitioners intend to present a respectable memorial to your Majesty's Representative in the Province, the Lieutenant-Governor, requesting that his Excellency would be pleased to suspend or defer the operation of the measures referred to within South Australia, if they may have passed the Houses of Parliament, until after the appeal shall have been made to your Most Gracious Majesty for protection.

Your most humble petitioners therefore pray, that your Majesty, taking into your gracious consideration the unceasing loyalty and devotion to your Majesty's person and Government of the Colonists of South Australia, will grant to them the constitutional privilege of regulating the internal government of the Province by means of an Elective Assembly of their own representatives, duly and freely chosen; That your Majesty will further most graciously withhold your sanction to any reservation of minerals out of the waste lands of the Province to be hereafter sold, or to the imposition of royalties thereon, and to any alteration in the mode of leasing or otherwise granting temporary possession of the unsold lands, until that subject shall receive the previous sanction of the Legislative Council of the Province.

And your Majesty's most humble petitioners will ever pray, &c.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Papers have arrived to the middle of January. They state that the Local Government had at last selected Peel's Harbour, in Warnbro' Sand, for one of its chief ports. Vessels of 800 tons can lie alongside a natural wharf and load in seven fathoms water without the slightest movement, the harbour being described as perfectly land-locked, and as smooth at all times as the London Dock. The only thing militating

against the harbour as the principal place of shipment for timber is its distance from the spots where the best wood is found; but it is thought that the facilities which the port presents in other respects will counterbalance the cost of conveyance to the coast.

NEW ZEALAND.—Our intelligence from this Colony is up to the 31st of December, and we find that His Excellency Governor Grey and suite left the seat of Government on the 14th of Dec. in the *Elphinstone* for the Bay of Islands, with the avowed intention of crushing the present rebellion, so as to hold out a seasonable warning for the future. The total amount of troops under His Excellency's command may be estimated at about seven hundred and twenty; militia volunteers sixty, under command of Captain Atkins of that corps. The remainder of the 58th regiment, about one hundred and fifty men, were daily expected from Norfolk Island, and it is also known that the *Eden Castle* from London, via Hobart Town and Sydney, has about two hundred and fifty men of the 11th regt. (we believe) on board, who were daily expected. The naval force may be detailed thus:—*Castor*, frigate, 36 guns, Capt. C. Graham, 350 men; *North Star*, ditto, 6th-rater, 26 guns, Captain Sir E. Home, 200 men; *Racehorse*, sloop, 18 guns, Commander Hay, 140 men; *Osprey*, brig, 12 guns, Commander Patten, 110 men; H.C. ship *Elphinstone*, 14 guns, Captain Young, 120 men; transport *Slains Castle*, Captain Dawson, 24 men, not of the force. (Part of the *Elphinstone's* force consists of twenty experienced Artillerymen, with a field-piece and howitzer; the *Castor* has also a field-piece and a howitzer.)

The British forces had advanced to within 800 yards of Karriti's pah, and had taken up their encampment on a range of high rocks commanding the pah. Governor Grey, Colonels Despard and Wynyard, Captain Graham of H. M. S. *Castor*, and Captain Hay of H. M. S. *Racehorse* were at the encampment. The attack would not be commenced until the arrival of some Artillery, then daily expected. The

British force consisted of 700 soldiers, 400 sailors, and about 300 friendly natives, or about an equal force to the enemy; the strength of the latter, under Karriti, was supposed to comprise about 1400 natives in his pah, aided by two renegados of H. M. 99th and one belonging to H. M. 58th Regiments, who had deserted to the enemy.

A rumour was in circulation, but disbelieved by many, that the British forces had been again repulsed and defeated by Heki and 3,000 followers. H. M. steamer *Drier* left Sydney on the morning of January 12th with a detachment of the Royal Artillery and ordnance intended for the seat of war, as also £10,000 for the use of the New Zealand Government.

MAURITIUS.

OUR dates from this island are to the 16th Feb.

The Natural History Society for the Encouragement of Agriculture, in its announcement of premiums for 1846, had offered prizes for the greatest extent of land cultivated in rice, in manioc, and in maize.

The island journals were commenting most severely on the harshness of the decree enacting that the English language alone should be used in all the public courts after 1847. We think there is no just cause of complaint against this regulation, which has been gradually coming into force since 1831, when Lord Goderich first gave notice of the expected change.

10,313,518 lbs. of sugar had been shipped in the month of January, in 17 vessels, making in all 67,019,432 against 55,634,021 lbs. at the same period in 1845.

The late arrivals from England have brought us news from the West Indies, and it appears those Colonies, especially Jamaica, are not disposed to engage themselves largely in the immigration of Indians until they can see their way clear. They are right; but if we have been to blame in acting without sufficient premeditation, our unfortunate position at the moment when the Order

in Council permitting the introduction of Indians was issued must serve for an excuse. Every one was waiting then to know whether the cultivation of the cane was to be continued or not; every one considered that emigration was like water to travellers in the desert, and that that alone could save the Colony from the impending ruin that threatened it. Enormous sums were expended for the introduction of a large number of Indian labourers; for not only did the Government pay 35 dolrs. for each labourer, but the planter or his agent added 15, 20, and sometimes 25 dolrs. to this sum. This heavy sacrifice was made with a full conviction that our estates would be cultivated to our advantage; but from the shortness of the engagements, the inefficient system of police, and other reasons, which the Report of the Immigration Committee has so ably pointed out, it has not answered the desired purpose. Estates have been seized, and their owners reduced to penury; other proprietors have succeeded them, who are frightened at the results of the present system. The letter of Messrs. Chapman and Barclay must be evidence strong enough to show its fearful effects. The results of the immigration have in no way satisfied those who have invested such a large capital to carry it out, and notwithstanding the large crop made this year, we doubt whether it will leave anything beyond the expenses incurred in making it. We still maintain, however, that these are not arguments to be used against Immigration in the West Indies; we have in a former number of our journal sufficiently pointed out where the evil lies. The West Indies then, we repeat again, act wisely in profiting by our dear-bought experience. Their position was quite different from ours after the emancipation: the owners of most of the estates there, in Jamaica for instance, lived in England, they owed nothing, they only saw their fortunes considerably reduced—they were not obliged to run great risks of losing all to pay off mortgages and heavy rates of interest, and to try to save part of what they had invested; they therefore pre-

ferred waiting patiently till now, before they took any steps for the introduction of labour; and even now they hesitate whether the expense to be incurred, which has averaged nearly £14 for each labourer introduced, with the surety of his services for one year only, is not more than the profit his labour will produce. And yet they want labour bad enough in that Colony. They disapprove also of an export duty on sugar for the expense of immigration, which, they say, falls directly on agricultural industry, and recommend that it should be paid from the public revenue.—*Mauritian*, Jan. 23.

WEST INDIES.

HONDURAS.—We have papers from Belize to the 14th March.

His Excellency the Superintendent had appointed Major H. Mends of the 2nd W. I. Regt. commanding the Forces, the Honourables R. Temple (Chief Justice), Geo. Berkeley (Col. Sec.), and H. A. Gray (Public Treasurer), his Executive Council, until the pleasure of the Governor-General was known.

Among the other official appointments, we notice that J. E. Henderson, J. W. Travis, and John Uter, Esqrs., had been appointed Judges of the Summary Court; and Mr. Henderson had also received the office of Coroner. W. Marshall, Esq., had been appointed a Police Magistrate.

A public meeting was held on the 2nd March, the Hon. J. Macdonald in the Chair. The meeting was in session for two days, and passed some highly-important bills. By the Superintendent's message to his Parliament, it appears that the balance of revenue over expenditure for the past year was £4,070.

JAMAICA.—Mr. Richard Mouat has been appointed clerk in charge of the Naval Yard, Port Royal, in the place of Mr. Wells, deceased. The selection of this talented gentleman, one of the survivors of the ill-fated Niger Expedition, for the office, is a proof of Lord Ellenborough's judgment and impartiality. Mr. Mouat proceeds out by the Steamer of the 1st June.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

CANADA.— By the receipt of the mails per *Cambria*, from Halifax, received this morning as we were going to press, we are enabled to bring down our advices from the British American Provinces to the latest period.

Our Montreal and Quebec dates reach to the 13th May; but we do not notice anything of importance in our files.

The merchants of Quebec have, we perceive, forwarded a petition to the Queen, remonstrating against the Premier's Free Trade measures.

Sir Allan McNab has retired for a time from the duties of Speaker of the Assembly, owing to domestic affliction. Mr. Moran was, on motion of Mr. Draper, seconded by Mr. Aylwin, unanimously appointed to fill the Speaker's chair during Sir Allan's absence.

The Governor-General has recommended an appropriation of £4,500, for the payment of arrears of salary due L. J. Papineau, Esq., for his services as former Speaker of the Assembly of Lower Canada.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Our dates from St. John are to the 14th May. Our Fredericton papers have not come to hand.

The Legislature was prorogued on the 14th April. The Assembly has placed at the disposal of His Excellency a sum of money (£12,000) to meet any warlike contingencies that may arise. The Hon. Mr. Wilmot has notified to the Assembly his intention of retiring from public life.

A general election was expected to take place early in July.

It seems now settled, that the new cathedral is to be built at St. John, in preference to Fredericton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

On the 5th March, at Government-House, Fort Thornton, the lady of His Excellency Norman W. Macdonald, Governor of the Colony of Sierra Leone, of a son and heir.

At Port of Spain, Trinidad, on the 1st April, the lady of Thornton Warner, Esq., of a son.

At St. John, N. B., on the 22nd April, the lady of Professor Jack, of King's College, and the youngest daughter of the Hon. the Attorney-General, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 4th May, at Tamerton Follett, Plymouth, Fra. R. Sabonadiere, Esq., of Frescalare, Ceylon, to Emily, daughter of the late Lieut. Gen. John Murray, for many years Governor of Demerara.

On the 20th, at Koonager, South Australia, Wm. Maturin, Esq., Auditor-General, to Charlotte Owen, second daughter of Capt. C. H. Bagot, M. L. C. of Koonager.

On the 18th Dec., at Port Louis, Mauritius, Robert M'Kessel, Esq., to Emily Pauline, fourth daughter of Col. Stavelley, C. B.

On the 16th Dec., at Adelaide, S. A., George Chas. Hawker, second son of Rear-Admiral Hawker, Ashford Lodge, Hampshire, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Henry Seymour, Esq., of Mount Barker.

On the 26th March, at Marylebone Church, by the Rev. R. Hilton Scott, Douglas Henry Campbell, Esq., eldest son of the late H. Campbell, 92nd Highlanders, and grandson of General Charles Colin Campbell, of Hasbreck, Argyleshire, to Marianne, only daughter of Patrick Graham, of Dundalk, Ireland, Esq.

In St. James's Cathedral, Toronto, Canada, on the 16th April, by the Rev. J. H. Lefroy, the Lord Bishop of Toronto, J. Henry Lefroy,

Esq., Capt. H. M. R. A., third son of the Rev. J. H. George Lefroy, of Ashe, in Hampshire, to Emily Mary, eldest daughter of the Hon. John Robinson, Chief Justice of Upper Canada.

Also, at the same time and place, Geo. Wm. Allan, Esq., only son of the Hon. Wm. Allan, of Moss Park, Toronto, to Louisa Matilda, third daughter of the Hon. the Chief Justice.

January 1st, by special license, at the Cathedral of St. David's, in Hobart Town, by the Lord Bishop of Tasmania, Major O. D. Ainsworth, late of the 51st King's Own Light Infantry, and now Major of Brigade to H. M.'s Troops in Van Diemen's Land, to Mary, relict of the late Roland Walpole Loane, Esq., and daughter of the late Col. Lee, Royal Marines.

At Berthier, Canada West, on the 16th April, Simeon H. Stuart, Esq., 71st Highland Light Infantry, eldest son of Sir Simeon Stuart, Bart., to Julia Maria, youngest daughter of the Hon. James Cuthbert.

At London, Canada West, April 29, Jas. B. Lundy, Esq., Deputy-Assist.-Commis.-General, second son of the Rev. Francis Lundy, Rector of Lockington, Yorkshire, to Anna Maria, eldest daughter of John B. Askin, Esq., Clerk of the Peace, London District.

DEATHS.

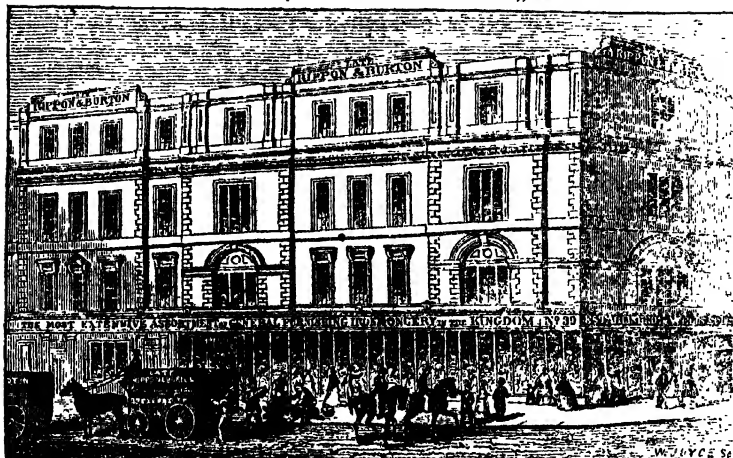
At Tobago, on the 16th March, Catherine, wife of Joseph T. Commissiong, Esq., Collector of Her Majesty's Customs of that Island.

At the Naval Yard, Port Royal, Jamaica, Asael Wells, Esq., Clerk in charge of that establishment, aged 49.

At New Prospect Estate, St. Vincent, on the 25th March, James Symon, Esq., proprietor of that estate, aged 74.

At Hobart Town, on the 11th Jan., Captain Matthew Rogers, Comptroller-General of Customs.

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THE UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE,

And Naval and Military Chronicle.

A CONSERVATIVE WEEKLY NEWSPAPER ADDRESSED TO THE
OFFICERS OF THE ROYAL ARMY AND NAVY.

ESTABLISHED FEBRUARY 3, 1833.

Published every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 351, STRAND,
Corner of Wellington Street.

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"HENRY WOODERSON."

"1, North Feltham-place, near Hounslow, Feb. 12, 1845."

"To Mr. Keating, St. Paul's."

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(Late proprietor of the Chapter Coffee-house, St. Paul's.)

"9, Claremont-terrace, Pentonville, Feb. 17, 1845."

"To Mr. Keating."

"December 20th, 1845.

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CURTIS ON MANHOOD should be in the hands of youth and old age. It is a medical publication, ably written, and develops the treatment of a class of painful maladies, which has too long been the prey of the illiterate and designing.---*United Service Gazette*.

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LECTURES ON SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

MR. JAMES ALLEN, late Editor and Proprietor of the South Australian Register, the leading Adelaide Newspaper, will deliver the Second of his Series of **THREE LECTURES** on **SOUTH AUSTRALIA**, at Crosby-Hall, Bishopsgate-Street, on **TUESDAY, July 7th**, and the Third on **TUESDAY, July 14th**.

SUBJECT OF SECOND LECTURE, (Tuesday, July 7.)---Impressions of Emigrants on first landing. Extent of the Colony. Remarks on Climate, Soil, Rivers, and Scenery. Villages around Adelaide. Descriptive tour through the settled districts of the Province. Visit to the South, including Sturt Vale, Morphett Vale, Encounter Bay, &c. Visit to the Eastward. Scenery among the Mount Lofty ranges: Mount Barker, Macclesfield, Strathalbyn, Nairne, &c. &c. Visit North and North East. Gawler Town. Angaston. The River Light, Wakefield, &c. Situation of the principal Mines of the Province, &c. &c.

SUBJECT OF THIRD LECTURE, (Tuesday, July 14.)---Miscellaneous Topics: Illustrative of South Australia in its natural history; in its progressive occupation by British Settlers; and in the advantages it holds out to intending Emigrants.

Mr. ALLEN'S Lectures will be illustrated by Maps, Plans, Diagrams, &c. &c. and by a Series of **DISSOLVING VIEWS**, in which will be exhibited two views of Port Adelaide, from six to eight views of the City of Adelaide, and a number of others connected with the Mines, and the country districts generally.

These Dissolving Views have been prepared from Drawings executed in the Colony, under Mr. Allen's immediate superintendence, and give the character of South Australian Scenery both in the town and country districts with the greatest fidelity and accuracy.

Tickets may be had on application at Crosby Hall; of Mr. E. J. Wheeler, Winchester House, Old Broad-street; Mr. J. H. Croucher, 22, Ludgate Hill; Mr. J. C. Hailes, 27, Leadenhall-street; and Mr. J. Read, 95, London Wall.

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N.B.---Mr. ALLEN will be happy to repeat his Lectures in any of the large provincial towns of England, in a room, capable of holding from 200 to 300 persons, on being provided free of expense.

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All applications to be addressed to the Secretary, SPENCER P. PLUMER, Esq., 23, Pall Mall.

SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

No. 31.]

JULY, 1846.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

WE are obliged to omit our Note-Book, and, as usual, a great number of Articles, for want of room; among which are "Reminiscences of Cuba," the Essay on Coffee, a Poem on St. Helena, &c.

MR. JAMES ALLEN commences this Evening a Course of Lectures on the Province of South Australia, at Crosby Hall. No one is better able to afford information on the subject, either from experience, literary ability, or sound and well-tested judgment and discretion, than Mr. Allen, who, from his connexion with the Press of Adelaide from the first settlement of the Colony, necessarily has an intimate knowledge of its wants, capabilities, and resources, and is, therefore, well calculated to afford authentic information and satisfy intending emigrants. We speak advisedly and from long personal knowledge in earnestly recommending MR. ALLEN as an honest and faithful adviser, as well as a staunch friend and advocate of the Colony.

LATEST DATES

OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS, PRICES CURRENT, AND SHIPPING
LISTS, received at the COLONIAL MAGAZINE OFFICE, to the 30th June.

Places.	Dates.	Places.	Dates.	Places.	Dates.	Places.	Dates.
Europe—Mediterr.		Tobago		Nelson		Newfoundland—	
Gibraltar	June 20	Trinidad	May 18	Wellington		St. John's	June 7
Malta	June 18	Africa—		East Indies—		Harb. Grace	June 4
Corfu	June 11	Algiers	June 21	Mauritius	Mar. 18	Canada—	
West Indies—		C. of Good Hope	Apr. 20	Bombay	May 12	Montreal	June 13
Antigua	May 27	Grah. Town	Apr. 22	Calcutta	May 3	Quebec	June 12
Bahamas	May 11	Australasia—		Madras	May 9	Kingston	June 10
Barbados	May 24	N. South Wales		Delhi	May 3	Toronto	June 9
Berbiçe	May 15	Sydney	Feb. 15	Agra	May 4	United States—	
Bermuda	May 30	Geelong	Feb. 18	Ceylon	May 12	Boston	June 16
Dominica	May 25	Portland	Feb. 25	Pinang	May 3	New York	June 15
Grenada	May 27	Maitland	Jan. 29	Singapore	May 4	Philadelphia	June 14
Gulana, British	May 19	Port Phillip	Feb. 26	Hong Kong	Apr. 25	Baltimore	
Havannah	June 10	South Australia—		British N. America—		Washington	June 7
Honduras	Apr. 18	Adelaide	Feb. 14	New Brunswick—		Charleston	June 10
Jamaica, Kingst.	May 26	Western Australia—		St. John	June 13	New Orleans	June 6
Falmouth	May 20	Perth	Feb. 19	Fredericton	June 9	South America—	
Mont. Bay	May 21	Van Diemen's Land—		Nova Scotia—		Rio de Janeiro	Feb. 23
St. Christopher	May 21	Hobart Town	Mar. 18	Halifax	June 16	Monte Video	Apr. 16
St. Lucia	May 23	Launceston	Feb. 28	Yarmouth	June 12	Buenos Ayres	Apr. 12
St. Vincent	May 26	New Zealand—		Prince Edw. Isle.		Valparaiso	Apr. 19
St. Thomas	May 27	Auckland	Feb. 14	Charlotte-town	June 10		



SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

PROGRESS OF DISCOVERY IN AUSTRALIA—

RETURN OF CAPT. STURT'S EXPEDITION.

WE have intelligence by the Adelaide Papers just received of the return of Capt. Sturt from his perilous expedition into the Northern Interior. After making the most determined attempts to effect the purposes for which he and his party left Adelaide, Capt. Sturt has failed in his object, and been driven to relinquish the enterprise, at least for the present, by the heat of the weather, want of water, and the ungenial nature of the country he was traversing.

It seems as if a fatality attended all attempts to penetrate into the interior of this huge continent, and satisfy our curiosity as to the nature of the country. Sufficient information has, however, been gained to satisfy us that we should strictly confine ourselves to the coast limits for Colonising purposes. We have before our eyes the unsuccessful issue of Messrs. Guy and Lushington's expedition on the north-west coast in 1838, and that of Capt. Frome.

Mr. Eyre's researches in his twelve months' expedition in 1840-41, notwithstanding great perseverance and incessant toil and danger, were limited to the country within a short distance of the sea-coast. He was unable to penetrate into the vast interior, although he extended his journey overland to Western Australia. Mr. Darke's expedition to the north-westward of Port Lincoln, attempted in August 1844, was comparatively unimportant, being broken up by his unfortunate death.

Capt. Sturt set out on the 10th August, 1844, from Adelaide, under the auspices of the Home Government, on an exploratory expedition to the northward of the Province, with a party of sixteen persons, well provided with provisions, beasts of burden, implements, &c., for twelve months. He had strong hopes of discovering an inland sea—an opinion in which Mr. Eyre differed with him, as will be found by reference to the interesting "Journal of his Expedition," recently published by Messrs. Boone, although he does not deny that the table-lands may formerly have formed the bed of the ocean.

Mr. Eyre enumerates three circumstances which, among others, induce him to conclude that water does not occupy the centre of New Holland: the hot winds, which bear with them evidence of not having crossed an expanse of water; the concurrent testimony of natives from the interior; and the "coincidence in physical appearance, customs,

character, and pursuits of the aborigines at opposite points of the continent, whilst no such coincidence exists along the intervening lines of coast connecting these points."

It may be remembered, that in our last article page 257, vol. vii., we left Capt. Sturt at the depôt, in longitude $141^{\circ} 40'$ E., latitude $29^{\circ} 40' 12''$ S., under date June 5, 1845, having lost one of his party, Mr. James Poole, the second in command, from sheer fatigue and debility.

On the 20th Dec., Capt. Sturt reached the Darling, after a most perilous journey from the depôt, a distance of 270 miles. He effected his retreat with great difficulty, the nearest water being 115 miles from the depôt. He then proceeds to detail the transactions from the time when he was last heard of.

I went from the old depôt to Lake Torrens, hoping to find a country affording a practicable route to the north, but was disappointed. I returned to the depôt to make a more extensive excursion to the north-west. On the 14th August I left the camp with Mr. Brown and three men, taking fifteen weeks' provisions; but after penetrating to latitude $24^{\circ} 30'$ min., and longitude 138° deg., I was obliged to return from the failure both of water and grass. Dr. Brown also suffered greatly from scurvy, but was too high-minded to complain. He is indeed an inestimable young man, and has been as a brother to me.

We passed over a country of alternate sandhill and flats, until I struck upon a creek, beyond which the country was more open, and more subject to floods; we crossed over extensive plains, subject to deep inundations, but soon again got on sandhills. From them we descended to a stony plain of boundless extent, on which the horses left no track, and where no object was visible on the horizon from which to take bearings. Crossing these, we descended to flats, like a ploughed field, on which water had subsided, stretching to the north-east and south-west, farther than the range of vision, and without a blade of vegetation. From this we again ascended sand ridges, of most formidable description, and found the country to the west so bad where we attempted to penetrate in that direction, and surface water so scarce, that we were obliged to turn to the north at 50 miles, with only two small puddles to depend on. I struck a creek which I traced up 60 miles, when I got on a country of salt formation, covered with samphire, and other salsolaceous productions, with numbers of dry beds of lagoons, all white as snow, with salt. Passing this, we once more found ourselves among sand ridges, perfectly insurmountable, so close that the base of one touched the base of another—the whole country sand. The sandhills were of a fiery red, and they ran for miles and miles, in parallel rows, with points like the vanishing points of an avenue. But there was neither grass nor water to be found, and after trying all points of the compass, I gave it up and returned to the depôt, after an absence of seven weeks, and a ride of 924 miles.

The men were all knocked up, and the horses perfectly leg-weary; but I was dissatisfied with this journey, and there was but little time for hesitation. Therefore, after giving the animals six days' rest, I left the camp, with Mr. Stewart, leaving Mr. Brown in charge of the camp, whose readiness to do anything I wished lightened my labours. I took two men and nine weeks' provisions, my objects being to try to enter the tropics, to ascertain if there were any water between me and the north coast, or if the desert extends to the very tropics. I went due north, and struck a most splendid creek at 123 miles from the depôt. Here I had a thunder-storm that lasted half an hour, and left some surface water, dependent on which, I crossed it, and ran out 170 miles without finding a single channel for conveyance of water. I dug five wells, but had little hope of benefiting from them. I was at length brought up by a stony desert, that stretched before us in absolute boundlessness. Where there were sandhills in it before, the sandhills were now covered with stone, similar to the plain itself. I was in the centre of a dark and adamant sea, without any object by which to steer my course. I was forty-one miles advanced in this gloomy region, and fifty-two from water. My horses had already been one

day without water, and I could not hope to reach the other water under a day and a half, including part of the night; yet I hesitated to turn back. It was an irresistible influence that drove me back, certainly contrary to my own inclinations. I was well-nigh too late. I lost three horses, but that was of no consequence on such an occasion. I got back to the creek, after having reached latitude 25 deg. 45 min., and longitude 139 deg. 13 min.

From the creek on which I was, I had seen high and broken ranges to the north-east, and I now determined on examining them and the creek. I therefore went up the latter 120 miles, but I found that it was leading me away from the ranges, and I ultimately got to its termination, or rather head, in some extensive plains. The creek was as large as the Darling, and was flanked by a box-tree forest, in grassy land, to a considerable distance from its banks. Here I fell in with a numerous population, passing three or four small tribes every day; but the news of our kind treatment of them had spread through the country, and they evinced no alarm, but did all they could to serve us.

On the 3d October, I was at the head of the creek, and all at once found myself in presence of about 270 or 280 natives, encamped on a rising piece of ground, under a large sandhill I had descended. On seeing us they set up a great shout, but when I rode slowly down the hill there was a dead silence; then I dismounted, and giving my horse to one of the men, walked over to the natives, who received me very kindly, brought me troughs of water and baked seeds, and invited me to sleep at one of their fires; but observing a small clump of trees about fifty yards away from the native camp, I told them that I would sleep there, to which they gave a ready ascent, and carried over firewood for our use, which was very scarce. These people were the finest I have seen in Australia. Many stood six, several more than six feet high. They were well made, and had not the pot bellies of the natives in general. They assured me there was no water to the east or north, and were quite distressed when I persisted next day in going to the eastward. The women were engaged to a late hour in bruising seed for cakes, and the noise they made was like the working of looms in a manufacturing town. At ten, all was hushed, and, for the remainder of the night, no one would have known that there were so many human beings near.

From this point I turned westward, and taking up a branch creek, went towards the ranges; but I got into a terrible country, and found that the effects of refraction had deceived me with regard to the ranges, and that they were nothing but masses of sand or rock, three to five hundred feet high. I saw that I was getting near the scene of the greatest turmoil, where the water passed over this dreary waste, and left the shivered fragments of mountains behind it. Here, again, water and grass failed me, and I was forced to abandon this trying task, on the 9th of November, being unable to contend against the season and country. I had done all that I could do, and had run the risk of being altogether cut off; indeed, so near was it, that I drained the last drop of mud—for it was not water—out of a pool that four weeks before was 150 yards broad, and 200 to 300 long. I lost two horses, and regretted them very much. I reached the *dépôt* (which Mr. Brown had been obliged to move during my absence, in consequence of the putridity of the water) on the 17th, having ridden 843 miles in five weeks, less three days.

I had been exposed for twelve weeks to an excessive heat, had had insufficient food, had drunk loathsome water, and at length my iron constitution, under disappointment, anxiety, and weakness, gave way. The day I made the camp, I was eighteen hours on horseback; and when I dismounted, the spasmodic action of the muscles of my thighs was so violent as almost to throw me forward. I had, in truth, ridden all day in great pain. The next day, the scurvy, latent in me for eleven months, seized me. The muscles of my thighs contracted, and I was laid prostrate on my mattress. I am still unable to walk or stand, but I am otherwise well in health; and I hope, that with all the good things my friends have sent me, I will get round.

One of the most interesting discoveries was of an animal similar to that of which a description is given in the following extract:—

THE JERBOA (*Dipus Egyptus*, *Dipus Sagitta*).—A perfectly healthy and

lively specimen of this rare and beautiful little animal is now to be seen in the Zoological Gardens. It is about the size of the English squirrel; its head has a great resemblance to that of a very young hare; the eyes are large, full, and black, unlike those of the rat tribe; the ears long, oval, and membranous, like those of the bat; the fore legs are less than an inch in length, are furnished with five toes (or rather fingers), which, when not employed in conveying victuals to the mouth, or in washing the face, are folded under the chin, so that when the little animal is in motion it might pass for a biped, resembling in its general aspect or gait, whether in running or hopping, a bird rather than a quadruped. The hind legs, which are of great length, terminate in three long toes, furnished with bird-like claws, and, as if to complete the resemblance, a tail, six or eight inches in length, terminates in a flat feather-like tuft, like the tail of the flying squirrel, of a jet-black colour, tipped with white. The hair, or rather fur, is soft and long, of a tawny colour on the back and sides, but white on the under parts of the body: across the upper part of the thighs there is a black band in the form of a crescent. When frightened, it makes a low blowing, or grunting noise, and if it cannot escape by flight, rolls itself up in a ball, like a hedgehog. When pursued, it springs so nimbly as to seem scarcely to touch the ground, bounding from ten to fifteen feet at a leap, not straightforward, but from side to side, and in a few moments it is out of view, concealing itself either among the rocks or in holes, which it digs in the sand. When standing erect, it supports itself on its toes, in the attitude of a bird, steadying itself by its tail, the flat feathered extremity of which rests upon the ground, while its cylindrical portion is bent upwards, like the letter S placed horizontally.

The Australian Jerboa is a little larger than a mouse, and the hind legs are similar to those of the kangaroo. It is the *Dipus Mitchellii*.

General Hardwich says—"I have observed their manners by night, taking my station on a moonlight night on the plain (in the desert), and remaining for some time with as little motion as possible, I was soon surrounded by hundreds at the distance of a few yards, but on rising from my seat the whole disappeared in an instant, nor did they venture forth again for ten minutes after, and then with much caution and circumspection."

It is with much probability supposed that the jerboa is the coney of Holy Writ, the rabbit being unknown in Palestine; it is easily tamed, and is so gentle in its disposition that it cannot be provoked to bite. It is a nocturnal animal, sleeping the greater part of the day, with its head between its thighs, and its tail twisted round its body; it sleeps also during the whole of the winter without tasting any nutriment: during the summer and autumn, however, the jerboas are very destructive to the wheat and barley crops, of which they lay up considerable hoards in spacious burrows, near the scenes of their plunder; they cut the culms of ripening corn just beneath the ears, and convey them thus entire to one common subterranean repository, which, when filled, they carefully close, and do not open for use until supplies abroad become distant and scarce. Before concluding this sketch, which contains the leading facts connected with the history of the jerboa, it may be interesting to learn that Mr. Ogilby, the learned Secretary of the London Zoological Society, the gentleman by whom the specimen now in our Garden was presented to Sir Philip Crampton, mentions (in the eighteenth volume *Linnæan Trans.*) the discovery of a true jerboa in Australia, by Sir Thos. Mitchell, "an event" as Mr. Ogilby, observes, "of no small interest to the scientific zoologist who occupies himself with the important question of the geographical distribution of animals. The arid deserts of Asia and Africa, the solitary steppes of Southern Siberia, and the boundless prairies of America, have long been known to be inhabited by numerous species belonging to this or the closely-allied genus of Gerbillas (the jumping mice of Canada): in short, wherever expansive open plains were found to exist, whether in the Old World or in the New, there likewise were found these little two-legged rats, hopping along, and running with great velocity on their hind legs, and appearing as if nature had expressly formed them to occupy such a situation and no other. Australia alone was believed to form an excep-

tion to the general rule in this, as in many other instances. Who will undertake to say that the progress of discovery may not destroy its anomalous character in many other instances, as it has done in this?"

The question is now effectually solved, for Captain Sturt's party saw them in great numbers. Indeed, the natives of the country between Lake Torrens and the great "Creek" seem chiefly to subsist on these animals. They burrow in narrow winding holes, to the depth of from three to four feet, from which the natives pull them out with a twisted stick. The travellers one day witnessed a curious scene. They came to a native who had been eating jerboas, and after they met him they saw him eat one hundred of them. His mode of cooking was quite unique. He placed a quantity for a few seconds under the ashes of the fire, and then, with the hair only partially burnt off, took them by the tail, put the body in his mouth, and bit the tail off with the teeth. After he had eaten a dozen bodies, he took the dozen tails, and stuffed them into his mouth. The only other similar animals seen in the interior were the chæropus (Ogilby) and the wallaby. A new pigeon was shot.

The great creek or river is a very remarkable feature in the country. Apparently, an extraordinary drought existed at the time the party visited it; it had the appearance of having been the channel of great floods, while, during the year 1845, there was rain only during two days and half an hour of another day. There were also symptoms of immense inundations in the country on its banks, and the flats, as far as the eye could reach, were covered with strong rich grass. Notwithstanding the drought, the chain of ponds, or rather reaches, were of great depth and extent, having been continuous, with short intervals, during the whole course of 110 miles, and averaging about 200 yards in breadth. One of the reaches was measured, and found to be eight miles in length. The Darling was also a chain of ponds when the party returned, but they thought those of the northern river much larger. Like the Darling, the northern river contains some salt pools. Like that river, also, the latter sometimes runs in sub-branches, and, in one or two places, in three separate channels. Large gum-trees, the eucalyptus, and the acacia abound on its banks. As the party kept close to the bank, they had no idea how far from the river the grassy and wooded country extends.

The natives on this river appear to be an interesting and superior race. They speak quite a different language from those on the Darling. No weapons of war were seen among them. They live chiefly on fish, and on the seeds of grass, of the eucalyptus, and acacia. The travellers found grass on the flats, gathered up in bundles, and the seed beaten out. The appearance was similar to that of hay-fields. The natives had large and excellent fishing nets, which they were preparing apparently for their fishing season; during the rest of the year they keep the nets at the bottom of the river. These natives have stationary dwellings on the river. They form them by bending a tree over ground that they have partially excavated, and making a sort of frame-work, which they cover first with grass, and then with clay. They are somewhat in the form of the oven for baking bread which was so much in

use by private persons here in the earlier stages of the Colony. They are from three to four feet high, and ten to twelve feet in diameter. In front of them there is generally a sort of bower, to shade the inhabitants from the sun, in which they take their food. The natives of the river are a fine, handsome race, and received the party with great kindness and good-humour. They were much terrified for the horses, especially when the teeth were shown to them; but what chiefly surprised them was, the use of the instruments in surveying and determining the latitude and longitude. It was observed that no dependence could be placed on the information the natives of the north gave respecting the country. If there was water in a certain direction, they would pretend there was none, in order to preserve it for themselves. This instance, of course, does not apply to the natives on the river; but these, when it suited them, were quite as great adepts as the others in the art of "gammon."

The points reached by Capt. Stokes in the north and Capt. Sturt in the south are nearly in the same parallel of longitude, only about six degrees of latitude apart. We have now to learn the result of two more expeditions into the interior of this vast continent, viz., Dr. Leichardt and his party, and the overland expedition from Sydney to Port Essington, under the superintendence of Sir T. Mitchell, the Surveyor-General.

THE MISSIONARY'S GRAVE.

BY JAMES ALLEN, ESQ.

THESE lines are intended to illustrate the more important facts connected with the death of the Rev. ERNST SCHOLTZ, one of the Berlin Missionaries to Kafirland, of which a full account appeared in the Cape Papers of January last. They were suggested by a visit to the Cape Colony shortly after this distressing occurrence had taken place, and were written with the view of filling up the leisure hours of a tedious homeward voyage. Although regard has been had throughout to the record of this painful event as it appeared in the Cape Colony Papers, some of the descriptive parts, particularly those relating to the youthful Missionary's mother, are, of course, ideal. A pretty full detail of the circumstances attending this melancholy catastrophe will be found among the notes.

"Sanspareille," Atlantic Ocean, May 5th, 1846.

PART I.

'Twas eve, and Kafirland was now in sight,*
Tinged with the hues of day's departing light:
To fancy's eye a fairy land it seem'd,
As now with crimson or with gold it gleam'd.

More distant, tow'ring, rose the lofty hills,
With bases water'd by meand'ring rills—
Secluded spots, where ever love to dwell
The quagga, springbok, and the wild gazelle.
More near, the acacia rear'd its graceful head,
And on the breeze its balmy odours spread;
Huge forests were with bastard grapes entwined,
And lazy herds along the glades reclined.
Around courageous hordes of Kafirs lay—
Swart chieftains, holding undisputed sway.
'Twas pleasant here to breathe the fragrant air,
And watch the setting sun's retiring glare.

As oft, on oases, in deserts vast,
Their pensive eyes delighted travellers cast,
So here the moral wilderness disclosed
One little spot on which the eye reposed
With thoughtful gaze; far, far beyond the rest—
One hallow'd spot, with true religion blest.†
No lofty fane bespoke it sacred ground,
No loud-peal'd organ sent its music round,

* Kafirland, or Kafirland, lies to the north-east of the Cape Colony, and stretches along the coast as far north as the new British Settlement of Natal. Its boundaries have been very accurately fixed by treaties between Kafir Chieftains and the Cape Authorities.

† The Germans have long had a missionary station in the very heart of Kafirland, and to this Mr. Scholtz was making his way when he met with his untimely death.

No vain or costly altars here were rear'd,
 No outward pageantry of show appear'd ;
 A rustic schoolhouse, with wild vines o'erspread,
 A church " scarce higher than a peasant's shed,"
 With four or five small cottages at most,
 Were all this consecrated spot could boast ;
 Yet here, with soul enlarged, devout, sincere,
 A holy band full oft to God drew near,
 And bowing lowly, that good Hand adored
 Which in the wilderness had spread their board.

●
 Hard by, a solitary mound was seen,
 Of new-piled earth, clad in the richest green ;
 No well-carved tombstone mark'd this lowly bed ;
 No polish'd marble was o'er it outspread ;
 No sadly-mournful cypress near it grew ;
 No mother's tears its peaceful sod bedew ;
 A thousand leagues across the briny wave,
 Here lay the martyr'd Missionary's Grave.
 Pausing, contemplant, soon the silence broke,
 And thus our guide in plaintive accents spoke—

Ah ! blighted nursling of the storm,
 Inured to scenes of early woe,
 E'en yet, how does thy mangled form
 Awake the sad convulsive throe !

O'er this lone grave, oh ! shed a tear,
 All ye who seek the spread of truth,
 For one who fell, to memory dear !
 A martyr in the bloom of youth.

From Allemagne young ERNEST came,*
 Yet with no mean ambition fired,
 No vain aspirant after fame,
 But with the love of souls inspired.

His sire, with twice seven children blest,
 Had haply thought his quiver strong ;
 Vain hope ! too soon call'd to his rest,
 Death had, alas ! his bow unstrung.

Sweet flowers, around the parent tree,
 Joyous, awhile they seem'd to bloom ;
 But, partners in his destiny,
 They all, save ERNEST, sought his tomb.

Apart, his widow'd mother sate,
 In tears of deepest anguish bathed,
 Like some lone bird robb'd of its mate,
 Or as a tree by lightning scathed.

* "Mr. Scholtz was born in Silesia, in the year 1820, and was the only survivor of a family of fourteen children. At the age of nineteen, and while residing at Breslau, he was awakened to a sense of his fallen state as a sinner, by reading a religious periodical called 'The Sunday's Guest.' Having sought and found the pardoning mercy of God for himself, that revealed mercy produced its natural fruit in his heart---a desire to make it known to others, and invite them to participate in its blessings. Being deemed a fit person for the office of Missionary to the heathen, he was placed in the seminary established at Berlin for training young men for that office. He entered that institution in the year 1841, and was sent out by the Berlin Missionary Society to reinforce the South African Mission in 1845."---*South African Watchman*.

Of sire and children all bereft,
 Save one, she at her fate repines,
 But closer clings to him still left,
 As ivy round the oak entwines.

A stricken deer, shunn'd by the herd,
 Lo! ERNEST seeks to bleed alone!
 Fair youth! how powerful is that Word,
 Which sin and self can thus dethrone!

What pangs now rend his mother's heart!
 His high soul beats for heathen lands;
 With her last child how can she part?
 How snap this last of earthly bands?

But once this rising tumult still'd,
 The words her lips forbad her say,
 And thoughts with which her bosom thrill'd,
 She turns into this fleeting lay—

“ Go, child of many prayers,
 Thy Father to thee calls;
 And while thy life he spares,
 Oh, build up Zion's walls.

Ah! go, the depths of human misery explore,
 Where streams of blood roll round yon darkling shore—
 Where men, degraded, to dumb idols kneel,
 And slay their victims with the murderous wheel.

Yes, go, glad tidings bearing,
 Where'er God's providence may call thee,
 Thy Saviour's image wearing,
 For, oh! what ills can then befall thee?
 He who led Israel by His mighty hand,
 Is thine alike at home and on a foreign strand!

“ Go, child of many hopes,
 Thy Master to thee cries,
 As o'er thee now he stoops,
 And says, 'Awake, arise.'

Arise, go forth, survey the world around,
 The field how vast, the deserts how profound!
 Yet where now darkest desolation reigns,
 There, there, Millennial crops shall gild the plains!

Go, then, with heart o'erflowing,
 Where'er God's still, small voice direct thee;
 For, while the good deed sowing,
 His shield of faith shall e'er protect thee.
 Yes, onward, see, the cloudy pillar goes,
 Light to thyself, but darkness to thy foes.

“ Go, child of many fears,
 Thy mother now says—'go,'
 And as she dries her tears,
 She bids thee face the foe.

Be strong, and faith's whole armour buckle on—
 No triumphs are without fierce battles won;
 Think not to find God's foes their arrows spare,
 Whilst thou His cause dost make thy anxious care.

Still, go, without repining—
 His presence ever shall surround thee,
 Whilst on His arm reclining,
 Though cruel shafts fly thick around thee.

But, ah! should He not need thee in the field,
Foreboding sad! prepare thy life to yield!"

Strange words! how like an augury—
Conceived in sad prophetic mood,
Which speaks some latent danger nigh—
Did this maternal lay conclude!

This ERNEST saw, and, as he read,
Misgivings o'er his spirit fell;
But these rebuked, no longer dread
Around him weaves its cruel spell.

PART II.

BOLD was the man! no prey to coward fear,
Who o'er the briny wave first dared to steer
His fragile bark—a stranger to dismay,
As erst he show'd his fellow-men the way,
In which each ship would hold its liquid course,
Urged by the lashing wind's resistless force!

But, ah! how little thought they in that hour,
The winds, as now, subjugal to man's power;
How little hoped they ever to invade
Each distant shore, each peaceful foreign shade!
Who ever dreamt the tempest-rolling tide,
As now, would land from land no more divide;
Who, then, presumed that men, in science steep'd,
Would ever thus have Nature's bounds o'erleap'd?
Great triumphs these! the fruits of anxious thought,
Which thus together distant worlds has brought;
Yet were there those, when man assay'd the main,
Who stood aghast, and held the deed profane!

But vain such thoughts! what limits man's control
To compass narrower than each distant pole?
Sure, He, who, in the hollow of his hand,
Holds sun—moon—stars—the air, the seas, the land—
Would never have us slothfully abuse
The talents He himself bestows for use;
Would never have us idly linger here,
While yet remains on earth one little sphere
To which we can convey that saving light
Wherewith He drives away the shades of night!

No! no! through every sun-illuminated zone
He seeks to have His power, His love, made known;
Through every land, to tribes of every name,
He sends His chosen servants to proclaim,
How He who once, in love, for sinners died,
Now kindly offers to become their guide!
Witness yon Western pilgrim fathers' home,
Across the proud Atlantic's billowy foam;
Witness, ye Orient realms, where now there shines
Far greater riches than Golconda's mines;
Witness, ye icy regions of the North,
Where long the Saviour's name has sounded forth;
Witness Hawaii and Tahiti's isles,
Bless'd with Immanuel's richest, sweetest smiles;

Witness yon barque, with Missionary flag unfurl'd,
Bearing the spiritual fathers of some distant world.

Yes, ERNEST bids a long adieu,
The vessel staggers with the breeze;
From Allemagne, there go a few,
Who, with him, seek yon Southern seas.

They pass Madeira's lovely isle,
On lofty Teneriffe they gaze;
With studied filth, and lepers vile,
The Cape de Verdes them next amaze.

As on they steer, behold, at noon,
The sun stands right above the mast;
Fierce, yet "scarce bigger than the moon,"
Without a cloud the sky t' o'ercast.

The dolphin glistens in the spray,
On their lee-quarter spouts the whale,
And as around the porpoise play,
Here spreads the nautilus her sail.

Before them Table Mountain lies,
Its Bay of mariners the dread,
When north-west winds heave their huge sighs,
Or clouds the mountain top o'erspread.

But, sec, they reach the classic ground,
Not by De Gama first explored,*
But Diaz, who, with awe profound,
Here rear'd the Cross and God adored.

A new world bursts upon their view,
Such as Genoa's bard beheld,†
When, seeking lands "where spices grew,"
His course from west to east he held.

They seem to breathe a purer air—
New trees, new plants, new flowers delight!
What lovely scenes! how bright! how fair!
What constellations grace the night!

Across the mountain heights they speed,
Where Hintza once, in chieftain pride,
Declared his readiness to bleed,
And Britain's tyrant power defied!

At length, their bullocks they outspan;‡
For, lo! the sun withdraws his rays,
And, distant from th' abode of man,
They kindle up a cheerful blaze.

* Diaz, and not De Gama, was the first to round the Cape of Good Hope; but "his purer fame has been lost in the corruscations of a very questionable glory, that encircles the head of his successor."—See *Cape Almanack* for 1846, p. 371--373.

† Columbus.

‡ Outspan and inspan, the Colonial terms in general use for yoking and unyoking bullocks---the animals with which their journeys are generally performed.

"Twas night, and round the fire they slept,*
 Nor dreamt they aught of danger night,
 Till those who o'er them night-watch kept
 Beheld some doubtful form flit by.

One of their guides, now bolder than the rest,
 A fire-brand seized, and thus his friends address:—
 "On, comrades, on—a wolf or a tiger 's near!
 There, there, again! I see his red eyes glare!"
 Halting, he rear'd erect his stalwart frame,
 And threw the flaming brand with steady aim.

At this, with loud and murd'rous yell,
 A horde of Kafirs on him fell
 With assagai in hand, and said—
 As from him his companions fled—
 "Stand, miscreant, stand!—nor dare retrace
 Thy steps, but meet us face to face."
 With him, not easily subdued,
 A fierce encounter then ensued;
 But courage little him avail'd—
 Too soon, alas! his foes prevail'd;
 And as the blood roll'd down his side,
 He shriek'd—"Oh, God! oh, God!"—and died.

Alarm'd! see ERNEST starts, and gazes round!
 "What means," he asks, "this strange, tumultuous sound?"
 But scarcely had his lips these words express'd,
 Ere smote the deadly assagai his breast.
 The voices ceased; his cruel murderers fled;
 Meanwhile his unstaunch'd wound profusely bled;
 Death's cold damp sweat spreads o'er his limbs;
 Before his eyes a hazy mist now swims;
 Backward he falls with thick and struggling breath,
 And, fainting, seems lock'd in the arms of death.

* The following is an abridged account of the catastrophe, from the *South African Watchman*, to which reference is made in a former note:—"On the night of the 28th of November, 1845, the waggons in which he (Scholtz) and the other Missionaries were travelling were outspanned on the heights of the Fish River, between L'umpetus Drift and Port Peddie, and about seven miles from the latter place. About midnight the Missionaries were awakened by an unusual noise. Something had been seen by the waggon-people lurking near, which was thought to be a wolf: one or two of them accordingly approached it, and threw a small firebrand at it to drive it away; instantly several Kafirs rushed upon them from the spot, and pursued them to the waggons, whither they fled. Here one of the waggon-drivers, a Hottentot, received a mortal wound. The Missionaries, looking out of the waggon in which they had been sleeping, called to know what was the matter, upon which one of them (Scholtz) received an assagai in his body, just below the breast-bone. The rest of the people fled. A period of awful suspense followed. A dead silence, broken only by the faint groaning of the dying Hottentot, had succeeded to the uproar without. At first, it was supposed that the assagai was poisoned, but this turned out not to be the fact. All was attempted that lay in the power of his brethren for his safety, but without success. On attempting to remove him, the mortal character of his wound appeared; and finding his end approaching, he took an affecting farewell of his weeping brethren, expiring in calm and confident dependence for his own salvation upon the merits of the Saviour whose gospel he had come to preach to those who had thus cut short his Missionary career. His remains were brought to D'Urban, and interred in the Mission burial-ground on Sunday, November 30th, 1845. All the civil and military officers of Port Peddie, together with the European residents within reach, manifested their respect and sympathy in a most feeling manner at his funeral.

Ill-fated youth! but, see, with thankful gaze,
Again his eyes he lifts, as though in praise;
And now once more surrounded by his friends,
His soul to God he thus in prayer commends—

“Father, alone, yet not alone,
To Thee I breathe my latest sigh;
Thy power, Thy grace, once more I own,
Ere now I lay me down and die.

“Forgive those erring men, forgive,
By whom this worthless life was sought.
Oh! let them yet before Thee live,
As suppliants to Thy feet be brought.

“Around these brethren spread Thy shield,
Be Thou their all-sufficient guide;
In safety bring them to the field,
And o'er their every work preside.

“To Thy blest arms, O God, I come;
Freely this spirit I resign.
Oh! take me, take me to that home,
Where in Thy glory I shall shine.”

He ceased. But, ah! with deep and long-drawn sighs,
He towards his brethren turns his languid eyes;
An ashy paleness overspreads his cheek,
And yet he thus again assays to speak—
“Towards my fond mother how this poor heart yearns!
Nor I to her, nor she to me returns;
Oh! tell her, then, I seek the land of rest;
I go where Jesus is, and am for ever blest.”

His struggles o'er, he sweetly smiles,
As quits his soul this mortal clay—
One of death's latest, fairest spoils,
Waiting to mount and soar away.

The wilderness supplies his tomb,
Wild flowers his brethren o'er him fling;
With their last honours now they come,
And thus his sad lament they sing—

“He is gone to the grave—oh! how we deplore him,
Cut off ere he'd pass'd the full spring-time of youth!
His struggles are ended, our tears we shed o'er him;
He fell as a victim, a martyr to truth.
His love to men's souls brought him o'er the wide ocean,
He long'd the glad tidings of peace to proclaim;
His heart ever burn'd with the purest devotion,
To win souls to Christ was his steadiest aim.

“He came to this land, to his brethren no stranger,
Full of faith in the work he had to perform;
His Saviour he loved, nor shrunk he from danger—
Alike did he welcome the sunshine and storm.
Ere his post he had reach'd, his labours were ended;
'Mid the desert he fell by the murderer's hand;
In his death, faith and hope were happily blended;
A lone grave has he found on this foreign strand.

"No mother was near him to witness his anguish,
 Or wipe the death dew-drops from off his pale cheek;
 Stretch'd on the cold grass, oh! how did he languish!
 What strength from above by prayer did he seek!
 In the hour of his need he was not forsaken,
 Underneath him were laid the arms of God's love;
 Here lowly he rests, but soon shall he awaken:
 See, see, the glad angels now bear him above!

"Yes!—he's gone to that world where dwells endless pleasure,
 Where sorrow and sighing for ever have flown;
 And fulness of joy, no mortal can measure,
 Possesses each spirit which bows at the throne.
 Our tears then we dry, and no longer weep o'er him
 As those without hope, 'tis not ours to sorrow;
 How many have enter'd that bright world before him!
 'The present is ours, but whose is the morrow?'"

PART III.

SAY ye, whose hearts the gentler passions move,
 What more delights us than a mother's love?
 Where shall we seek a nobler, purer flame,
 Than hovers round this sweet, endearing name?
 What language can portray the glad excess,
 What marks the mother's first sweet fond caress?
 Who can describe the trembling hopes and fears,
 With which she views her child's advancing years?

And is there aught this passion to alloy?
 In numbers, aught a mother's love to cloy?
 Aught, as their years increase, to loosen nature's hold?
 Aught that should make a mother's love grow cold?
 "Shame to the mean, ungenerous thought!" the mother says—
 And, as she speaks, a kindling warmth betrays—
 "How did I clasp my first-born to my breast,
 And think myself beyond all others blest!
 Nor hoped—th' illusion let me not conceal—
 That love so deep, so strong, I e'er again should feel;
 But when another—and another—came,
 My heart toward each burn'd with an equal flame;
 With each I sung, I prattled, romp'd, and smiled,
 Nor difference knew—each was my darling child.
 A mother's love enlarged my raptured soul,
 And made me feel I could embrace the whole.
 O'er each I watch'd with all a mother's care;
 For each put up a mother's fondest prayer;
 And as the charms of childhood they outgrew,
 My fond affection no abatement knew;
 From year to year, I saw them upward shoot,
 And bless'd alike the blossom, bud, and fruit.
 But when another—and another—fell,
 Alas! what but a mother's love can tell,
 How, then, I seem'd left in the world alone,
 And felt my heart-strings breaking with their own?
 But is there not a happier, brighter sphere,
 Where all, renewed by grace, shall once appear;
 And will not He who owns a mother's love,
 Its boundless strength through endless ages prove?"

"Yes, yes," a thousand voices quick reply—
 "A mother's love can never, never, die.
 This spark, once lighted in her mortal frame,
 Must shine, must burn, eternally the same.
 Though time, and all things else, should pass away,
 A mother's love will still resist decay.
 Her mouldering frame may in the dust be laid,
 And death around her cast its deep'ning shade;
 But, safe from earth's last devastating fire,
 A mother's love shall live when all things else expire!"

And have ye, mothers, then, no tears,
 No hearts with sympathetic glow—
 No kindlings at another's fears,
 No pity for another's woe!

Hark, ERNEST's mother loudly cries—
 "How can I e'er forget my child,
 As o'er the bounding deep he flies,
 Or traverses the desert wild?

"And am I then," she asks, "alone?
 How sad, how strangely sad, I see!
 Is my last child, now, from me gone?
 And is this, then, no troubled dream?"

"And shall these eyes see him no more—
 Does he my hopes thus overturn?
 Are all his fond attentions o'er,
 And will he not henceforth return?"

So spake a mother's love; but, ah!
 The vessel which her ERNEST bore
 To heathen lands, away so far,
 Just now returns with tidings sore!

The whole reveal'd, before her stands
 His youthful form, now ghastly pale;
 She weeps—she raves—she wrings her hands,
 And utters loud this piteous wail—

"What words, O God, can tell my grief?
 I'm helpless, hopeless, and forlorn!
 Where shall this anguish find relief?
 My only child is from me torn.
 Ah! there, his bleeding corse I see—
 He's gone, for ever gone—woe's me!

"Foul was the crime, and cursed the deed!
 Why went he to that foreign strand?
 What means that cry? Ah! see him bleed!
 Struck by the murderer's guilty hand.
 Yes, yes, his mangled corse I see—
 Gone, gone, for ever gone—woe's me!

"What maddening influence o'er me steals!
 Is this a dream? or does he speak?
 What torture this poor spirit feels!
 Why do not these poor heart-strings break?
 Still, still, his blood-stain'd corse I see—
 Yes, gone, for ever gone—woe's me!

" What visions drear before me rise !
 See, see, his life-blood still flows warm !
 What shuddering horrors close these eyes !
 I hear his wail in every storm.
 There, there, his ghastly corse I see—
 Ah ! gone, for ever gone—woe's me !

" Could I have soothed his dying hour,
 This painful stroke I might have borne
 Calm and resign'd ; but, oh ! what power
 Can now e'er make me cease to mourn ?
 E'en yet his murder'd corse I see—
 He's gone, for ever gone—woe's me !"

Such the first impulse of her heart,
 As underneath this stroke she bends :
 Death could inflict no keener dart,
 Than that which now her spirit rends.

But this keen agony once o'er,
 No longer tempest-toss'd she drives ;
 To thoughts like these she yields no more,
 But thus in prayer against them strives—

" When, gracious God, when shall I learn
 To welcome thy chastising rod ?
 Oh ! let my wand'ring feet return,
 And tread the steps my Saviour trod.
 Ah ! help me, as life's course I run,
 With Him to say—Thy will be done.

" When waves, O God, on waves arise,
 And billows over billows roll,
 To Thee may I direct mine eyes—
 Thou canst the raging storm control.
 E'en then, with Thy beloved Son,
 Oh ! let me say—Thy will be done.

" Though wormwood mingle with the gall,
 And life's too bitter cup run o'er,
 Still let not this, O God, appal—
 At this may I repine no more.
 But think of all my Saviour's done,
 And with Him say—Thy will be done."

Oh ! truly wise and blest whom grace thus brings
 To wean their hopes from sublunary things ;
 Whom storms nor tempest's roar can overwhelm,
 While they behold a Father at the helm ;
 To whom, for every agonising grief,
 By Heaven is granted sanctified relief ;
 Who look by faith beyond this vale of tears,
 And hope to spend interminable years,
 In that bright world, where kindred, with one heart,
 Again shall meet, but never more shall part.

NOTES ON THE SANDWICH, OR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

BY ROBERT CRICHTON WYLLIE, ESQ.

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Continued from p. 111.)

Policy and Character of the Protestant Missionaries, as shown by the minutes of their yearly general meeting,—Long after writing the earliest part of my Notes, and after receiving the observations made by Major Low, through the kindness of Mr. Levi Chamberlain, I was permitted to have access to the minutes of the general meetings of the Missionaries from 1837 to 1844, both inclusive. Their general meetings, or councils of the Missionaries, are generally held in Honolulu annually, after the same manner and for like purposes as the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland convened in Edinburgh.

• The yearly council, or general meeting, is composed of all the Missionaries from the different islands, both lay and clerical; a moderator and scribe are annually chosen, and the business conducted according to the usual forms in religious assemblies in other countries, all the members present being equally entitled to speak or vote on such subjects as come before the meeting. A record of proceedings is carefully kept, from which extracts are published for the private use of the members of the board.

Another body, and one distinct from the above, is an association of ministers of the gospel only, called the Hawaiian Association. This embraces all the clergymen from the different islands, meets annually, and has for its object the mutual improvement of its members, by freely discussing, both by speaking and writing, such subjects as are most interesting and important to ministers of the gospel in this part of the world.

The Presbyterian form of government was resolved upon at different times, but for want of unanimity was never carried out, and the several churches are now governed according to the Presbyterian or Congregational form, as suits the predilections of the pastor and his people.

Under all circumstances, while it behoves me gratefully to acknowledge an unusual confidence in my favour personally, I cannot help stating my regret that the practice has not been to make the minutes public for the information of the religious world, and in vindication of the many calumnies which have been propagated against the labours of the American Missionaries in these islands. I have found nothing in them that does not redound to the honour of the Missionaries and convict their calumniators of misrepresentation.

The following is an abstract of the attendance and duration of the general councils during the years undermentioned :—

Years.	Number who attended.	First day of session.	Last day of session.
1837	25	May 3rd	June 5th
1838	*		
1839	36	May 13th	June 13th
1840	27	" 18th	" 2nd
1841	31	" 12th	" 8th
1842	21	" 13th	" 2nd
1843	30	" 11th	" 3rd
1844	31	" 31st	" 15th

Except as a Christian and a philanthropist, I have nothing to do with the American Missionaries; but if it be true—and I have yet to learn that it is not—that in the uprooting of heathenism, establishment of Christianity, introduction of education, and abolition of immoral practices, their success in these islands has been greater and more universal than that of any other body of Protestant Missionaries in any other field, a correct view of their proceedings becomes a matter of great interest to all Protestants, to whatever nation they may belong.

In these islands the honour of the Missionaries may be safely left to the fair application of the sacred maxim, "By their fruits ye shall know them;" but as the tongue of evil report has been heard against them in foreign parts, where their fruits cannot be thoroughly known and appreciated, I shall take occasion to notice a few of the misrepresentations that have gone abroad.

It has been represented that the Missionaries have attended more to their secular interests than to the spiritual welfare of their flocks. If so, they have been singularly unsuccessful in what has been supposed to be their main pursuit, for I know not one of them that has attained unto worldly wealth. But what do the minutes say upon this point?

It appears that since 1839, the Missionaries have been allowed only a bare support to themselves and families at the following rates :—

For a Missionary and his wife	. . . . .	450 dls.
For a single lady	. . . . .	175
For every child under 5 years	. . . . .	20
For every child from 5 to 10	. . . . .	40
For every child over 15	. . . . .	80

* In 1838 there was no general meeting, but meetings of the Missionaries on their respective islands took place, and a committee of seven delegates was appointed to arrange, complete, and carry into effect the business transacted by these insular meetings.

Although it has been usual of late years to print the minutes of proceedings at the general meetings, they are considered printed documents to be used merely for the information of the Missionaries themselves, and of the board to whom they belong.

The highest appropriation that I have found was to one gentleman with a wife and five children, in 1843, 690 dollars; while during the same year twenty-eight of the brethren received only 450 dollars each, and the ladies received only 175 dollars each.

No one acquainted with the expense of living in the Sandwich Islands will say that it would be possible for the Missionaries to support and clothe themselves and families, and educate the latter, at these rates, were it not for their secular agents, through whom they receive a great part of their supplies at the cost price of the United States, including the actual charges.

But is the above small, and I would say inadequate pittance, wrung from the hard labour of the Hawaiian people? By no means. It is derived from the voluntary charity of the pious contributors to the American Board of Foreign Missions. I find that the total appropriation has been as follows, viz.:—

1838, total yearly appropriation—	—	—	—	Dols.	30000
1839 " " "	—	—	—		35000
1840 " " "	—	—	—		35000
1841 " " "	—	—	—		36725
1842 " " "	—	—	—		33500
1843 " " "	—	—	—		34400
1844 " " "	—	—	—		36007

including 1,697 dollars, part of contingent fund for 1843.

Considering the wide-spread distress that has prevailed in the United States since 1837, it is not a little honourable to the charity of the American public that they supplied the above board with the means of making such large annual appropriations. Besides their mission in these islands, they have others in Africa, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Persia, India, Ceylon, Siam, China, Singapore, and Borneo, and also domestic missions among the Cherokees, Choctaws, Paunees, Sioux, Ojibaws, and Indians of the Oregon Territory, in support of all which, in 1843, they expended dols. 256,687, 85 cents.

But returning to their extremely useful mission here, Protestants in other countries will be curious to know in what manner the gross amounts appropriated in the United States are applied here. In illustration I give the particulars of the last two years:—

	1843.	1844.
Family support — — — Dols.	21330	22716 04
Departments and Institutions	8628	9400 00
Permanent Buildings — —	2500	— —
Special Grants— — —	1942	3931 00
	<hr/> 34400	<hr/> 36047 04

The application for family support is upon the low scale I have already mentioned.

That for departments and institutions, will be best understood by giving the examples of the same two years:—

	1843.	1844.
Mission seminary — — — —	Dolrs. 2500	2500
Female — — — —	1000	800
Boarding-school, <i>Hilo</i> — — — —	700	800
Punahou school — — — —	500	500
Printing department — — — —	2000	2000
Medical — — — —	800	1000
General meeting — — — —	500	500
Depository — — — —	300	300
Contingent fund — — — —	328	1000
	<hr/> 8628	<hr/> 9400

Under the title of permanent buildings were included churches, meeting-houses, school-houses, temporary residences, &c., the full benefit of which descends to the Hawaiian people, as they cannot be taken out of the country.

By special grants are meant allowances made to Missionaries beyond their allotted salaries, for house repairs and additions, travelling expenses, and of all which the parties necessarily have to render a particular report to the secular agents.

Foreign Protestants will also be anxious to know how a Missionary and his wife dispose of their 450 dollars. It is, on an average, in the following manner:—

Clothing — — — — — — — —	Dolrs. 110
Domestics — — — — — — — —	90
Flour 25—fuel 30 — — — — — — — —	55
Milk and butter — — — — — — — —	35
Meat, vegetables, rice, and <i>poi</i> — — — — — — — —	60
Sugar, molasses, tea, &c. — — — — — — — —	25
Wear of bedding and crockery — — — — — — — —	30
Horse and incidental expenses — — — — — — — —	45
	<hr/> 450

The above estimate was found too low, insomuch that in 1840 it was recommended that 100 dollars more should be added to each married Missionary for soap, oil, kitchen, and household furniture, beds, stationery, hospitality, church, &c. &c.; but the Mission never has been in funds to make that additional appropriation. To the Missionary families residing in Honolulu, fifty dollars extra are allowed annually on account of the great expense of living in the capital.

Presents to the Missionaries.—There are those who affect to believe that the Missionaries receive much in presents from the natives, in the profit arising from their lands and flocks. To such, it may be answered, that the minutes before me abundantly prove that beyond small presents *in token of personal regard*, every Missionary has to account minutely for all these gifts, benefactions and profits, not as benefits accruing to him personally, but as charges against his own annual allowance, in strict accordance with the following resolution of the Missionaries themselves.

“Resolved,—That whatever amount of property or whatever advan-

tages for worldly gain may be placed at our disposal, we shall not feel at liberty to accumulate wealth for ourselves, but shall strictly adhere to the sentiment that those who accumulate wealth for themselves, and do not honour the Lord with their substance, live in violation of the commands of Christ, expose their own souls to death, and deprive the dying heathen of the bread of life."

There is no instance that the Missionaries have ever in any one case deviated from that Evangelical regulation, or that they have ever applied to the King, chiefs or people, for anything but help to build churches, meeting and school houses, and for pastors and teachers to enable them to preach and diffuse the blessings of the gospel, and of a Christian education.

It can hardly be called an exception, to confess that in consideration of all these advantages, freely bestowed on their part, they did resolve "that the Government should free them from all taxation," when coupled with the following resolution:—"Notwithstanding that should the Government persist, after a full explanation of our views upon this subject, to lay taxes on this Mission, rather than offend or rebel against the rulers, we will, like Christ, pay the taxes imposed upon us, while we remain in the land."

With this resolution the Missionaries have continued most quietly to comply, while I must not omit here to state that all lands held by them, whether by gift or lease, are considered to be the property of the Mission and not of individuals, and so in like manner with the avails of herds, hire of oxen, &c., while to increase these beyond a limited number is particularly forbidden.

But there are others, who, unable to deny all this, go round on the opposite tack, and blame the Missionaries *for a too great spirituality in the abstraction of themselves and of the natives from all worldly pursuits and improvements.*

Here also the tongue of detraction will be found at war with the facts as they stand recorded in the minutes.

On the 31st of July, 1835, the Missionaries opened an establishment at Wailuku, on the north side of Maui, for the education of native girls, and their training in spinning, knitting and weaving. Washing, braiding, ironing, sewing, feeding the silk-worms, &c., were afterwards attempted. In 1836, the 2d class of six had manufactured 160 yards of cloth; two pieces of more than 20 yards each had been made under Miss Brown's inspection, in families, and another piece was ready for the loom. In 1838, the number that had been instructed under Miss Brown was 24, all of whom had acquired a tolerable knowledge of spinning and knitting, and five were tolerable weavers, and in March a new class of 20 was admitted. In 1839, the pupils had increased to 52, who had made considerable improvement in their studies, and also in the arts above mentioned. Of the pupils, 18 were members of the church.

From the commencement, about 600 yards of cloth had been made, and everything was going on most prosperously, when, to the great mis-

fortune of the establishment, on account of ill health, it became necessary to remove Miss Brown to Kaluaaha.

Miss Ogden was appointed to assist in the female seminary at Wailuku, and her labours have been directed with success to the training of the pupils to habits of order, industry and cleanliness; also to the improvement of their minds in knowledge, by which they have been elevated in character, and many of them fitted for stations of usefulness.

At Waialua, on the N. W. side of Oahu, the Missionaries established a school, wherein natural theology, civil and sacred geography, mental and written arithmetic, were taught, in combination with the improvement of the natives in manual labour, habits of industry, regularity, economy, and cleanliness. The Government favoured the institution by a valuable grant of land. About five hours daily were devoted to labour. In 1842 and 1843, the avails of that labour supported the school, and there was every prospect of its success, till the death of its teacher, Mr. Locke, since which it has been discontinued.

At Waioli, on Kauai, Mr. Johnson has a select school, with about 60 boys receiving education in combination with exercises in manual labour.

At Kailua, Island of Hawaii, Governor Adams in 1839, seeing these successful operations, attempted to introduce manufactures amongst the natives in that district. Several females had become proficient in spinning, four young men had become good weavers, and 12 pieces, 400 yards of plain and twilled cotton, had been manufactured.

At the Mission seminary, endeavours were made to establish a class to instruct the natives in the principles of correct living and of medical science, and Dr. Judd was requested to deliver an annual course of lectures on anatomy and other branches of the medical profession.

At the last general meeting or council, I find that the Missionaries concurred in the following resolution: "That we deem it important that Government be urged to establish and support a National Institution, whose main object it shall be to teach agriculture in connexion with the sciences."

It has also been charged against the American Missionaries here, *that they have insidiously wormed themselves into the confidence of the King and chiefs, in order to exercise an influence favourable only to themselves and to the United States.*

Here, also, I find only bold and unscrupulous assertion, without even a shadow of truth.

What is the character of this supposed pernicious and selfish intervention that these Missionaries have attempted to exercise? Let the impartial world judge from the following resolutions recorded at page 24 and 28 of the Minutes for so far back as 1838.

"1st. Resolved,—That though the system of government in the Sandwich Islands has, since the commencement of the reign of Rihorihō, been greatly improved through the influence of Christianity and the introduction of written and printed laws, and the salutary agency of Christian chiefs has proved a great blessing to the people, still, the system is so very imperfect for the management of the affairs of a civi-

lised and virtuous nation, as to render it of great importance, that correct views of the rights and duties of rulers and subjects, and of the principles of jurisprudence and political economy, should be held up before the King and the members of the national council.

2nd. Resolved,—That it is the duty of Missionaries to teach the doctrine that rulers should be just, ruling in the fear of God, seeking the best good of their nation, demanding no more of subjects, as such, than the various ends of the Government may justly require; and if church members among them violate the commands of God, they should be admonished with the same faithfulness and tenderness as their dependants.

3rd. Resolved,—That rulers in power are so by the providence of God, and in an important sense by the will or consent of the people, and ought not to resign or shrink from the cares and responsibilities of their offices: therefore teachers of religion ought carefully to guard the subjects against contempt for the authority of their rulers, or any evasion or resistance of Government orders, unless they plainly set at defiance the commands of God.

4th. Resolved,—That the resources of the nation are at its own disposal for its defence, improvement and perfection, and subjects ought to be taught to feel that a portion of their time and services, their property and earnings, may rightfully be required by the sovereign or national council, for the support of Government, in all its branches and departments, and that it is a Christian duty to render honour, obedience, fear, custom and tribute to whom they are due, as taught in the 13th of Romans, and that the sin of disloyalty, which tends to confusion, anarchy and ruin, deserves reproof as really and as promptly as that of injustice on the part of rulers, or any other violation of the commands of God.

5th. Resolved,—That while rulers should be allowed to do what they will with their own, or with what they have a right to demand, we ought to encourage the security of the right of subjects also to do what they will with their own, provided they render to Cæsar his due.

6th. Resolved,—That rulers ought to be prompted to direct their efforts to the promotion of general *intelligence* and *virtue* as a grand means of removing the existing evils of the system, gradually defining and limiting by equitable laws the rights and duties of all classes, that thus by improving rather than revolutionising the Government, its administration may become more abundantly salutary, and the hereditary rulers receive no detriment, but corresponding advantage.

7th. Resolved,—That to remove the improvidence and imbecility of the people, and promote the industry, wealth and happiness of the nation, it is the duty of the Missionary to urge mainly the motives to loyalty, patriotism, social kindness and general benevolence; but while on the one hand he should not condemn their artificial wants, ancient or modern, because they depend on fancy, or a taste not refined, he should on the other endeavour to encourage and multiply such as will enlist their energies, call forth ingenuity, enterprise and patient industry, and give scope for enlarged plans of profitable exertion, which, if well directed, would clothe the population in beautiful cottons, fine linen and silk,

and their arable fields with rich and various productions suited to the climate; would adorn the land with numerous comfortable, substantial habitations, made pleasant by elegant furniture, cabinets, and libraries; with permanent and well-endowed school-houses and seminaries; large, commodious, and durable churches; and their seas and harbours with ships owned by natives, sufficient to export to other countries annually the surplus products of their soil, which may at no very distant period amount to millions.

Resolved,—That we deem it proper for members of this Mission, to devote a portion of their time to instructing the natives into the best method of cultivating their lands, and of raising flocks and herds, and of turning the various products of the country to the best advantage, for the maintenance of their families, the support of government and of schools, and the institutions of the gospel, and its ministers, at home and abroad."

Is there anything selfish or exclusively *American* in these Resolutions—anything antimonarchical, antisocial or anticommercial—anything opposed to the freedom and beneficence of the gospel, or that a good Christian, philanthropist or political economist could condemn, as applied to a people in the circumstances in which the Hawaiians then were and still are?

Verily, in my opinion, these resolutions ought to be printed in letters of gold and hung up in the *house of Nobles* as a beacon to guide their legislation for the welfare of the natives and of all the inhabitants of these islands.

The appointment of the *Rev. Mr. William Richards*, in 1838, for the purpose of acting as a teacher to the chiefs, has also been put forward as a proof that the Missionaries wished to control the Government for their own ends.

Nothing is easier than to make that assertion; but it is one which would only be made by those who arrogate to themselves a credibility beyond the fact and beyond the question of mankind.

That the appointment of Mr. Richards had no other object than the benefit of the chiefs and people, through the enlightenment of a Christian education, will be best seen by the following extracts respecting it, found at page 28 and 29 of the Minutes for 1838.

"Resolved,—That whereas a letter has been received from the King and Chiefs of the Sandwich Islands, requesting Mr. Richards to become their teacher, we approve the choice made by the King and Chiefs, and leave it entirely with Mr. Richards to accept or reject the appointment, as may seem to him to be duty.

Resolved,—That in case Mr. Richards accepts the above appointment, Mr. Tinker be requested to supply his place, and act as Seamen's Preacher."

"Mr. Richards reported the result of an interview with the chiefs on the subject of a teacher, in which they confirmed their choice of him to act towards them in that capacity; and he signified his acceptance of their choice, to act for one year, with the express understanding that he be at liberty to decline acting on public occasions, and going to Oahu,

to act as interpreter in national affairs, except as any other missionary might be called upon to act in the case."

The appointment by the Mission, at the request of the Chiefs, of Mr. and Mrs. Cook, to educate and rear up the young chiefs, has also been represented as a measure having no higher object than the selfish policy of *priestcraft*. If after the notice I have already taken of their school, anything further be wanted in proof of the excellent objects which they had in view, and of the admirable manner in which they pursue those objects, let sceptics visit their institution.

To give the last blow to old Pagan superstitions, place Christianity on a footing of permanent predominance, and give a powerful impulse to general knowledge, improvement and civilisation, the Missionaries could not have devised a more effectual remedy than the education and moral training of the present and future rulers of the natives.

Another appointment has been matter of great, and I fear wilful misrepresentation; I mean that of *Dr. Gerrit P. Judd*. This gentleman was originally attached to the Missionary body in a professional capacity. From the Minutes it appears that he took a very active interest in the management of all their concerns, and regularly attended as a member of the general councils, till that of 1843. In 1842, the Doctor was prevailed upon to accept an appointment under the Government, and give up his connexion with the Mission. It is therefore not true that the Missionaries put him forward as an Agent, of their own, to help Mr. Richards in domineering over the King and people, for the benefit of the Missionaries themselves, and of the American residents. It was natural to expect that the chiefs, as their education advanced under the care of Mr. Richards, would see the necessity of improving their administration, especially in what concerned foreign residents, and that they would seek for some one who could interpret for them and preserve a record of their transactions and decisions. Dr. Judd had frequently before made himself useful as a voluntary assistant; they knew him to be well acquainted with the native language and character, and to be diligent in business: his reputation was high with those who knew him best, and it was very natural that their choice should fall upon him.

I find the following resolution of the Missionaries respecting his resignation, at page 32 of the Minutes of 1842.

"That as Dr. Judd has resigned his connexion with the Mission, we therefore express to him our high estimation of his past services, and affectionately request him to co-operate with us in furthering all the grand objects of the Mission, so far as he can consistently with his new engagements."

That resolution goes far to prove that the King made a judicious selection at the time; in his new functions the Doctor seems to have given great satisfaction, for during the British Commission the King appointed him to represent his person at the board, and has subsequently elevated him to the high and confidential office of his Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

There therefore never was anything in the appointment of Dr. Judd, nor can I learn that there ever was anything in his conduct, that could

justify the report that he was the mere tool of the Missionaries, put forward for his notorious anti-English feeling, *to keep down* British interests.

In the whole Minutes of the Missionaries before me, namely, those for the last eight years, there is not one sentence that breathes a want of charity, or an antipathy to any part of the family of Adam. To suppose that the Missionaries cherished an anti-British feeling, is to calumniate them greatly; and I think I may say the same of Dr. Judd himself, for unless I have been greatly misled, he it was whose advice, under the demands made upon the King previous to the provisional cession, decided His Majesty to throw himself and his sovereignty upon the justice and generosity of the Queen of Great Britain.

The view of Dr. Judd, I believe, was supported by some of the leading American Missionaries: as it is well known that a very numerous party wished the King to declare himself under the joint protection of America and France, it is not to be believed that either the Missionaries or Dr. Judd entertained the hostility to England of which they have been accused.

The result has proved that Dr. Judd on that occasion gave sound advice to the King, founded on a just appreciation of the policy of the British Government.

Under a justifiable fear for the safety of the Protestant faith planted in these islands, it was natural for the Missionaries to prefer a *Protestant* to a *Catholic* domination.

Having thus replied to the most serious charges that have been preferred against the Missionaries, I cannot conclude without a few remarks upon the success of their spiritual labours. This will be best shown by the following abstract of native Protestants, which I have carefully prepared from the Minutes of the last eight years.

ABSTRACT of Native Protestants, belonging to the Churches planted by the American Missionaries.

Years.	Total number from the beginning, admitted to Church on Examination.	Total number of these from the beginning, deceased.	Total number of deaths during last Year.	Total number of Children from the beginning Baptised.	Total number of Baptisms during the last year	Total number of Church Members or Communicants in regular standing.	Tot. Marriages dur. last year	Average Congregation on the Sabbath.
1837	1259	..	..	..	..	1049	1082	..
1838	2825	..	33	721	239	3341	1259	7700
1839	16587	181	..	..	2622	15915	1143	21450
1840	21379	801	520	5988	1754	18451	1221	15100
1841	22846	1485	654	7721	943	16903	1314	18050
1842	25434	2080	646	8904	1050	19210	924	17950
1843	30605	2871	847	9923	1694	23804	994	15450
1844	31409	3856	893	10105	934	22652	1314	17525

The difference between the total number of admissions and that of regular Church Members, is, because of those admitted some are suspended, some excommunicated, and some die—all of whom are deducted from the number registered as of regular standing in the Churches.

The following Table of Schools for the last four years is also worthy of attention, although it will be seen by the Notes that it is not perfect.

ABSTRACT of Native Schools established by the American Missionaries.

	Schools.	Teachers.	Scholars.	Readers.	Writers.	Arithmetic	Geography.
1841	357	505	18034	5514	961	3546	789
1842	305	438	15228	5526	2253	5448	1489
1843	202	200	8827	3926	1339	3560	1195
1844	346	294	12678	6569	2290	6014	1936

No return from Kailua, Kealakekua, Kau, and other Schools. Many returns appear wanting from Maui, Dahu, and Kauai.

According to the last Report, there was in Hawaii, 165 schools; in Maui, 81; in Oahu, 62; and in Kauai, 38.

At the Missionary Seminary at Lahainaluna and at Hilo, natives are educated with a view to act as teachers; and at Wailuka, in March last, one hundred teachers met in convention to discuss matters connected with school interests and memorialise the Government. The want of a proper provision for native teachers greatly retards the progress of education.

From the above table, it is clear that neither the spiritual nor secular instruction of the natives has been neglected by the Missionaries. The proportion of the natives that they have brought within the pale of Christianity, induced to attend church, and instructed in a knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic, is stupendous, when compared with the ignorance in which they found them, and the apathy and prejudices which they had to overcome.

May I ask, in what part of the world can Protestantism point to so proud and complete a triumph?

But the Missionaries have not only conferred upon the natives a knowledge of letters, but provided them with useful books, on which to exercise that knowledge with profit to themselves. It would greatly exceed my limits to enumerate all the useful works that have emanated from their well-conducted and constantly-employed printing department, but I will quote a few to show the general scope of their pious endeavours. The Holy Scriptures in the Old and New Testaments have been translated into the native tongue, and extensively distributed. Hymns with and without notes, and a Scripture Catechism, have been prepared.

And amongst the works to be found in the Hawaiian tongue, are the following: Worcester's Sacred Geography, Universal Geography, Geographical Questions, Scripture Chronology and History, Animals of the Earth with a chart, History of Beasts, Hawaiian History, Church History; Mathematics, embracing Geometry, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Surveying, and Navigation; Colburn's Algebra, Anatomy, Wayland's Moral Philosophy, Colburn's Intellectual Arithmetic, Tract on Astronomy, Maps of Universal Geography, Maps of Sacred Geography, Keith's Study of the Globes, Linear Drawing, Tract on Marriage, do. on the Sabbath, do. on Lying, do. on Intemperance, do. on Popery, Galaudet's Natural Theology, Sandwich Island Laws, several books, Sermons, Daily Food with notes, Hawaiian Almanac; to which may be

added the following newspapers published in native, on subjects connected with the temporal and spiritual condition of the natives :—*Nona-nona, Lama Hawaii, Kuma Hawaii, Kuma Kamaii*.

Besides these, the Missionaries have prepared a great many elementary books for children, an English and Hawaiian Grammar, and a Vocabulary.

Nor in their efforts to benefit the natives have the Missionaries neglected their own improvement on those points on which the natives most require instruction. With the members of the Association before referred to, it has been customary to allot essays, upon important subjects, to be proposed by those supposed to be best qualified to write on those subjects, and to read and discuss them at their meetings. These essays, being intended for self-improvement, are not published. The following are a few of those that have been prepared :—

Practical Evils in the Sandwich Island Churches.

What are the Grand Obstacles to the Success of the Gospel in these Islands?

What Traits of Character are most important in a Missionary to the Heathen?

On Infanticide in the Sandwich Islands.

Colonisation and Abolition compared.

Causes of Decrease in Native Population.

Remedies for the Evils of an Unruly Tongue.

Essays on the Ancient Government, Religion, Manners and Customs, Arts and Medical Practice of the Natives.

Domestic Economy.

Best Method of dealing with offending Members in the Christian Churches.

How to remedy the Peculiar Evils that threaten the Hawaiian People.

Influence of Slavery on Piety.

Marriage of Believers with Unbelievers.

Abridgment of Keith on the Prophecies, *in native*.

Evidence of Christianity, *native*.

Maternal Duties, *native*.

Are Married Missionaries the more Useful?

Influence of Heathenish Habits on the Character of Hawaiian Christians.

How should the Popular Feelings of a Particular Community modify the Practice of Christians in regard to Social Intercourse: for example, May a Christian attend Balls in Paris who would not in Boston?

Small-pox.—The diseases to which the natives are subject, and the best means of their prevention and cure, have not escaped the care of the Missionaries. Eight very sensible resolutions upon these subjects are found in the Minutes of 1839. During that year they resolved "to forestall the ravages of the *Small-pox* by encouraging vaccination throughout the Islands."

Vaccination is a matter of the highest public importance, worthy of the philanthropy of the Missionaries and of the immediate attention of Government. Small-pox is a disease peculiarly fatal to the Indian

race in all countries, and if introduced here, there is no saying how fearfully it would reduce the population in a few months. Latterly the epidemic has been prevailing in San Blas, Mazatlan, and other parts of Mexico, and as the present quarantine laws are nearly impracticable in these Islands, it is the duty of the Government to place their subjects as soon as possible in a position not to fear the contagion of a disease so much to be dreaded.

An office for *vaccination* ought to be opened, with the least possible delay, in all the sea-ports of the Islands, and at all the Missionary stations, and some means should be devised to oblige the natives to have themselves and their children vaccinated. Perhaps a small fine on all parents who cannot produce a certificate of vaccination would answer the purpose.

In 1836, the Missionaries, out of their own funds, appropriated 2,800 dolrs. for school-houses, and 1,500 dolrs. for teachers. In 1837, their grants for schools were 1,990 dolrs., and for teachers 1,165 dolrs., with 100 dolrs. more for a school-house at Kapaa, on Kauai, and 20 dolrs. for a teacher. But as the support of churches, schools, and teachers, on a scale embracing the whole Islands, was altogether beyond their own very limited means, during the same year they resolved—"That no civil enactments should be requested to secure a support for the Missionary, except for the purposes of protection; but that the Kings and Chiefs, headmen and *Hakuainas*, be encouraged to aid in constructing public buildings, and sustaining charitable or evangelical institutions or schools among the people, both by grants and donations from their own property, by direct labours or appropriations from what they would have a right to demand for private and public use, were no such objects before them, and by affording such facilities and encouragements to the people to build schools, pay their teachers, and contribute something annually, at least, for the support of their pastor."

In 1838, they passed the following resolution: "That chiefs, headmen, parents, and others, be encouraged to contribute the means of supporting their teachers directly, independently of the funds of the mission." It was also resolved, that the natives should be encouraged to contribute to the purchase of the medicines required by them. During the same year, they passed a resolution, to attempt to supply the funds wanting by the diminution of their own personal expenses, so as to be able to relieve the wants of the board in the support of the various public departments of their beneficent system. It appears that in the same year, they had an interview with the *King, Kinau, Auhea, Hoapili*, and other chiefs, to induce them to exert their power in assisting to "build up the Redeemer's kingdom," but without much success beyond professions of willingness to contribute if they had the means.

The Christian world will be curious to know what success attended these Missionary appeals, aided by the influence of the King and Chiefs. It will be seen by the examination of the subjoined table.

TABLE of the Annual Contributions by the Natives in Support of Churches, Schools, Pastors, Teachers, Missions, &c. &c.

[illegible]

Excluding 1838, during which no contributions appear to have been made, the aggregate contributions of seven years amount only to 19,987 dollars. It is to be remarked that I have omitted *cents*, and that, in some instances, although the value is put down in dollars, it was a mere estimate of value received in labour, goods, or produce while in transit, besides the value actually contributed in cash, contributions were made in labour, materials, kapa, (native cloth), produce, etc., of the value of which in cash; no contribution was made.

* The above 212 dollars was only the amount of ordinary contributions made at Kealaketua during the year. Besides these there was completed a stone church, which cost about 5,000 dollars, and three grass meeting-houses, which cost 100 dollars.

Before dismissing the subject of contributions, I ought also to state that the large native stone church of Honolulu, since the first stone was laid on the 18th September, 1838, up to 1813, had cost about 30,000 dollars, all of which had been paid except 120 dollars.

Upon the whole, it may be stated, that the natives have made a fair beginning in contributing towards the expenses of their own religious instruction; but hitherto it has only been a beginning, and much greater and more systematic efforts are wanting before the Missionaries can exist on these Islands without the benefactions of their fellow-citizens in the United States.

By the minutes of the last general meeting, which raised its sittings on the 15th June, it appears that the support "*of pastors by the people*" formed the subject of four resolutions, ending in a recommendation "that the pastor, together with such two members of the Mission, and, perhaps, such influential native Christians as he may call to his aid, be a committee to present the subject before the people, and in concert with them to devise such practical and efficient measures as will secure the object."

The interest of many intelligent natives has been awakened to this subject, and I hope some plan may be digested, and submitted to the legislature at its first session. If the burden can be imposed in such a way as with its imposition to bring increased means of bearing it, in place of being grievous, it will be a blessing to the community. I persist in thinking that the plan of fixing pastors in parishes allotted to their charge, on endowments of land, as suggested in my former Notes, would eventually carry with it that great advantage, through the introduction of an improved agriculture generally. If the Government choose to confer upon the parochial clergy, *thus nationalised*, powers of justices of the peace, or registrars of sales, leases, lands, payments of rents, taxes, &c., with the obligation of rendering annual reports to the Home Minister, they would become the immediate protectors of the humble classes of natives, the defenders of their rights, and the correctors of many abuses that still prevail in spite of laws forbidding them. Until the natives can look upon their patches of land as secure against violence, oppression, and extortion of any kind, they will consider their possession rather as a burden than an advantage, a state of things which must be brought to an end before a race of Hawaiian farmers can be created. To create such a race, I hold to be the first *worldly* interest of the King and his Government.

Upon the present state of religion in the Islands, I find the following in the minutes of the general meeting held during part of May and June 1844 :—

"The changes which have occurred in the political affairs of the nation, during the past year, have seriously affected the state of religion at nearly all the stations. Some of the churches have suffered more than others, especially those which are nearest the centre of operations. Those more remote have suffered in consequence of the defection of

members, the removal of many to the metropolis, and a spirit of worldliness which has pervaded the churches generally.

"There have been no seasons of special interest in the churches. There have, however, been indications of the influences of the Spirit at some of the stations.

"As a general thing, no advance has been made by the Catholics the past year in respect to numbers. Waimea, Kohola, Kealakekua on Hawaii, and Koloa on Kauai, are the only stations where the Papists are reported as having been particularly active, and as making any advances."

It will not create surprise that the political changes of 1843 should have affected generally the religious feelings and practices of the natives. Political movements strongly agitating the public mind, whether arising from internal convulsions or invasion from without, affect religion to a great extent in all nations. It was so in France during the Revolution; it is so now in Spain and Portugal; it is so in Tahiti, and it could not fail to be so here, although in a less degree, from the absence of violence and bloodshed, in the great changes to which the Missionaries refer.

British Commission.—The cession of these Islands by his Majesty Kamehameha III. and the Premier Kekauluohi, on the 25th February, 1843, to the Right Hon. Lord George Paulet, on the part of her Britannic Majesty, Victoria, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland,—the restoration of the Islands to their native sovereign on the 31st of July, 1843, by Rear-Admiral Thomas, and the declaration of Great Britain and France, dated 28th November, 1843, acknowledging these Islands as an independent state, and mutually engaging never to take possession, neither directly or under the title of Protectorate, or under any other form, of any part of the territory of which they are composed,—are three events, all happening within the space of 276 days, which will form, in all time coming, three of the most remarkable epochs in the history of these Islands.

Considering the nature and character of the charges against the Government, which led to the cession of the Islands, it was but natural that a certain degree of odium should attach to the chief actor, the Right Hon. Lord George Paulet, at the time, and for some months afterwards. This, to the honour of the Government and the people, appears to have almost wholly subsided. A proper distinction is now drawn between the acts of an executive officer and the representations, which are supposed to have influenced those acts.

During the 156 days that he formed part of the Government of these Islands, I have never heard that any one preferred a charge against his Lordship of partiality, peculation or extortion; on the contrary, I have heard many speak in terms laudatory of his obvious anxiety to act impartially and justly upon all occasions.

Up to the 11th May, Mr. Judd represented the person of the King at the board, sometimes assenting and sometimes dissenting from the measures of the commissioners. On that day he withdrew, under the protests which were published in the "Friend" of 31st July, 1843.

The chief points on which Mr. Judd appears to have disagreed with the commissioners were those affecting the cases of Dockam of the British whale ship "James Stewart," of Greenway's estate, and the circular to governors of the 27th April, 1843, forbidding them thereafter to imprison any male or female for the crime of fornication, unless committed in the open streets or public thoroughfares, contrary to an existing law of the Islands, and the issue of licences to auctioneers in Honolulu, contrary to the law of the King and chiefs enacted at Lahaina, on the 8th April, 1843, which allowed only two licensed auctioneers for Honolulu, under a tax of 500 dollars each per annum.

Mr. Judd seems to have taken up the ground that such acts of the commissioners were contrary to the third article of the provisional session, which was as follows:—"That the laws at present existing, or which may be made at the ensuing council of the king and chiefs, (after being communicated to the commission,) should be in full force so far as natives are concerned, and shall form the basis of the administration of justice by the commission, in matters between foreigners resident on these Islands."

I will not enter upon an examination of the question whether Mr. Judd was right or wrong, but, in justice to a noble countryman, perhaps never to be seen again on these Islands, I will offer some remarks upon the circular interfering with the existing law against fornication.

That circular was published in the "Friend" of 31st July, 1843, and was as follows:—

Office of the British Commission for the Government }
of the Sandwich Islands, April 27, 1843.

SIR,—In consequence of its having reached the ears of the British Commissioners, from undoubted authority, that women confined in the Fort for fornication have been let out at night in the streets, and on board whale ships in harbour, for the purpose of raising the amounts of the fines by farther fornication, I am directed to inform you, that by order of the Commissioners, no male or female is to be imprisoned for the above crime unless committed in the open streets or public thoroughfares; but all cases of rape and adultery are to be punished as hitherto when complained of by the parties concerned.

I am, Sir,

Your obedt. Servant,

H. SEA, Secretary.

KANOA, Acting Governor, Honolulu.

If the existing law was so abused, as represented in the above circular, I apprehend no objection can be raised to the alteration ordered on the score of morality. Nothing could exceed the immorality and wickedness of making the penalty of the law against fornication subservient to the obtaining of women to commit the very crime with a profit to those who imprisoned them. But I have not been able to ascertain that the abuses complained of had any systematic existence at the Fort, either tolerated or made a profit of by the Government authorities. On the other hand, all the respectable residents with whom I have talked upon the subject concur in stating that the effects of the relaxation of the law were in truth most pernicious to public morals, and continued to be so till after the 31st of July, when the law recovered its former force.

That Lord George Paulet conscientiously believed in the abuses as stated in the circular, I have not the least doubt; and it is by the sincerity of that belief, and not by the effects of the remedial measures that he adopted, that we are to judge of his Lordship's moral intention. Because open and shameless prostitution followed the knowledge of his circular, it is not to be inferred that his Lordship foresaw or intended that result. The Bishop of Exeter himself might have fallen into the same mistake, for in his speech in the House of Lords on the 15th of June 1844, on the second reading of a bill for the suppression of brothels, he remarked—"that he did not consider prostitution as a matter for legislative punishment. The punishment of prostitution he held to be a thing impossible—and why was it impossible? He had no notion that the wisdom of man could devise a punishment that should inflict so much of suffering and of degradation as prostitution itself. He held prostitution to be a punishment—an awful punishment which the God of mercy had devised in order to terrify innocent females from falling into those tremendous evils which he had appointed as the punishment of the violation of chastity. To attempt to punish prostitution, would, in his mind, be as wild a scheme as if the guilty city of the plague had issued a law against the violent storm of brimstone and hail that destroyed it, or as if the Israelites in the wilderness had prepared to pass a law against the destroying angel."

From these sentiments, it is evident, that if the Right Rev. Prelate had been one of the British Commissioners of the Sandwich Islands, he would have fallen into the same mistake with Lord George Paulet, and both from the same cause, viz.—*ignorance of the peculiar habits and ideas of a people with whom prostitution may bring disease, but scarcely any other suffering or degradation.*

One other remark I will venture to make upon the administration of Lord George. It has been said that he was lavish in the expenditure of the public money. In considering this charge, it is necessary to bear in mind that the then recent acts of the naval forces of a great Catholic Power were understood as emanating from the orders of their Government, and likely to be followed up by others, extending perhaps to these Islands, and uprooting the Christian faith as it had been planted here by Protestant Missionaries. It could not be expected that Lord George could certainly know whether these acts of aggression were authorised or not authorised by that great Catholic Power, and he may have thought it necessary, as holder of these Islands, ceded to him by Kamehameha III. for the Queen of Great Britain, not to invite aggression by weakness, but place himself in a position to ward off any interference with his duty to and the trust he held for both sovereigns. If he took that view of his position, the expenses of raising a small military force in the Islands are not so reprehensible as to some they may appear.

In connexion with the above subject, those who interest themselves in the history of the Sandwich Islands will be curious to know what military organisation the Right Hon. Lord George Paulet and his colleagues of the Commission thought necessary under the circumstances

before mentioned. In talking upon this and other subjects relating to the Islands, on the 21st of August last, his Lordship handed me the following memorandum :—

MEMORANDUM of Money required for the Army, Police Corps, &c.,
at Honolulu for One Year.

The dollars are calculated at four shillings and fourpence per dollar.

NATIVE INFANTRY.		Per Month.		Per Year.	
		£	s. d.	£	s.
Colonel		6	10 0	78	0
Major		4	6 8	52	0
Captains, 2 in number, at 15 dolrs. each..		6	10 0	78	0
1st Lieutenants, 2 in num. at 10 dolrs. each		4	6 8	52	0
2nd		3	9 4	41	12
Adjutant		3	5 0	39	0
Serjeant-Major		1	6 0	15	12
Serjeants, 8 in number, at 4½ dolrs. each		7	16 0	93	12
Corporals		6	1 4	72	16
Privates, 100		65	0 0	780	0
Drummers, 4		3	0 8	36	8
		£111 11 8		£1339 0	
ARTILLERY.					
Serjeants, 2 in number, at 4½ dolrs. each		1	19 0	23	8
Corporals		1	10 4	18	4
Privates, 30		19	10 0	234	0
		£22 19 4		£275 12 .	
POLICE CORPS.					
Captain		3	5 0	39	0
Serjeant		0	19 6	11	14
Corporal		0	17 4	10	8
Privates, 24 in number, at 3½ dolrs. each		18	4 0	218	8
		£23 5 10		£279 10	
Native Infantry		111	11 8	1339	0
Artillery		22	19 4	275	12
Police Corps		23	5 10	279	10
Sum Total		£157 16 10		£1894 2	

The whole amount for the year is .. £1894 2s.

The above amount of £1894 2s. was certainly large, compared with the previous expenditure of the King's Government for similar purposes; but it was very small, compared with the numerical force calculated upon, and the contingencies to be guarded against until the Government of Great Britain had decided what should be the future destiny of these Islands.

That decision was anticipated by Rear Admiral Thomas, and the King was restored to his rights on the 31st July, in a way the most proper that good feelings and good taste could suggest, for the preservation of the respect due to royalty, for the gratification of native loyalty, and the restoration of harmony amongst all the foreign residents. It would not be easy to exaggerate the esteem and respect

which all parties still cherish, and will long cherish, for the memory of Rear Admiral Thomas; and it would be impossible to surpass the happy manner in which he combined the dignity of the Admiral with the affability and kindness of the man, and the goodness of the Christian, in his walk and conversation during seven months' residence in these Islands.

The ways of Providence are no less wonderful in the fate of nations than in that of individuals. It could scarcely have been foreseen that King Kamehameha III., driven to cede provisionally his sovereignty, under charges which he professed himself unable to meet, on the 25th February, 1843, should be restored to his power on the 31st July succeeding, and that his dominions should be placed in the rank of independent nations, under, amongst nations, an unusual engagement for the respecting of that independence, on the 28th November immediately following; and this, too, at the instance of that very Power to which the most serious complaints had been made against his government.

It is to be hoped that the future march of his government will not disappoint the favourable opinion of the Governments of Great Britain and France, and that *peace, plenty, truth, justice, sound morality, and a pure religious faith will abide and prevail within his dominions.*

Honolulu, Jan. 10, 1845.

These Notes have been extended to a much greater length and have embraced a much wider range of topics than I at first intended, from my unexpected detention on the Islands, and the many new subjects which that longer residence and a better acquaintance with the natives suggested to my mind; while the longer I stayed, the more intense became my interest for the welfare of this singularly-situated and peculiarly-circumstanced people.

The Notes are the fruits of leisure hours, in the evenings, snatched from my other occupations, and of much serious reflection on the moral and social condition of these people. They emanate from a sincere desire to better their condition, and beyond that I have sought no reward whatever.

It is likely that I will soon withdraw myself entirely from Polynesia; but throughout life I shall watch with interest the progress of civilisation and Christianity amongst a people whom I regard, so far as civilisation is concerned, as essentially neophytes of the Protestant faith.

TOPOGRAPHY AND STATISTICS OF ANTIGUA.

ANTIGUA is situate between 17° 2" and 17° 13" North latitude, and between 61° 44" and 61° 58" West longitude; 40 miles north of Guadeloupe, and 25 north-east of Montserrat; being 20 miles long and 54 in circumference, and containing 108 square miles, equivalent to 69,277 acres. It is of a rough, circular figure, much indented by creeks and bays, which form many excellent harbours; but of these, three only are resorted to by ships of large burden, namely, English Harbour on the south side, Parham on the north, and St. John's on the west. It is surrounded on all sides except the south by islets, rocks, and shoals, which render the navigation along the coast dangerous, and the entrance to the harbours intricate.

Antigua was discovered by Christopher Columbus in his second voyage, in 1493, and named by him, from a Church in Seville, Santa Maria de la Antigua. It is one of the oldest of the British Colonies in the Antilles, having been settled by Sir Thomas Warner, with a few English families, in 1632. The early settlers were much harassed and the Colony almost desolated by the frequent incursions of the French and Caribs. By the Treaty of Breda in 1667, the island was finally settled under the British dominion, and in the beginning of the following year the Colony was re-established by Lord Willoughby de Parham, from whom the town of Parham, which was originally the metropolis of this island, took its name, as also Willoughby Bay. This nobleman obtained a grant from Charles II., anno 1663, and brought with him Colonel Byam, and other officers, who had impaired their fortunes in the Royal cause, to whom his Lordship made large grants of land, the original titles of which are in the possession of those families at this day.

Geology.—The Caribbean Islands are, in a geological point of view, divisible into two distinct classes; the one, occupying the mountainous range on the western side, exhibiting all the characters of recent volcanic action; the other, composed of the low islands forming the eastern chain, presenting, in a more or less regular order, the calcareous strata, or the upper marine formation, dipping towards the east. The first embraces all the islands on the western side, from St. Vincent to Saba; in the latter are comprised Barbados, Descada, Grandeterre in Guadaloupe, the northern half of Antigua, Barbuda, St. Bart's, St. Martin's, Anguilla, and Anegada.

St. Croix exhibits also a stratified formation of the same character, but with an inclination in the opposite direction; it would appear, therefore, to lie on the western side of the line of volcanic action. Antigua occupies an intermediate position between these two classes, and partakes more or less of the character of each—consequently it presents an interesting study to the geologist.

It comprises three distinct formations of the tertiary class, of which the most superficial beds occupy the northern and eastern divisions of the island. These consist of calcareous marl, and coarse sandstone, interspersed with masses of a tolerably-compact shell-limestone. The mountainous district, forming the southern and western divisions, is composed of rocks of the newest floetz trap formation, as wacke, porphyry, trap breccia, amygdaloid, and some spherical masses of basaltic greenstone. The intermediate district is occupied by a series of argillaceous strata of varied characters. The most superficial consists of a loose friable marl of a yellow colour, with olive-brown spots, containing numerous concretions of a lenticular form. The next stratum in the series is of a more compact and homogeneous texture, being a white indurated clay of a slaty structure, intersected by seams which divide it into tabular masses. Inferior to this we find another tabular rock, of a coarser grain than the last, which, being highly impregnated with *green earth*, presents a beautiful sea-green or bluish colour. The next, and lowest in the series of this formation, is a stratum of a liver-

brown colour, and conglomerate character, having imbedded in it masses of different species of the trap family. All these strata dip at a considerable angle to the north and north-east, and extend across the island from the Ridge to the neighbourhood of St. John's. The order of stratification is somewhat disturbed by the irruption of a large mass of the trap family at Drew's Hill. This spot is worthy of a more minute examination, for it contains the only marks of recent volcanic action that have as yet been discovered in this island. Streams of lava, some more compact, others vesicular, are found at the base of the hill, bearing the impression of the leaves of dicotyledonous plants, among which may be recognised those of the *Ficus pertusa*, and a species of *Melastoma*.

These three formations do not pass imperceptibly into each other, but are divided by well-marked natural boundaries. The southern limit of the calcareous district is formed by a zone of low land, extending from Willoughby Bay on the south-east to Dickenson's Bay on the north-west, which, at no very distant period, appears to have been submerged by a narrow frith, dividing the island into two, like the Rivière Salée of Guadeloupe.

The claystone is divided from the trap formation by the Body Ponds, and the stream which issues from them, running towards the north-west, through a beautifully luxuriant plain.

The surface of each district presents also peculiar features. The calcareous is exceedingly broken and undulated, consisting of a series of round-backed hills, of no great elevation, covered with a light, arid soil. The summits of these hills are overgrown with the wild sage (*Lantana involucrata*), among which the loblolly (*Pisonia subcordata*), *Croton balsamiferum*, *Rauwolfia nitida*, and other shrubs are interspersed. The sides of the hills and intervening valleys are highly cultivated, and produce a rapid growth when duly favoured with rain.

The claystone formation presents a precipitous escarpment towards the south and south-west, and a gentle declivity in the opposite direction. This is the most barren district in the island, considering that it is everywhere accessible to the implements of husbandry.

The district occupied by the trap formation consists of mountains, some of which rise with conical summits to the height of 800 or 1000 feet; others of the same elevation are more rounded and less precipitous, affording good soil for the sugar-cane, even on their tops. They are intersected by beautifully-romantic valleys; and the abrupt sides of the mountains are clothed with the verdant foliage of a great variety of herbs, and trees, and twining shrubs.

Mineral Substances.—Calcareous spar, agates, chalcedony, quartz, and jasper of various colours, are met with abundantly in both the stratified formations. The upper strata of the clay, and the alluvial district between it and the marl, contain extensive beds of stratified chert, which, in the more upland parts of this district, is broken into angular blocks of considerable size, and strewed over the surface of the land, affording an additional cause of its bad agricultural character. The whole of this formation is highly impregnated with the oxides of

iron, and the granular magnetic iron ore, or iron sand, may be collected in abundance, especially after a shower, when it accumulates in the courses of the temporary streams which the rain occasions. Sulphate of barytes is found at Drew's Hill, under an isolated mass of wacke porphyry.

Organic Remains.—The organic fossils of the calcareous strata consist of a great variety of marine exuviae, analogous to those which at present inhabit the surrounding seas, as *astreæ*, *meandrinæ*, *tubiporæ*, *echinus*, *pecten*, *cardium*, *strombus*, *cerithium*, *scalaria*, *ostrea*, &c. Many of the polypiferous remains are seen in a state of beautiful preservation, although they have undergone a thorough conversion of their substance, the calcareous matter of the fossil being entirely replaced by an infiltration of chalcedony. Of the higher animals no remains have been discovered as yet, except one or two sharks' teeth, not much inferior in size to those found in Malta.

The chert contains a prodigious quantity of casts, apparently of the genus *Melania*, and some of the entire shells adhere to its exterior surface in beautiful relief, showing evidently that this mineral has been deposited from the waters which overflowed this district. Associated with the chert, we find great quantities of silicious petrifications of the stems of palms and dicotyledonous trees: these take a beautiful polish, and are much sought after for the cabinets of the curious.

No organic remains have been found in the trap, and few minerals, except those which are common to these rocks.

Springs, Rivers, &c.—There are few springs in the island, and no stream that deserves the name of a river; but there are several creeks, whose oozy waters maintain the growth of impenetrable thickets of the different species of the mangrove, as *Rhizophora mangle*, *Avicennia tomentosa*, and *Laguncularia racemosa*.

Climate.—The weight and temperature of the atmosphere vary but little throughout the year. From April to August the fanning trade-wind holds its steady course, infusing health and vigour into every living creature. During the next three months, the electrical equilibrium is often disturbed; the wind is more variable, both in force and direction; the clouds collect in volumes, and torrents of rain fill the ponds and cisterns, on which the inhabitants depend for a supply of water. This is the season at which hurricanes occur. Of forty-three hurricanes recorded in the history of the Antilles since the discovery of the New World, according to Moreau de Jonnès, a French statistical writer, eight happened in the month of July, fifteen in August, eleven in September, and nine in October: since that period, four have occurred in the month of August and two in September, besides a severe gale in the Southern Islands on the 23rd June. On these occasions the barometer fell from half-an-inch to 1·86 inch below its ordinary height. The theory which ascribes these destructive tempests to a circular motion of the air, in the form of an extensive whirlwind, derives support from a considerable number of facts connected with their history, and offers an easy explanation of the great fall of the barometer which invariably attends them; yet other facts are wanting to entitle

it to that ready assent which we yield to the deductions of the analytical philosopher.*

From December to April, the wind becomes more northerly, and produces frequently a sensation of cold much greater than what is indicated by the thermometer; but in the cloudless moonlight nights at this period of the year, even the mercury falls now and then to 66 of Fahrenheit.

A great fire broke out on April, 2^d, 1841, which consumed a valuable portion of St. John's, with an immense loss to private individuals and the commercial community.

On the 24th June, 1842, the island was visited by an awful earthquake, which caused great terror, and did some injury to weak stone buildings. It followed soon after a dreadful calamity of the same description, which destroyed the city of Cape Haitien, and several towns in Hayti, with great loss of life, and was severely felt in other West India islands, and on the continent of America, north of Louisiana.

Zoology.—With the exception of rabbits, two or three species of bats, and rats and mice, there are no wild animals of the class Mammalia in Antigua. The domestic animals are horses, mules, oxen, hogs, goats, and a short-haired hornless breed of sheep, the flesh of which is highly esteemed. Domestic fowls, geese, turkeys, guinea-birds, and ducks are abundant. Cranes, pelicans, wild ducks, owls, hawks, and kites; quails, ground-doves, plover, sandpipers, and other migratory birds, which visit the island for a short time in autumn; humming-birds, and one or two other species of *Pici*, nearly complete the catalogue of wild birds. Of the order *Passeres* scarcely an individual occurs, so that Antigua cannot boast of the melody of her groves. In tropical countries, the ear is not the avenue of pleasurable sensations. In the splendour of day, Nature presents to the eye her gorgeous attire in all the stillness of a panorama; and when night has veiled the scene in darkness, the croaking of frogs and the shrill note of the *gryllides* produce a noise painfully discordant, but of which, fortunately, the unvaried sameness soon renders the ear almost insensible.

The coast is well supplied with turtle, and the fish peculiar to these regions, and which, with the exception of the yellow-billed sprat, conger-eel, and horse-eyed cavally, are seldom possessed of the poisonous qualities with which they are frequently impregnated in these seas.

Vegetable Kingdom.—Sugar is the staple commodity of the island, and consequently the cultivation of the sugar-cane is the chief business of the agriculturist; but various articles of provision, such as maize, Guinea corn, yams, sweet potatoes, eddoes, arrow-root, cassada, and a great variety of leguminous plants, are also raised, together with pumpkins, squashes, okro, and other esculent vegetables.

Of fruits, a great variety may be enumerated, but little care is taken in their culture, such as guavas, sour-sop, sweet-sop, custard apples,

* See a paper by W. C. Redfield, in the "American Journal of Science and Arts," vol. xx. No. 1, and Col. Reid's "Law of Storms."

papaws, plantains, bananas, cocoa-nuts, breadfruits, jack apples, cashew nuts, granadillas, water melons, melons, prickly pear, mountain pear, avocado pear, mangos, hog plums, Java plums, Barbados cherries, Surinam cherries, rose apples, and several other species of *Eugenia*; grapes, tamarinds, pomegranates, sapadillas, Otaheite gooseberries, (*Cicca disticha*), and Barbados gooseberries. Antigua is still celebrated for pine apples, and the different species of the citron genus were produced here in great perfection; but they are now almost totally destroyed by the blight.

The principal trees are the red and white cedars (*Cedre'a obrata*, *Bignonia Leucosylon*), mahogany, logwood, manchineel, mangrove trees, white-wood (*Bucida Bucas*), broad-leaved Terminalia, or wild almond tree, and tamarind.

Guinea-grass is extensively cultivated, and, together with an indigenous species, the "Cent per Cent" (*Panicum colonum*), and the tops of the sugar-cane, it constitutes the principal green food of the stable. In moist clayey soils the nutgrass (*Cyperus hydra*) is a troublesome weed; but the great pest of the planter is the "devil's grass" (*Cynodon dactylon*), which, though by all accounts but of recent introduction, is now extensively diffused, and has resisted every method of eradicating it hitherto practised. Mr. Lambert (Linn. Trans. vol. ii.) considers this the *Durva* of the Hindoos, which the late Sir W. Jones has celebrated for the extraordinary beauty of its flowers, and its sweetness and nutritious quality as pasture for cattle. It affords a curious instance of the diversity of tastes, and shows with what opposite sentiments people may contemplate the same objects. Whilst it is cursed by the West India Planter, it is venerated by the Hindoos as the mansion of a benevolent nymph, and is thus celebrated in one of their sacred books:—"May *Durva*, which rose from the water of life, which has a hundred roots and a hundred stems, efface a hundred of my sins, and prolong my existence on earth for a hundred years!" (Asiatic Researches, vol. iv. p. 243.)—Perhaps it was introduced into the West Indies on the recommendation of the learned President of the Asiatic Society, and the vulgar name in this country may be a corruption of that of the Hindoos. It is a native of the sandy shores of Cornwall, as well as of the South of Europe, the Levant, the East Indies, and New South Wales. In the North of Italy it is common in the streets of many towns, and flowers at various seasons—Sir J. E. Smith, "Rees' Cyclopedia," *Panicum Dactylon*.

Of the indigenous botany of the Antilles, there is yet much to be discovered; and it is rather discreditable to the Parent State, that for the little that is known we are indebted to the zeal of private individuals, chiefly industrious foreigners. The volcanic islands, possessing a more humid soil and more temperate climate than the low lands of marine origin, present a flora more numerous in species and luxuriant in growth. There the *Orchideæ ferus* and *Lycopodiaceæ* are more abundant. Each island in the group, however, affords a locality to some particular species which is unknown in the others, though the same general botanical features pervade the whole. Of the truly indigenous plants found in Antigua, 401 species have been accurately determined.

EXPORTS FROM ANTIGUA.

Articles Exported.	Countries to which Exported.	1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.
Arrow Root	Great Britain.	1075 bxs.	581 bxs.	100 bxs.	472 bxs.	682 bxs.	453 bxs.	289 bxs.	582 bxs.	744 bxs.	376 bxs.	402 bxs.
Molasses	"	4961 pun.	5646 pun.	2325 pun.	10942 pun.	8645 pun.	7847 pun.	6300 pun.	4648 pun.	9144 pun.	10113 pun.	8120 pun.
Preserves	"	86 bxs.	31 bxs.	33 bxs.	95 bxs.	91 bxs.	49 bxs.	65 bxs.	8 bxs.	94 bxs.	59 bxs.	40 bxs.
Rum	"	861 cks.	6 cks.	211 cks.	483 cks.	770 cks.	784 cks.	240 cks.	477 cks.	45 cks.	131 cks.	177 cks.
Sugar	"	11666 hhd.	5402 hhd.	4006 hhd.	14072 hhd.	14615 hhd.	12903 hhd.	9439 hhd.	9310 hhd.	11989 hhd.	15157 hhd.	11805 hhd.
"	"	1222 trs.	462 trs.	435 trs.	1445 trs.	1077 trs.	1160 trs.	450 trs.	1231 trs.	1313 trs.	1562 trs.	2012 trs.
"	"	1634 bbls.	765 bbls.	432 bbls.	1598 bbls.	1819 bbls.	1703 bbls.	1303 bbls.	2015 bbls.	1514 bbls.	4514 bbls.	2724 bbls.
Tamarinds	"	81 kgs.	38 kgs.	150 kgs.	102 kgs.	131 kgs.	38 kgs.	83 kgs.	138 kgs.	145 kgs.	143 kgs.	57 kgs.
Arrow Root	B. North America.	43 bxs.	319 pun.	236 pun.	20 bxs.	8 pun.	.....	.....	.....	1 pun.	143 pun.	3 bxs.
Molasses	"	375 pun.	.....	.....	214 pun.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	660 pun.
Preserves	"	140 cks.	2 cks.	1 cask	1 box	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rum	"	313 hhd.	88 hhd.	42 hhd.	12 cks.	1 hhd.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar	"	38 trs.	128 trs.	35 trs.	59 hhd.	3 trs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	"	569 bbls.	314 bbls.	273 bbls.	74 trs.	35 bbls.	16 bbls.	.....	.....	.....	6 bbls.	.....
Tamarinds	"	6 kgs.	.....	.....	510 bbls.	1 keg	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21 bbls.
Arrow Root	B. West Indies.	49 pun.	10 pun.	12 pun.	.....	32 bxs.	30 bxs.	10 bxs.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Molasses	"	44 cks.	1 cask	.....	2 cks.	2 pun.	.....	10 pun.	.....	.....	.....	.....
Preserves	"	20 hhd.	22 hhd.	.....	.....	1 box	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rum	"	9 trs.	17 trs.	.....	14 trs.	11 trs.	.....	8 hhd.	.....	.....	.....	4 hhd.
Sugar	"	49 bbls.	103 bbls.	.....	153 bbls.	2 bbls.	.....	1 bbl.	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	"	19 kgs.	.....	.....	.....	2 kgs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tamarinds .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Molasses	United States.	126 pun.	77 pun.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rum	"	6 cks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar	"	3 hhd.	40 hhd.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	"	10 trs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
"	"	39 bbls.	13 trs.	.....	27 bbls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Molasses	P. West Indies.	4 pun.	1 pun.	.....	.....	7 pun.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rum	"	85 cks.	.....	1 cask	.....	17 cks.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sugar .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 hhd.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" .....	"	.....	.....	.....	.....	1 trs.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" .....	"	.....	95 bbls.	.....	.....	14 bbls.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

AN ACCOUNT of the Staple Articles, the Produce of Antigua, Exported in the Years ended 5th January, 1841 and 1842.

SUGAR.			RUM.			MOLASSES.		
	1840.	1841.		1840.	1841.		1840.	1841.
Hogsheads	12911	9477	Puncheons,	372	33	Hogsheads	398	289
Tierces ..	1194	943	Hogsheads	328	151	Puncheons	7917	6435
Barrels ..	1718	1267	Casks ....	....	70	Casks	25	25

Other Products exported in 1841.

Arrow-root, 268 boxes, 24 barrels, 2 kegs; Preserves, Pickles, and Tamarinds, 4 casks, 66 boxes, 105 kegs, 33 jars; Hides, 326.

CROPS of the Island of Antigua, from 1828 to 1841 inclusive.

	SUGAR.	RUM.	MOLASSES.
	Hhds.	Puns.	Puns.
1828	14976	4169	6540
1829	14016	4523	5042
1830	15646	3590	8215
1831	12612	2180	8149
1832	11092	1705	8231
1833	10911	1697	8019
1834	20921	2380	13788
1835	14803	1938	8476
1836	11741	942	6734
1837	5434	436	3074
1838	18534	1134	12189
1839	15935	1032	9787
1840	16008	1027	10178
1841	12114	594	7657

COLONISATION AS AN ENGINE OF NATIONAL GREATNESS, AND MORE WORTHY THAN MILITARY CONQUEST.

It is impossible to contemplate the tracts of country in the various latitudes of the earth over which Great Britain has jurisdiction, without being powerfully impressed with a sense of its vast and varied capabilities of enriching the land that possesses them. And a conviction will likewise strike the mind, that destitution, penury, and distress should not be so extensively diffused amongst the lower orders in many of its districts as it is and has been; for that such distress does still exist among multitudes of the lower ranks of our population, we need only consult our county statistics, and the painful evidence which has of late been adduced at some of the large meetings in the agricultural districts of the Western parts of England, to be fully apprized.*

* See, amongst others, reports of two meetings of large bodies of agricultural labourers in Wiltshire and Hampshire, in which distress of the most afflictive kind was vividly depicted.

It is not, of course, the present intention to enter into a detailed inquiry concerning the proximate causes of this distress. It may be the joint offspring of several causes, each of which ought not to exist. But our present position is, that with our national advantages for creating a healthful and happy population, many portions of it should not be wretched and destitute from causes quite beyond their own control.

"Ships, Colonies, and Commerce," is very well known to have been an expression used by the late Despot of France, when wont to indulge the flights of his soaring ambition. Napoleon had the penetration at least of a great statesman in this respect: although ruling a people whose genius and habits were not attuned to commerce, he yet knew its value as an instrument of greatness, or of making a nation great. Essentially a military power under his reign, Napoleon yet knew that Ships, Colonies, and Commerce would render France still more powerful and great, even as a military country, than she would be destitute of them. For without Ships, or Colonies, or Commercial Intercourse, a people, especially if separated by sea from its neighbours, is, so far as a reciprocity of benefits is concerned, isolated and detached from all others.

In marking the progress of the rise and fall of nations, there appears to be two ways of States attaining to eminence and wealth. There are two modes of ascent by which an obscure people may rise to ascendancy and power amongst mankind—by Commercial Exchange, or by Military Conquest.

The last species of national aggrandizement is clearly established at the expense of the inalienable birthrights of one's neighbour. For after all that has been said of glory, and the splendid trophies of conquest, a nation cannot become great through conquest, without perpetrating a flagrant and most unjust infringement of the rights of other nations among mankind.

The other mode of national aggrandizement may be pursued to an indefinite extent, carrying with it reputation, and power, and riches, and augmenting, instead of most grievously diminishing, the sum of human prosperity and happiness. The pomp and circumstance of war may powerfully dazzle the ambitious mind, and ever has been accompanied with resistless charms to certain ardent temperaments, whose intellects are of that high and commanding order, that they seem born to obtain and to exercise an ascendancy amongst their species.

But while it is more meritorious to promote the prosperity of mankind, than to impede and ruate—to heal than to wound—"to save life, than to kill,"—so long will that nation or people which seeks by extensive colonisation, by pacific compacts, and by an amicable interchange of commercial intercourse among all its neighbour nations, rise in the scale of true greatness over that Power which, by a series of aggressive warfare, carries slaughter and rapine through a whole continent. Immeasurably higher will that monarch, or that nation, stand in the estimation of the thinking part of mankind, who thus seeks to exalt the good of our species rather than himself, and has a disinterested regard

to the welfare of millions, rather than raising to himself a name among the mighty of the earth.

Although the profession of arms has ever been held honourable and glorious in the eyes of men, yet the reverse side of the picture will soon obtrude itself on the eye of the philanthropist. The far-spreading mischiefs, the almost unendurable miseries, of which war has in its protracted exercise been the immediate cause, will, in the breast capable of a wide and generous exercise of philosophy, be admitted to their just consideration.

It is on the splendid and imposing features of war, with its more generous characteristics as narrated in classic story, that the mind fastens with an enthusiasm dangerous to the tranquillity of the world. The barbarian heroes of the middle ages, Jenghis Khan, and Timour, and all chieftains of a similar description, inspire a different sort of feeling. They are looked upon as the great troublers of their race, and the scourge of the countries they were permitted to govern. The last, who could, we are told, in cool blood pile pyramids of human heads for his amusement, and bake his prisoners by thousands in mud pies, or pound them in mortars, stands open to the horror and execration of mankind. But the achievements of more civilised conquerors constrain a large share of our sympathies; when delineated in the classic graces of some of our best historians, they seize the imagination, and are apt to blind the judgment to the real and unmitigated evils of which they are the sad occasion.

Upon a review of the almost incessant wars which have for several centuries desolated some of the kingdoms of modern Europe, notwithstanding the mild and expansive radiance of Christianity, whose benign light should have taught a very different lesson—notwithstanding the influential operation of some such arguments as those in which we have been briefly tempted to indulge, this singular aptitude for war, despite the general diffusion of light and knowledge, which carries a conviction of the blessings of peace, would be somewhat unintelligible, were it not known that the martial tone of the poetry which the national suffrage of a people holds in high estimation, reciprocally usurps an influence over its national character. And here it may be remarked in passing, that the writings of Homer, enthusiastically as they have been greeted by the nations of modern times, may not have been altogether inoperative as a cause in producing and perpetrating this military ardour.

His poems, abounding in the most spirit-stirring descriptions of almost more than mortal prowess, will, it may be thought, go far in generating in multitudes who imbibe early and vivid impressions from his pictured page, an almost indigenous and uncontrollable love of martial pursuits inauspicious to the love and practice of peace.

The high and paramount place in which military prowess has been held amongst ancient and modern nations,

“ From Macedonia’s madman to the Swede,”

prove that the fancied splendour which attends a career of conquest and

of victory, even in an unjust cause, blinds the eyes and apprehensions of men to a just insight of their true position as citizens of the great commonwealth of human-kind. Alexander, however great in his views of empire, however heroic in his personal character, was, besides his own career of victory, the cause of half a century of depopulating wars in many of the countries of the East, through the jealous and selfish ambition of his great captains, who, formed in his school, equally aspired to his empire. Contrast this with the actions of the legislator Penn. This last, founder of infant cities in the New World, with a policy as far-reaching, perhaps, as that of Alexander—with a clemency and a humane patriotism not unworthy of our Alfred, or the great Gustavus Vasa of Sweden—with prospective views as profound as those of the renowned Macedonian hero—bequeathed to posterity a State prosperous and flourishing, unaccompanied with the slaughter of multitudes, and guiltless of the tears and groans which inevitably attend an extensive career of conquest. The changed dynasties or the ruined cities of Asia will not, in the scale of true glory, present a parallel equally estimable with *his* achievements who caused cities and civilised communities to rise in the trackless woods of America. The numerous and noble personal qualities of the first would ill redeem the moral mischiefs of which he was the occasion; but the achievements of the latter, the fruits of his political sagacity and enlarged views, are sufficiently attested by the present condition of that important branch of the Transatlantic Union, the State of Pennsylvania. It must, then, be admitted by the candid mind capable of philosophic views, that the raising a State to an influential position among the nations of the earth by wise and salutary laws, by liberally promoting and encouraging enlarged commerce, and by planting Colonies which may relieve and assist the mother-country in a variety of ways, claims a higher rank in the scale of brilliant deeds than the conquest of neighbouring States. He forms transcendantly a higher character than the military hero, (however he may shine in history,) who carries fire and sword into the territories of his neighbours—who lays waste their fields, depopulates their towns, and whose footsteps are tracked by carnage and desolation.

England, great as she is, has attained this greatness, in a very considerable degree, through her Commerce and her Colonies. However she may in former eras of her history have been famed for military conquest, her extended influence and power for the last century past have been mainly owing to her territorial aggrandizement, by cession, by commerce, and by colonisation. England, in her commercial enterprise and colonising spirit, may be said to resemble ancient Tyre. Her traffic was with all the then known and civilised world, whilst her Colonial enterprise was bounded only by the Pillars of Hercules—the extremity of the ancient world.

In a distant age, England plants her Colonies in Australia, the extremity of the modern world, with all the added experience of twenty-five centuries. No one can read the description of Tyre, with her vast commercial intercourse with all the nations, as pictured by the Prophet

Ezekiel, without being struck with the wealth and grandeur to which her foreign relations had exalted her. England's foreign relations in this respect stand, perhaps, in the modern world, equally high with those of Tyre in the ancient.

Many among her merchants and traders are possessed of enormous wealth; but this neutralising drawback attends her position, that gaunt penury sometimes stalks in her rural districts, and privation of various kinds is too frequently familiarised with multitudes of her citizens whose habits and industry merit a higher participation in the abundance with which our ample means furnish us. Carthage was a Colony of this ancient maritime people; and doubtless it was through the fostering care with which it was nursed up by its parent country, that it rose to such a pitch of power as to be able to contest the empire of the world during a long period with proud republican Rome. Venice, and afterwards Holland, rose to splendour and to riches from very obscure beginnings. The first, from swamps and sea-weed, rose to a consequence which gave a tone to the Councils of Europe. The last attained, in the seventeenth century, a dominion in the civilised world, through its trade, unprecedented perhaps in the annals of nations.

In her Colonies and commercial advantages, England is rich beyond any of these States. No country has had her opportunities—her advantages. Thanks to her Dampiers and her Cooks, and her other great discoverers who have aided in the work, her territorial possessions in the Pacific and the vast Indian Archipelago exceed those which any other maritime power ever possessed.

Sumatra, Java—the extensive islands of New Guinea, Borneo, and New Zealand, lie open to us; above all, the almost boundless regions of New Holland, concerning whose interior so little is known, and so many marvels are still related*—but whose climates, lying for the most part within the borders of the torrid zone, or in the most fruitful latitudes of the temperate, comprise soils of almost every character and variety of production, and which by discovery and appropriation, not by CONQUEST, become a lawful appanage of Great Britain,† and calculated, to an unprecedented extent, to strengthen and enrich the mother-country. If such is the fortunate and singular benison of our

* It has been asserted by certain of these explorers, that in some of their excursions they met with animals of gigantic stature, whose roaring resembled thunder; by others, that extensive seas occupied the interior of this Eastern continent—things which have no analogy or parallel in any other known parts of the globe.

† It can hardly be said of New Holland, that all our attempts to colonise it (would that these endeavours had been more vigorously and efficiently supported!) are infringements of the territorial rights of the ancient inhabitants; because these natives have been conciliated and invited to form a civil compact with the settlers, and in the boundless districts of Australia, if they are not disposed to maintain a civilised intercourse with us, they can retire to the interior. To compare, therefore, our occupation of these territories indiscriminately with other conquests of new countries—for instance, with the conquest accompanied with the fiend-like cruelties and oppressions of the Spaniards in the New World—would be a manifest and palpable perversion of language.

country, let her, in the name of all that is equitable, enjoy the full benefit of it.

And in the first place, this fine and fertile region of New Holland (including Tasmania) should never have been made the moral charnel-house, the convict rendezvous of Great Britain : a country thus highly gifted by nature, and in so many ways calculated to become an important adjunct of the British Isles, should not have been degraded to the rank of a penal settlement. Honour, every principle of good and sound policy, should have condemned a custom so pernicious as this—a custom, however legitimatised, which annually despatched from its own shores multitudes of felons and outlaws to people the rising communities of New South Wales ! The place of penal exile has indeed been for some time changed from New South Wales to Tasmania ; but the evils long implanted on the spot where our first expedition was, in 1788, with such auspicious omen of success, planted by the British Government, should not have been so mixed up.

Philanthropists at home, as well as emigrants abroad, deprecated the system. Long and loud have been the remonstrances* against a policy at once absurd and unjust, and with reason. Those who voluntarily emigrate from their native land to seek other soils—who, abandoning their early prepossessions, leave a densely-crowded population at home to seek new and unappropriated sources of wealth abroad, in order either to raise themselves, or to aid reciprocally in raising their country—who carry with them talent, and energy, and character ; these persons have long entertained a deep and bitter sense of wrong done to our infant Settlements in this far-distant, but salubrious and productive, climate. In spite of these drawbacks, our Australian communities are steadily, though slowly, rising in importance. What pity that England should not more clearly see the advantages which she has in her power to derive from a due culture of the varied productions which her climates are adapted to bestow on the parent-country ! Her interior districts are but little explored ; but enough is known of her soils adjacent to the coasts, and in some parts to a considerable extent inland, to prove that Nature is equally bountiful in her wide-spread pastures, as she is observed to be in other parallel latitudes of the world.

Surely, Colonial Possessions of such promising character and expectations as our Settlements in New Holland and New Zealand, should, under our national circumstances, have been fostered with circumspection and with care.

Our Settlements in New South Wales should not for the last half-century have been made the gaol-receptacle of Great Britain. It is true, our place of banishment has of late been changed. Van Diemen's Land is now in her turn imbibing the moral contamination of our annual ship-loads of felons—of outcasts, who are found too bad to live in their native country ; and in her turn Van Diemen's Land has, through the

* See the Petition from the Colonists, published at vol. vi. p. 479.—EDITOR.

mouth of her free settlers, responded to the moral wrong in deep and long-continued remonstrances.

We repeat, that the noble islands of New Holland and New Zealand might within the last fifty years have done England much service, by relieving her of multitudes, in the shape of free settlers, who would at once have benefited her by thinning some of her overcrowded districts at home, and formed the nucleus of advantageous and flourishing communities abroad.

Instead of this, the annual tribute of convict exportation has formed on the whole by far the largest proportion of emigrants to the former country.

New Zealand is pre-eminently gifted in her natural productions, as all know, since Cook discovered it. "Among the vegetable productions of this country," says this great navigator, "the trees claim a principal place; for here are forests of vast extent, full of the straightest, the cleanest, and the largest trees we had ever seen."

"Great part of the country," he adds, "is covered with a luxuriant verdure, and our natural historians were gratified by the novelty, if not the variety, of the plants." Both Cook and Capt. Liddiard Nicholas, who visited it in 1814, attest the fact of its being thinly inhabited, but, at the same time, assign an immense superiority to the natives of New Zealand* over those of New Holland, whose inhabitants have been described by all authorities, from Dampier downwards, as some of the most wretched in existence. Was that a reason why it was selected as a place of judicial banishment?

This system of transporting our criminals—persons for the most part essentially depraved—to what ought to be our flourishing Colonies, distinguished for order and industry, has long been viewed with deep regret by thinking men at home. Adopted as it should seem from expediency, this one-sided view of things has been long fatally acquiesced in; and while it has been deemed wise to weed society at home of its outlaws, comparatively little regard has been had to a prospective vigw of benefit to be derived from our Antipodean Settlements. The withering and most pernicious effect which example and the dissemination of bad principles must have upon the rising community, requires not much discernment to predict.

We have been therefore professedly nursing up Colonies in foreign soils, and in lieu of cherishing their tender age with careful and vigilant circumspection, have been accelerating their progress towards final ruin, by continually introducing vice and profligacy, which amalgamates and spreads its fatal leaven far and wide; in other words, we are planting Colonies in the fair regions of the South, and opening up other sources of wealth, which may assist us in meeting our pecuniary burdens at home, while, at the same time, we endeavour to annihilate the very principle which is to carry them forward to wealth and importance.

* The most recent and best description of the Aborigines of New Zealand is that given by Mr. Brown, in his work published last year, "New Zealand and its Aborigines, &c.;" Smith, Elder, & Co.—EDITOR.

But it is to be presumed that this moral pestilence will soon cease to spread its baleful contagion over our young communities of Australia.

For however it has been urged that convict labour in infant Colonies is important in the culture of the soil, or in clearing new lands;—if it were so, the advantages arising from the employment of convicts are much more than counterbalanced by the contaminating influence of their dissolute habits. But the very assumption that it is necessary to employ criminals in cleansing the soil, rather than free settlers of ardent and active habits, is contradicted by the history of all European Settlements.

Either our first Colony in New South Wales was worth nursing up to a prosperous state, or it was not. If it was not, why was our expedition thither in 1788, under Governor Phillip, got up with so much care, and placed under the command of an officer of such acknowledged ability and skill? If it was, why, in the name of all that is politic, has it for more than half a century been made the judicial rendezvous of crime? Why neutralise its growth and distort its social features by legislative enactments which must necessarily act prejudicially to the end sought to be attained by all Colonial Settlements—a reciprocity of benefits?

That this moral pollution attendant on converting our Settlements in this fair region into an expiatory arena is transferred from New South Wales to Tasmania (Van Diemen's Land) and Norfolk Island, is not enough; the nuisance is only removed from one thriving Colony to localities not very far distant, which it is equally our interest to cherish. Our Settlements in Van Diemen's Land are certainly too good to be abandoned to the miseries of a convict population, and yet to these annoyances they have long been subjected; and with regard to the wisdom of making Norfolk Island a place of banishment, much question may arise. Norfolk Island is rich in some of the finest productions of the natural world.* Her soil and climate would render it the abode of a happy community calculated to do England service; and yet this is the island chosen as the fit receptacle of the worst felons. Its fertile soils are trodden by a population stained with crime, which (as the island is small) may in another age, perhaps, become a nest of pirates—and as the famous Buccaneers of North America were for a period the terror of the Western Seas, so these outlaws may scour the vicinage of the latitudes in the Eastern Archipelago.

It has frequently been suggested that the place of penal banishment should be one whose climate or peculiar locality was such as should, in some degree, be fitted to and the cause of the punishment contemplated—an arena whose physical deprivations would assist in

* "The air is very pure," says one who knew it well, "and the climate fine and temperate, resembling very much that of Portugal. The soil is uncommonly fertile, and capable of producing the fruits and vegetables of every part of the world in perfection. The pines are the finest in the world, some of them of the most astonishing size, rising to the height of 240, and even 260 feet!" &c.

inflicting that course of penal suffering which the law contemplates. Such an object is ill subserved by placing in the present penal settlements.

It was again (in a very able paper which appeared in a maritime journal in the summer of 1840) suggested that the Falkland group might be colonised by convicts with high advantage to England, as it might be made the key to the Pacific, and highly subservient to our Colonial interests in those distant regions of the globe. The advantage and importance of fortifying them, and rendering them in all respects available for this purpose, was in the paper alluded to strenuously insisted on. Has anything of an efficient character been done in furtherance of the object contemplated?

If however, the wastes of Labrador, or similar parallels of climate, should not be found available for the purposes of judicial atonement, could not the practice of transporting criminals to a distant region of the globe be abrogated altogether? On the 3rd of March, the Marquis of Lansdowne presented a petition to the House of Lords from the Colonists in Van Diemen's Land, stating that the island had been suddenly made the sink into which all the convict labour of the United Kingdom had been thrown; the result of this was that the free labourers had been unable to compete with the inundations of felons, and had emigrated in great numbers from the Colony.

Having brought the case of the petitioners before the House, the Noble Marquis went on to say, that although he did not go the length of proposing to abolish all transportation, he yet trusted that the present prayer of the petitioners for relief would not be disregarded. Several other Noble Lords freely admitted the evils of the existing state of things; and the Bishop of Oxford said, "that he considered transportation, as it had been hitherto conducted, as a curse to the world, and a reproach to our nation." (See Parl. Report, March 3, 1846.)

The subject has by no means escaped the consideration of philanthropists, who have a due regard at once to our Colonies abroad and the progress of society at home; and it is fervently to be hoped, that either in the mode of expiatory punishment, or at any rate a change in the present system, something may be done. Unless a preparatory discipline be used, convicts, withheld by no restraint at home, will not administer to the prosperity of Colonies abroad. To expect, therefore, that our Antipodean communities in the Indian Ocean should assist us out of our national difficulties, unless some previous pains be used in the selection of those who are to form the germ of their future prosperity, is simply absurd. But they should also be assisted. Emigration, as a Government measure, should be encouraged and promoted by pecuniary aid, and well furnished with every requisite which the nature of the country or of the undertaking might seem to demand. Men of capital and enterprise, and intellectual vigour of character, should be invited to become permanent settlers in regions of vast extent and diversified climate, and destined, probably, at some future period, to form very powerful adjuncts of the British Dominions.

A very distinguished era was formed in English history when the first expedition under Governor Arthur Phillip left its shores. A new land

at the extremity of the globe was to be taken possession of; regions of indefinite extent and climates untried were opened to the adventurer who might settle in these Possessions, discovered in a distant ocean, and recently explored and appropriated by British enterprise.

The nucleus of a new empire, or, at least, a powerful auxiliary of our own, was laid down in latitudes comparatively genial and temperate, and not unadapted to the habits and temperament of Europeans. Its first Governor, like the celebrated William Penn in the Transatlantic World, was distinguished at once for his humanity, and the soundness and extent of his views. He was characterised in all his interviews with the natives by mildness and moderation, but rigid in the exaction of that discipline which he foresaw to be essential to the prosperity of the rising community.

Shall not this rising community, planted by Governor Phillip in New South Wales, receive every encouragement and aid from the Fatherland? and shall not other expeditions, equal in extensive equipment—equally appointed under a magnanimous Governor, and destined to other parts of the Southern Continent, receive the sanction of the British Crown?

"There are few things," says the historian of this first expedition, "more pleasing than the contemplation of order and useful amusement arising gradually out of turmoil and confusion; and, perhaps, this satisfaction cannot anywhere be more fully enjoyed than when a settlement of civilised people is fixing itself upon a newly-discovered or savage coast. The wild appearance of land, entirely untouched by cultivation—the close and perplexed growing of trees, intercepted now and then by barren spots, bare rocks, or spaces overgrown with weeds, flowers, and flowering shrubs, or underwood scattered and intermingled in the most singular, promiscuous manner, are the first objects that present themselves; afterwards the bustle of a multitude of hands busily employed in a number of the most incongruous works, increases rather than diminishes the disorder, and produces a confusion of effort which for a time appears inextricable, and seems to threaten an endless contingency of perplexity. But by degrees large spaces are opened, plans formed, lines marked, &c." More than half a century has elapsed since these remarks, predicative of the advance of our new Colony in New South Wales, were made. Has any attention been bestowed in nursing its infant interests and promoting its prosperity, which the intelligent officers who were instrumental in planting it had a right to expect? Alas! no; so far indeed from being nursed up with care and the fostering aids of a wise and paternal legislation by its mother-country, it has been made the moral sink for its felons and convicts. Its growth, even under these disadvantageous circumstances, has been auspicious; but within the prescribed period, subjected to other modes of government, what might it not now have been?

But it is not too late to redeem past errors. Let Government look with a more favourable eye upon these Antipodean Settlements in Australia.

Let England's Government award the same fostering aid towards her Colonists of the Eastern Hemisphere as is dealt out to her islands in the West Indies, and she might calculate upon equally liberal returns.

A few years back, twenty millions sterling were awarded to the planters, in consideration of alleged damages sustained by the abolition of Slavery. Let our Colonies to the South share in these liberal boons. Let other equipments on the same ample scale as that in 1788 be organised and appointed under men at once brave and enlightened, of civilised views and humane policy—let capital emigrate, together with talent and industry, and instead of hordes of criminals from our gaols, who for the last fifty years have furnished so large a portion of the physical strength of our Australian Colonies, a peaceful and orderly race of emigrants from the teeming thousands of England's still-unemployed population be invited to leave her shores, and find wealth and independence in foreign climes. For after all that commerce and legislation have done for England in promoting her reciprocal trade, penury and a privation of the common comforts of life still distinguish multitudes among her industrial classes.

About the time of our first attempt to colonise New Holland, we lost our fine Colonies stretching down the Atlantic from the thirty-second to the forty-fifth degree of North latitude.

The disastrous termination of our contest with the United States left us shorn of the possession of some of the finest Colonies in the world.

The discovery and appropriation of a vast tract of country to the east presented a favourable opportunity of redeeming our national losses in this quarter.

But the French Revolution intervened—a political catastrophe which, in its withering effects, absorbed every other minor event. It spread consternation and dismay through the nations of Europe; and the leading powers were too much engrossed in providing for their own internal safety, to bestow much attention upon the outposts of their dominions. England—the most deeply indebted of these powers—had perhaps full employment for her resources in furnishing the munitions of war in that eventful period; but after the overthrow of Napoleon, she had ample leisure to respond to the demands of her Colonies in the East; and should she not thus have been anxious to repair the loss of those fine Colonies bordering the Atlantic, from the Canadas to the Floridas?

Let her, however, now respond to these wants—let other places of penal banishment be found than those of the Settlements in Tasmania. If New South Wales has already been relieved of this nuisance, let Van Diemen's Land also participate in this relief. For, however it has been contended by some writers that convict labour is useful, not to say essential, in the first clearing of a new Settlement, it is certain that the moral mischiefs of which they are the sure instruments more than counterbalance their services of a physical kind. Are not our Settlements on the soils of New Holland worth cultivating with the care here recommended, and preserved from the contagion so constantly and so deeply complained of? We contend that they are. Lieut. Breton, R.N., who had made many excursions about ten years since in New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, and had resided some

time both at Sydney and Hobart Town—one who, moreover, was not among the most glowing delineators of Australian scenery and Australian prospects—Lieut. Breton thus speaks of Sydney: “The number of public-houses in the Australian capital may cause some little surprise when the reader is informed they amount to *one hundred and ninety-seven*; besides which, the houses where spirits are surreptitiously sold are believed to be nearly as numerous. Drinking among the lower orders is certainly carried on here to an extent little known elsewhere.” Can there be a doubt that these and other pernicious habits, destructive of the political prosperity of the rising State, were much heightened by the influx of abandoned characters of the worst description from Great Britain?

In spite of these things, however, this Antipodean community, of which Sydney forms the capital, is rising to some importance; and as this same authority has observed in another place, “one striking feature connected with its growing importance is the almost total absence of pauperism:” very few paupers are seen at Sydney, none at Hobart Town, and those few are most probably idle and profligate characters, who are too lazy to gain an honest livelihood by working. The squalid misery and dreadful state of destitution so common in our own islands is never observed in these regions; the eye is neither shocked, nor the mind harrowed, by the extreme of destitution consequent upon the want of employment, and from which it is probable numbers die. There, on the contrary, none need perish through want, as work is always to be found. It will be urged by many who rather discourage emigration—who bode little of good in the prospects of those who expatriate themselves with a view of settling in Australia—who point at the late commercial distress and pecuniary difficulties perceived in our Colonies, both east and west, in that country,—that precarious existence, or at the best precarious prosperity, awaits them; that indiscriminate speculation has here no bounds; that an excessive fondness for embarking in undertakings for the employment of capital which has not a good tendency, is ever liable to bring impending ruin on our infant Colonies, and spread distress among all classes of its inhabitants. But against these evils, to which, indeed, all trading States are liable, and from the calamities of which the mother-country is by no means exempt, what better guarantee can be imagined than planting men of prudence and probity in these infant Colonies—men of influence and character, and enlarged perceptions of mind, who might in a degree restrain these vagrant dispositions to launch out into ruinous undertakings?

Let us recapitulate this subject.

It has been acknowledged by the best writers on matters of political economy, that when a State becomes too densely peopled for the means of subsistence it can afford to its inhabitants, it becomes a duty on its rulers to promote emigration. Adam Smith and Hume, first-rate authorities, may both be said to be of this opinion; and Mr. Malthus, although some of his opinions upon the general subject of emigration are somewhat mystified and questionable, remarks, that “it appears both useful and proper, with a view to the wider extension of civilisa-

tion. If it cannot be proved (he adds,) that Governments are bound actively to encourage it, it is not only strikingly unjust, but in the highest degree impolitic in them to prevent it.”—(Book iii. c. 4, p. 303.)

Mr. M'Culloch, Colonel Torrens, and Mr. Buckingham have each recently and ably advocated the important subject of Systematic Emigration as a Government measure, and especially the last. He urged it as opening a door for relief and benefit under the pressure of an overcrowded population. He is earnest in his endeavours to show that the measures he recommends would be attended with incalculable good. The subject, with its attendant evils and its redeeming advantages, has of late received much intelligent elucidation from various pens; and, on the whole, the balance of evidence would decidedly incline in favour of its becoming a positive duty on the part of the Government authorities of a State, to promote the throwing off the surplus population of the mother-country with a due proportion of its energy and intelligence to feed the Colonies.

Parent States are not in consequence weakened—they are strengthened. That reciprocity of commerce, that interchange of commodities, which was just now spoken of as administering to the grandeur of States, is thereby accelerated and promoted; and if it be so, the great principles upon which our extensive prosperity and political influence with all foreign nations is built are at once upheld, and the internal comfort of our labouring population (an equally important consideration with a humane Government) is also essentially heightened and promoted. For prosperity and wide-spreading influence abroad should be coeval with internal and diffusive comfort amongst the great masses of the people, or the vaunted freedom and happiness of England, to a very great and preponderating extent, exists but in name amongst its population.

“Ships, Colonies, and Commerce,” (to borrow again the oracular expression of the late French Despot,) “form the sinews of a great nation.” They have enabled England to attain and to continue to hold the commanding position she now occupies in the world; they have enabled her to act the part of mediator among the civilised nations of Europe, and while her trident sweeps the waves, the palladium of her rights is sealed against the inroads of foreign aggression.

Examples, as was intimated at the opening of this paper, have been numerous, of States which have risen to power and grandeur through the instrumentality of reciprocal commerce;—surely an achievement in any nation more consonant with the great end of our being, than to attain it through a long succession of military conquests, and by carrying destruction through the territories of all their neighbours: and although it has been the fate of England to have been often involved in wars to her cost, her policy has yet been for the most part pacific.

Beyond, rich in the possession of Ships, Colonies, and Commerce, almost beyond a precedent in the history of nations, might not England sometimes turn these high advantages to yet higher account? might not some of her ships of war, those stately bulwarks of our isle, be occasionally employed in colonising the distant parts of the earth—soils in the Southern Hemisphere, which, forming, as they may be said to do, a

territorial appanage of the British Crown, have not been duly estimated or appropriated? Might they not subserve high purposes of Extensive Colonisation, as well as of national defence? and without any unworthy compromise of their high class and character, might they not fulfil occasionally other purposes besides those of war in times of profound peace? Is there not an elevated feeling connected with our great national character in leading the way to noble and extensive plans of Colonisation, as well as in feats of daring and military prowess; in embarking in the great enterprise of carrying the olive-branch of peace and of a pure religion into the waste places of the earth,—as well as in the pride and pomp of naval armament? Who will gainsay it?

And are not our Southern Colonies, we ask again, worth cultivating with care?—if they are, let it appear by the circumspection and solicitude with which laws are framed for their benefit, and the liberality with which all the various requisites proper for infant Settlements are dealt out to them by the mother-country.

Let constant influxes of criminals from our prisons no more defile our rising communities on the fertile soils of Australasia; but let free settlers, backed with every encouragement from home, spread themselves in these regions, which lie in some of the finest climates of the Temperate Zone.

Let these things be done, and our Settlements in Tasmania, New South Wales, and New Zealand—presenting ample territories, fertile soil, and propitious climates—will not only relieve our crowded populations at home, but afford a well-grounded prospect of their becoming States of wealth and importance in extensive alliance with England, which, with their physical capacities of soil and climate, will, in a future age, materially promote our grandeur and power as a nation.

And long perhaps ere that time shall arrive, the general commerce of these kingdoms may be established on principles of universally-recognised and enlarged reciprocity.

Partial protection—narrow upholding of certain class-interests, to the manifest injury of others—bounties granted upon certain commodities connected with our traffic, prohibited upon others, will, it is probable, be at length seen to superinduce partial benefits, accompanied with a very large amount of general evil.

The time, indeed, appears to be rapidly hastening, when it will be seen that the great interests of the body politic and the body social throughout the Empire are strengthened and advanced by the assistance they mutually receive from and afford to each other.

The great principle that appears to pervade Adam Smith's work, that, mutual relief and support ramify and circulate through all the grades, classes, and orders of a wealthy commercial nation, whose resources are properly directed, will be practically acted upon by our legislators. And as Great Britain holds under her jurisdiction, through her Colonies, natural productions of the most fruitful climes and soils of the globe, she has it in her power to throw into the hands of her

merchants and manufacturers a preponderance of advantage which other States, not possessing such fruitful Colonies, are denied.

Acting, therefore, by these rules,—that the prosperity, wealth, and comfort of all the denizens of a State (not the depression of one class for the aggrandisement of another) are mutually dependent in many ways on each other for the high weal and stability of the whole,—it is clearly and unequivocally the duty as well as the interest of those who legislate in a trading commonwealth of vast and varied relations, to sink every petty and local interest as, alone, of subordinate consideration. Because, if the great aggregate prosper and are in health, the increased activity and capacity of expenditure amongst millions of industrious citizens, while they swell the State revenue by an increased amount of duties and the quick return of taxation, likewise compensate any fancied loss which may arise to the agricultural interests through a more general equalisation of the prices of native produce in British markets.

The test and touchstone of a nation's prosperity is assuredly not the aggrandisement of the few to the injury and depression of the many. The comfort, happiness, and prosperity of the overwhelming majority of citizens in a great nation, should always furnish a most powerful argument for adopting those measures in the State which will essentially render them so.

In the wise direction of the vast and varied resources of these realms, while the safety, honour, and glory of England is consulted, the comfort and happiness of the bulk of her population should likewise form a very high part in her legislative policy. Her exhaustless fisheries, not only round the singularly-indented coasts of our own islands, whose seas have not by any means been gleaned with that care which they might have been, but on the shores of Newfoundland and the British North American Provinces generally, offering to our hands the finest piscatory harvests in the world, might be made, in a much higher degree than they have been, instrumental both in swelling the revenue and in feeding its hungry multitudes among the lower classes.

Until this be done, England cannot be said in this department of her statistics to have done her duty.

E. P.

Avon House, Wilts,
June 20, 1846.

MALACCA, AND ITS ADAPTATION FOR SUGAR CULTIVATION.

THE Singapore papers are directing attention to the advantages which the Settlement of Malacca presents for the cultivation and manufacture of sugar. As we consider this subject well deserving of the attention of capitalists and planters, we shall, with the view of affording such persons means of forming an opinion as to the capabilities of Malacca, furnish some details regarding the soil, climate, and other particulars.

The Settlement of Malacca, although it has hitherto failed to attract much attention, undoubtedly affords more room for agricultural operations than either of the other Settlements in the Straits.

The causes which have hitherto prevented the agricultural capabilities and advantages of Malacca from being developed, are chiefly to be found in the character of the inhabitants. There are no great capitalists amongst them, and the abundance and cheapness of the means of living, and the delicious climate, dispose them rather to enjoyment, and to give themselves up to the pleasures of the passing moment, than to harass their minds and bodies by a strenuous pursuit of wealth. Such spirit of enterprise as exists is, moreover, more directed to trading pursuits than to agriculture; and, indeed, the limited capital of most would unfit them for embarking on such an extensive and prolonged speculation as sugar planting and manufacture, attended as it is by a large preliminary outlay. The Dutch inhabitants, it is no disparagement of them to say, have no inclination, even where they have the capital, to carry on such extensive operations; whilst the Chinese, besides their inaptitude from ignorance of European machinery and processes, and their aversion for such a lengthened investment of capital, consist either of those who have retired from business at Singapore with a competency, and wish to enjoy themselves in the midst of their families, or of traders chiefly engaged in the collection of produce,—tin, gold, &c., &c.,—which they send to Singapore. The agriculture of Pinang and Singapore was originated and has hitherto been carried on chiefly by the enterprise of English merchants, whose command of capital, if not of skill, has enabled them to conduct operations on an extensive scale, and, on the whole, successfully. Malacca has never had any such residents, and hence her inferiority in the more extensive, and, consequently, more expensive descriptions of cultivation.

The great extent of alluvial plain, and the genial nature of the climate, seem to offer a large scope to the enterprising agriculturist. The soil

of the plain is of a light-coloured clay, not too compact, on which a layer of black vegetable mould rests, the clay itself to some depth being permeated or intermingled with the mould. At present such ground is employed to produce rice; but here and there patches of sugar-cane are raised by the Chinese settlers, chiefly for sale in town for mastication, which present a strong, healthy, and vigorous appearance. Good water power and great facilities of transport are presented by the numerous large rivers and their tributaries which intersect the country; besides which, there are considerable lines of road through various parts. Draught cattle are furnished in the buffaloes abounding in Malacca, which can be bought cheaply, and which, besides their employment in labour, will furnish manure.

In regard to labour, Malacca offers advantages for procuring it both in abundance and at a cheap rate. Chinese labourers to any extent can be obtained from Singapore, which is within two days' sail of Malacca, and where from ten to fifteen thousand emigrants, labourers chiefly, annually arrive from China. The services of these men can be procured at a very small rate, and the cost of their maintenance will not be great, from the low price which the necessities of life bear in Malacca.

The contract system is, however, decidedly the most advantageous, whether the manufacturer employs it upon land of his own, or merely erects a mill, and contracts with the cultivators for the cane. This plan has been followed, both at Pinang and Singapore, with the most signal success. When the labourers are employed merely on monthly wages, the result is found highly unsatisfactory, as they have no great inducement to exertion, and the most constant and vigilant superintendence is unable to cope with the disposition to trifle and shirk their labour which characterises natives in European employ—besides the constant risk of offence being given to their prejudices and feelings, and which, when given, renders them watchful to thwart and embarrass their employer. On the other hand, labourers (Chinese almost principally) under the contract system, which is now generally in operation for sugar-planting in the Straits, have a direct interest in the produce, since their gains depend upon the quantity of sugar produced—they work not under a European, but under their own countryman, who knows how to humour and manage them, and the consequence is, that they work zealously and to the purpose. The following is a description of the system as pursued in Singapore:—

The system of contracts with the Chinese has by experience been found to be the best plan of proceeding, and has accordingly, we believe, been very extensively adopted. By it not only is a better cane produced, but the crop is more abundant. The plan is this:—The ground is cleared, planted, and the whole management of it undertaken by the Chinese, who bring the crop to maturity and cut it down. It is carted from the ground by the manufacturer to the mill, and the Chinese are allowed at a certain rate upon the out-turn of sugar. The sum at present given is about $1\frac{1}{2}$ dollar per picul; but as the cultivation

extends, and more Chinese are found willing to engage in it, it will no doubt be considerably reduced, and still leave the Chinese contractor a very handsome profit.

It is generally thought (says the *Singapore Free Press*, from which we quote) that ere long all difference in the rates of duty on sugar will be done away; yet should they be continued, there would be little difficulty in procuring the admission of Malacca sugars into the home market on the lower duties, as soon as the terms of the Act had been complied with, seeing that Malacca has no trade whatever in sugar, the importation at present being only for consumption in the place, and not for re-exportation.

We shall now proceed to give some more detailed information regarding the soil, climate, &c. of Malacca, from persons who have had ample opportunity of forming an opinion. Our authorities are Colonel Farquhar, for a number of years Resident at Malacca, and Lieutenant Newbold, who also speaks from personal observation.

"Nature has been profusely bountiful to the Malay Peninsula, in bestowing on it a climate the most agreeable and salubrious, a soil luxuriantly fertilised by numerous rivers, and the face of the country diversified with hills and valleys, mountains and plains, forming the most beautiful and interesting scenery that it is possible for the imagination to figure; in contemplating which, we have only to lament that a more enterprising and industrious race of inhabitants than the Malays should not have possessed this delightful region; and we cannot but reflect with pain and regret on the narrow and sordid policy of the European Powers, who have had establishments here since the early part of the fifteenth century, by which every attempt at general cultivation and improvement was discouraged; and to such length did the Dutch carry their restrictions, that previous to the capture of Malacca by the English in 1795, no grain of any kind was permitted to be raised within the limits of the Malacca territory; thus rendering the whole population dependent on the Island of Java for all their supplies. Under such a Government, it is not surprising that the country should have continued in a state of primitive nature; but no sooner were these restrictions taken off by the English, and full liberty given to every species of agriculture, than industry began to show itself very rapidly. Notwithstanding the natural indolence of the Malays, the Malacca district now produces nearly sufficient grain for the consumption of the Settlement, and with proper encouragement would, I have no doubt, in the course of a few years, yield a considerable quantity for exportation.

"The paddy grows most luxuriantly, and yields from two to three hundred fold. One crop annually is all that is at present raised; but from the constant rains which prevail here throughout the year, two or even more crops might with industry very well be produced.

"There is great variety of the richest soil in the vicinity of Malacca, adapted to the growth of everything common to tropical climates; the vegetation is luxuriant here beyond what is to be met with in any other

parts of India; the sugar-cane is equal to any produced in Java, and far exceeds that of Bengal; coffee, cotton, indigo, chocolate, pepper, and spices have all been tried here, and found to thrive remarkably well; but as yet no cultivation to any extent of these articles has taken place, principally arising from the uncertainty of the English retaining permanent possession of Malacca, and to the apprehensions the native inhabitants entertain of being obliged to desist from any species of agricultural pursuits should the Settlement revert to the Dutch.

"The spontaneous productions of the soil are very numerous, consisting of an almost endless variety of the richest and most delicious fruits; amongst which the far-famed mangosteen holds the first rank, and attains a higher perfection here than probably anywhere else: indeed Malacca stands quite unrivalled in the quantity, variety, and agreeable flavour of its fruits. The country is covered with very fine and durable timber for ship and house building, although not enriched with forests of teak.

"The Port of Malacca is, beyond all comparison, the most convenient of any in the Straits for ships to touch at for refreshments, and the supplies procurable here are most abundant and at very reasonable rates. All kinds of poultry, fish, and vegetables, fruit, &c. &c. are to be had at all seasons of the year. Oxen cannot be obtained; but buffaloes are very plentiful, and of the largest and finest kind. Sheep are scarce, being all imported from Bengal; but goats and hogs may be procured at moderate prices.

"Nothing can be a stronger proof of the extent to which supplies are obtainable at Malacca, than the circumstance of the expedition to Java having rendezvoused here in 1811, during which period not less than 30,000 men were furnished daily with fresh provisions of every kind, as well for Europeans as Natives, in the greatest abundance.

"I shall now conclude by making a few observations on the climate of Malacca, which, under every consideration, is one of the best in India; there you experience none of the extremes of heat and cold, but at all times enjoy a uniform temperature the most agreeable. The thermometer ranges from 72 to 85 throughout the year, seldom exceeding the latter, or falling much below the former. The mornings and evenings are particularly cool and refreshing, and you have seldom to complain of hot, sultry nights. There are regular rainy or dry monsoons at Malacca, such as prevail over the Continent of India; the rains, however, are more constant and heavy in the months of September, October, and part of November, than during the rest of the year, and from the month of December to the middle of March, whilst the north-east wind blows the strongest, the weather is considerably drier than in the other months. Malacca enjoys regular land and sea breezes; during the height of the north-east monsoon the sea-breezes are very faint, and the land-winds at that season frequently blow with considerable force and little variation for some weeks; they are not however of a hot and parching nature, like those on the Continent of India, owing no doubt to their passing over a considerable tract of country thickly clothed with woods, so that

the earth never becomes heated to any great degree. The mornings at this season are particularly agreeable, the weather being quite serene, and the air sharp and bracing. Very little variation takes place in the barometer at Malacca; during the year it is found to fluctuate between $30^{\circ} 3''$, the highest, and $29^{\circ} 83''$, the lowest, giving an annual variation of only one-fifth of an inch.

"The salubrity of the climate may be pretty fairly judged of, by the number of casualties that have occurred in the garrison for the last seven years, which, from a correct average taken from the Medical Register of those men who have died from diseases contracted here, does not amount to quite two in the hundred, a smaller proportion than will be found in almost any other part of India."—*From Col. Farquhar's Statement concerning the Settlement of Malacca.*

"The soil of Malacca is remarkably fertile, and in many places capable of producing excellent nutmegs and cloves. Rice is grown in abundance, the ground frequently yielding more than two hundred fold. The supply of water, both from springs and rivulets, is easy and plentiful. The chief rivers are the Lingie, the Malacca river, the Cassang, the Sungie Baru, and the Duyong. The first is navigable for small brigs ten or twelve miles from the mouth. They take their rise among the hills in the interior, and empty themselves into the Strait of Malacca. The mouths of these rivers are more or less obstructed by bars and sandbanks; their sides are generally low, in many places swampy, and covered with forest.

"The last census (July 1836) gives the total population of Malacca and its territory, including Nanning, at 37,706 souls, of whom the greater proportion are Malays. In 1818 it amounted only to 25,000, giving an increase, in eighteen years, of 12,706.

"Agriculture is on the increase, and primeval forests are fast disappearing under the axe of the clearer. The notorious salubrity of Malacca, the richness of the soil, and the facility of water-carriage, offer great attractions to Colonists. The spots I would recommend are the banks and mouths of the largest rivers. Qualla Lingie, or the mouths of the Lingie river, is a locality extremely well adapted to the wants of a young Colony. Its advantages are, a navigable river, leading up to the tin mines of Sungie-ujong, filled with fine fish; a safe and easy communication both by land and sea with the town of Malacca; and a fine extent of undulating territory, particularly favourable for the cultivation of rice, cocoa-nuts, and spices."—*Newbold's British Settlements, &c.*

NEW BRUNSWICK, AND ITS DISPUTED TERRITORY.

BY DR. GESNER.

General Description of New Brunswick.—New Brunswick lies between $45^{\circ} 5''$ and $48^{\circ} 20''$ of North latitude, and between $63^{\circ} 50''$ and 68° of West longitude. It extends nearly north and south, and forms an irregular square between Nova Scotia and Canada. It is bounded on the north by the Bay Chaleurs and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, which separate it from Gaspé west by the Restigouche River, or boundary of Canada. On the east it also extends to the Gulf, or Northumberland Straits. A narrow peninsula joins it to Nova Scotia on the south-east, and it is separated from that Province on the south by the Bay of Fundy. On the west it meets the State of Maine. It contains about 26,000 square miles, or 16,500,000 acres: 6,000,000 of acres have been granted; 10,500,000 remain not granted; and of that quantity about 9,000,000 of acres are fit for cultivation.

Disputed Territory.—It was not until after the peace between Great Britain and the United States had been ratified in 1815, that the Americans began to occupy a tract of country situated between the State of Maine and New Brunswick, since known as the Disputed Territory. As early as 1783 the British had settled a party of Acadians at Madawasca, and they had exercised jurisdiction over the country from its first discovery, except at those periods when it was held by the French as forming a part of ancient Acadia, or Nova Scotia.

The vague terms employed in the treaties between the two Governments respecting the north-western boundary of the Province began to attract the attention of some of the inhabitants of the Northern States. At first a kind of undefined title was set up to certain lands southward of the St. John, and finally their claim was extended northward to the high lands that overlook the St. Lawrence. That the framers of the Treaty of 1783, and the treaty itself, never contemplated such a claim, is certain; and it was only by the imperfect phraseology of the article establishing the boundaries, that the Americans hoped to be successful in extending their north-eastern frontier. The treaty declares that the north-west boundary of Nova Scotia, which then included New Brunswick, shall be "formed by a line drawn due north from the source of the St. Croix to the high lands which divide those rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the Atlantic Ocean, to the north-westernmost head of Connecticut River." The words which form a part of the treaty were written without any knowledge of the country they were intended to dispose of. Instead of one chain of high lands from which

the waters fall in opposite directions into the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, there are two, and between them is situated the territory that was in dispute. The British insisted upon making one of those chains the line, and the Americans the other; and thus a controversy arose that had nearly involved the two nations in a war. All the rivers on the south side of the British line do fall into the Atlantic Ocean; but on the northern side of that line they flow into the St. John, and not into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The line claimed by the Americans was also at variance with the treaty; for from one of its sides all the waters fall into the St. Lawrence, and from the other they descend into the Restigouche, opening into the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and into the St. John, opening into the Bay of Fundy.

But the treaty contemplated "reciprocal advantages" and "neutral convenience" upon "principles of liberal equality and reciprocity." With such principles the territory in dispute would be assigned to the British; and the whole history of the country, from its earliest date to the present time, clearly gives Great Britain a just title to all the lands she has now given away to the American States.

Even a brief review of the Reports and other works that have been written on the subject would occupy a volume. The Messages of the Governors of Maine had teemed with invective against the British, for holding what they had always possessed; and the Congress of the United States was yearly pressed with this vexatious question. The intemperate portion of the American press also found in the "disputed territory" an ample field for animadversion, until the agitation required to be appeased by the final adjustment of the line between the two Powers. Although an able work was written on the subject by a gentleman at St. John, and the press of the British Colonies occasionally touched upon the dispute, the Legislature of New Brunswick appeared to view the matter with indifference, until they found it necessary to place a sum of money at the disposal of the Government, to prevent the farther encroachments of the people of Maine, and to prepare for a threatened Border war.

A Commission was appointed to establish the line, under Jay's Treaty, in 1794. The Commissioners agreed in regard to the identity of the St. Croix, and established the boundary along that river and the Cheputnecticook to its source, and thence to Mars Hill. From that point the American Commissioners insisted upon extending the due-north line to the River Metis, falling into the St. Lawrence. The British declared Mars Hill to be the north-west angle of Nova Scotia, and at that point the due-north line should have terminated. *From Mars Hill a continuous chain of mountains and hills separates the sources of the Penobscot, Kenebec, and Androscoggin Rivers, which fall into the Atlantic, from the branches of the St. John, falling into the Bay of Fundy, and the Chaudière, and other streams, descending into the St. Lawrence.

Whatever may be the language of the treaty, these are evidently the high lands to which it alludes as being the boundary. From this dis-

agreement the Commissioners abandoned the work, and the question remained unsettled.

By the Treaty of Ghent of 1815, a provision was made for the final settlement of the question; and the whole matter in dispute was referred to the King of the Netherlands, who was chosen an arbitrator between the two Powers. After hearing the arguments, and examining the reports on both sides, his Majesty took a common course in such cases, and, to use an American expression, "split the difference" between the contending parties.

The line of the award extended from the source of the St. Croix due north to the St. John, thence along the middle of the "Thalweg" (deepest channel of that river) to the St. Francis, and thence along certain lines marked on maps to the north-westernmost source of Connecticut River.

Notwithstanding the stringent clauses of the Treaty of Ghent to make the decision of the King of the Netherlands binding and conclusive, it was not agreed to by the American Government, and the whole matter being thrown open, soon became a source of strife and contention on the borders, and endangered the peace of the two nations.

In the mean time, the Government of the State of Maine spared no pains or expense in obtaining an accurate knowledge of the country. Topographical and geological surveys of the "disputed territory" were authorised, and the information gained by her own people afterwards afforded the United States a great advantage in the final settlement of the question.

In July 1839, Lieutenant-Colonel Mudge, of the Royal Engineers, and Mr. Featherstonhaugh, were appointed Commissioners to examine and report upon the boundary. The professional celebrity of the former gentleman would attach great weight to the Report made afterwards; but the time allowed to survey an extensive wilderness region was far too short for him to perform the task, and the work appears to have been assumed by his colleague, who spent a few weeks near the territory in dispute, and then compiled the Report.

Although this *ex-parte* survey cost the Government a large sum of money, it was not attended with any good results. Some of the statements in the Report were found to be incorrect; the charge made against the former Commissioners was unfair, and but few of the facts stated were collected by persons employed in the survey. The Americans, ever ready to avail themselves of a favourable circumstance, made the Report a subject of severe criticism, and an instrument to weaken the British claim.

While Great Britain was expending large sums of money in negotiations, commissions, surveys, explorations, &c., the people of the United States were taking possession of the territory in dispute. They crossed the high lands separating the waters that flow into the St. John from those that flow through the American territory into the Atlantic, and pitched their tents upon the Aroostook, where they erected Fort Fairfield. They also built another fort a few miles above Madawasca;

they granted the lands, made roads, and opened settlements in a tract of country which justly belonged to Great Britain.

In 1842 a Border war was threatened, and Lord Ashburton was despatched to America with power to settle the Boundary Line. After much negotiation, the matter was amicably disposed of, but with a great sacrifice on the part of Great Britain. The line established by the Ashburton Treaty does not differ materially from that awarded by the King of the Netherlands;* but while it has secured to England a communication between New Brunswick and Canada, it has yielded to the Americans a vast tract of excellent land and timber, and also the navigation of the St. John, along which munitions of war may be sent by the Republic into the very heart of a British Province previous to the outbreak of hostilities.

The President of the United States, in his Message to Congress in 1845, has said in reference to the Oregon question, and the navigation of the Columbia River, that "the right of any foreign power to the free navigation of any of our rivers through the heart of the country was one" he "was unwilling to concede." If such are the views of the President and the people of the United States in regard to a river to which they have no claim, how must Lord Ashburton blush when he considers that he gave away the navigation of the St. John to that same power, and to those who had never claimed it! The following facts are derived from indisputable authority.

"The sentiments advanced by the senators during the secret discussion in the United States Senate, in August 1842, on the question of ratifying the Ashburton Treaty for the settlement of the Boundary Line dispute, have recently been made public, with some of the inducements which led to the approval of the Senate. Among these, a most important document was brought forward by Mr. Rives, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations, who stated, that it was due to the distinguished gentleman (Mr. Jared Sparks, of Boston,) by whom the document referred to was discovered in the Archives of France, while pursuing his laborious and intelligent researches connected with the history of the United States, that the account of it should be given in his own words, as contained in a communication addressed by him to the Department of State. The following is a copy of the communication:—

"While pursuing my researches among the voluminous papers relating to the American Revolution in the *Archives des Affaires Étrangères* in Paris, I found in one of the bound volumes an original letter from Dr. Franklin to Count de Vergennes, of which the following is an exact transcript:—

* The territory in dispute between the two Powers contained 12,029 square miles, or 7,697,280 square acres: of these by the Ashburton Treaty the United States obtain 7,015 square miles, equal to 4,489,600 acres, and England 5,012 square miles, or 3,207,680 acres. By the line of the King of the Netherlands, the United States would have had 7,908 square miles (5,061,120 acres), and England 4,119 square miles (2,636,160 acres).

“ ‘ Passy, December 6, 1782.

“ ‘ SIR,—I have the honor of returning herewith the map your Excellency sent me yesterday. I have marked with a strong red line, according to your desire, the limits of the United States, as settled in the preliminaries between the British and American Plenipotentiaries.

“ ‘ With great respect, I am, &c.

“ ‘ B. FRANKLIN.

“ ‘ This letter was written six days after the preliminaries were signed; and if we could procure the identical map mentioned by Franklin, it would seem to afford conclusive evidence as to the meaning affixed by the Commissioners to the language of the treaty on the subject of the boundaries. You may well suppose that I lost no time in making inquiry for the map, not doubting that it would confirm all my previous opinions respecting the validity of our claim. In the geographical department of the Archives are sixty thousand maps and charts—but so well arranged with catalogues and indexes, that any one of them may be easily found. After a little research in the American division, with the aid of the keeper, I came upon a map of North America, by D’Anville, dated 1746, in size about eighteen inches square, on which was drawn a strong red line through the entire boundary of the United States, answering precisely to Franklin’s description. The line is bold and distinct in every part, made with red ink, and apparently drawn with a camel-hair pencil, or a pen with a blunt point. There is no other colouring on any part of the map.

“ ‘ Imagine my surprise on discovering that this line runs wholly south of the St. John, and between the head waters of that river and those of the Penobscot and Kennebec. In short, it is exactly the line now contended for by Great Britain, except that it concedes more than is claimed. The north line, after departing from the source of the St. Croix, instead of proceeding to Mars Hill, stops far short of that point, and turns off to the west, so as to leave on the British side all the streams which flow into the St. John between the source of the St. Croix and Mars Hill. It is evident that the line from the St. Croix to the Canadian high land is intended to exclude all the waters running into the St. John.

“ ‘ There is no positive proof that this map is actually the one marked by Franklin; yet, upon any other supposition, it would be difficult to explain the circumstances of its agreeing so perfectly with its description, and of its being preserved in the place where it would naturally be deposited by the Count de Vergennes. I also found another map in the Archives, on which the same boundary was traced in a dotted red line with a pen, apparently coloured from the other.

“ ‘ I enclose herewith a map of Maine, on which I have drawn a strong black line, corresponding with the red one above mentioned.

“ ‘ JARED SPARKS.’

“ ‘ Not only do this document and the map referred to go directly to prove that the original line claimed by the British was the line understood by the Plenipotentiaries of both countries when the treaty of peace was concluded, but this undeniable fact is corroborated by proof from the archives of an American Statesman.—Mr. Rives said—

“ ‘A map has been vauntingly paraded here, from Mr. Jefferson’s collection, in the zeal of opposition, (without taking time to see what it was,) to confront and invalidate the map found by Mr. Sparks in the Foreign Office at Paris; but the moment it is examined, it is found to contain, by the most précise and remarkable correspondence, in every feature, the map communicated by Mr. Sparks! The Senator who produced it could see nothing but the microscopic dotted line running off in a north-easterly direction; but the moment other eyes were applied to it, there was found, in bold relief, a strong red line, indicating the limits of the United States according to the treaty of peace, and coinciding, minutely and exactly, with the boundary traced on the map of Mr. Sparks. That this red line, and not the hardly-visible dotted line, was intended to represent the limits of the United States, according to the treaty of peace, is conclusively shown by the circumstance, that the red line is drawn on the map all around the exterior boundary of the United States; through the middle of the Northern Lakes, thence through the Long Lake and the Rainy Lake to the Lake of the Woods, and from the western extremity of the Lake of the Woods to the River Mississippi; and along that river to the point where the boundary of the United States, according to the treaty of peace, leaves it, and thence, by its easterly course, to the mouth of the St. Mary’s on the Atlantic.’

“ With such evidence of the correctness of the position taken by the British Government in the possession of the American Cabinet, the readiness of these wily statesmen to assent to a proposition by which they would knowingly overreach honest and unsuspecting John Bull is easily accounted for; and Britain must only blame herself in being so unprepared to defeat the designing trickery of which, in the present instance, she has been the subject. We envy not the feelings of the American people, however, in the matter; the nations of the world must view with merited indignation and disgust a Government which could stoop to such meanness; but it appears to be merely an approval, in high places, of the *repudiating* system adopted by public bodies and States of the Union,—which, it is to be hoped, will yet meet with its reward.”

In the settlement of the question, the principle that a British subject could never be alienated from his allegiance to his native country has been violated, and the people of Madawasca have been bartered as if they were common articles of traffic.

From a humane desire to preserve peace, the treaty was received in the Provinces with silent coolness, which has been mistaken for satisfaction; and whatever may be the claims of Lord Ashburton to the praise of an enlightened statesman and politician, the above treaty reflects no credit upon his ability, and is disgraceful to the country that invested him with the powers of reconciliation.

The boundary between New Brunswick and Canada East has never been determined by actual survey, or with a proper regard to the physical geography of the country, which seldom agrees with the general terms employed in treaties. Now that the American line has

been explored and marked, the fixing of a permanent boundary between the Provinces above named is necessary to prevent disputes, and by it the timber revenues of New Brunswick will be increased or diminished.

In a proclamation, bearing date October 7th, 1763, the boundary of Quebec is thus described: "The said line, crossing the St. Lawrence and Lake Champlain in 45 degrees of North latitude, passes along the high lands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the St. Lawrence from those which fall into the sea, and also along the coast of the Bay des Chaleurs and the coast of the Gulf of St. Lawrence to Cape Rosier." The same boundary is referred to in the Commissions of Governors Murray and Carlton, dated respectively Nov. 21st, 1763, and April 21st, 1767. In what is called the Quebec Act of 1774, the Province is bounded "south by a line from Bay of Chaleurs along the high lands which divide the rivers that empty themselves into the River St. Lawrence from those which fall into the sea, to a point in the 45th degree of North latitude." This boundary is adhered to in the Commission of Governor Haldimand, dated Sept. 18th, 1777, and in the Commission of Governor Carlton, of April 22nd, 1786. In several subsequent Commissions to the Governors of Nova Scotia, and also in that of Governor Carlton, the first Governor of New Brunswick, the northern boundary of the Province is fixed "as far as the western extremity of the Bay des Chaleurs." But from the western extremity of that bay no boundary has been established, and the River Restigouche has been adopted for the line by accident, or from the expediency of restricting the lumbermen to certain limits on both sides. A dispute has arisen between the two Provinces, in regard to the boundary between them; and, after a protracted negotiation, the matter has been referred to the decision of the Home Government.

During his explorations of this part of the Province in 1842, the Writer was directed by the Provincial Government of New Brunswick to examine the country with reference to the above line, and his report was not favourable to making the Restigouche the boundary. The stream which has generally been understood to be the Restigouche, at the place where it is divided into two branches, cannot be considered as the main river. The main stream on some of the maps is called the Cadamkiswa, which the inhabitants have changed into Madam Kegeewick, and finally into Tom Kedgewick. The Micmac Indian name of this stream is *Pe-tam-kedgewee*. The southerly branch of the river, above its junction with the larger stream, is called the *A-waan-jeet*. The former stream is one-third larger than the latter, and is 80 yards wide where it receives the above tributary. It may be remarked, that when a river is forked, the Indians apply a distinct or new name to each branch. The sources of the Petamkedgewee approach Temiscouta and Metis lakes. If, therefore, this river—the main Restigouche—should be the boundary between the Provinces, a far greater tract of country, and more excellent timber, will fall into New Brunswick than has been heretofore anticipated.

The river is an inconvenient boundary in the present state of the country. Persons may contract debts on either of its sides, and by crossing to the opposite shores be placed beyond the jurisdiction of the law. In 1842, on the Canada side of the Restigouche there was only one magistrate in a distance of seventy miles of thinly-inhabited country, and criminal offences were seldom punished, except by the too common application of what is called "club laws." American vessels landed their goods and bartered their "notions" for fish without fear of molestation. They could not be controlled by the Collector of Customs on the New Brunswick side of the Restigouche; and in the Gaspé district there was no authorised seizing-officer within sixty miles of the mouth of the river. All the timber of the immense interior wilderness must be brought to the mouth of the Restigouche, where one code of laws and one custom-house establishment would be sufficient for the Government and trade of this part of the country.

Except on the west, New Brunswick is nearly surrounded by the sea, having the Bay of Fundy on one side, and the Bay Chaleurs on the other. Although there are no deep bays like those of Nova Scotia, the coasts are indented with fine harbours, which render the Province well adapted for commerce and fishing. The coast on the Bay of Fundy side is rocky and precipitous. The constant operations of the tides and waves have scooped out, at many places, deep caverns and grottos, or left sharp angular masses of rock projecting into the sea. With these there are narrow deep basins, affording shelter to small craft, or open harbours where large ships may ride in safety.

Notwithstanding Passamaquoddy Bay is studded with islands, there are comparatively few dangerous rocks or shoals in it, and the whole coast possesses every advantage for maritime pursuits.

The lands on the whole northern coast of the Province slope gradually down beneath the sea. The water is generally shallow, and along the border of the ocean there are extensive banks of sand and shingle, which are separated from the main land by spacious lagoons. The water in all the river channels is nevertheless sufficiently deep to admit the largest ships. On the northern side of the Bay Chaleurs, or coast of Gaspé, the shores are of an opposite character, and frequently present bold overhanging cliffs.

There is great diversity in the appearance of the Province in regard to its surface. Along the coast of the Bay of Fundy, and extending northward to a distance of thirty miles, there is a tract of hilly country, occupied by deep and narrow ravines, which give the surface a mountainous appearance; but few of the hills attain any considerable degree of elevation, nor are they such as would materially retard the progress of cultivation. Watered by numerous rivulets descending from the higher grounds, the ravines and valleys vent the smaller streams, which being collected in rivers, are frequently poured into the bay over beautiful cataracts or boisterous rapids. In this district there are many large tracts of naked rock, and numerous peat-bogs, or mossy swamps, which could only be reclaimed by a dense population, and in an advanced state of agriculture. Although there are many fine belts

of *intervales** along the streams, and some patches of good soil on the hills this division of the country, like the south side of Nova Scotia, is not well adapted for agriculture. The scenery is wild and picturesque; the bold cliffs or ragged precipices, the deep valleys, the quiet lake and the dashing waterfall, are sometimes presented at a single view. The close forests of hill and valley appear in summer like green waves rising in succession above each other. Dotted on their sides by the log-house and clearing of the settler, they declare at once the still-infant state of the Colony, and the slow progress of husbandry.

The whole north-eastern side of New Brunswick, from Bay Verte to Bathurst, presents a low and level surface, almost unbroken by hills. The country at many places is uneven; but there are few steep acclivities, except those that have been produced by the action of water upon the beds of the rivers and other streams. Extensive marshes, *intervales*, and floating peat-bogs are somewhat peculiar to this part of New Brunswick. The above tract extends in a south-west direction to the River St. John. It is the region of the great coal-field of New Brunswick, and occupies an area of 5,000 square miles. Although there are numerous parcels of land too light and sandy to be very productive, the soil in general is good, and many tracts are of a superior quality.

There is another tract of country, extending from the Meductic Falls on the River St. John to the Acadian settlement at Madawasca, and thence in a north-east direction to the Bay Chaleurs and Restigouche. This district is mountainous, and embraces a part of the chain of high lands to which the Treaty of 1783 referred in reference to the boundary between the Province and the State of Maine.

Viewed altogether, the face of the country is greatly diversified, and exhibits almost every variety of scenery. It is indeed difficult to form a correct idea of what the appearance of a wilderness region will be after its surface has been partially cleared of its burden of timber, and its level alluviums changed into fertile meadows. At many places in the wild woods there are noble streams passing through the *intervales*, and winding along their courses through lofty groves of ash and elm. Standing along the borders of these rich fields of wild grass, there are sometimes abrupt rocky cliffs crowned with spruce and other evergreens; but so close is the forest, that it is only from the summit of some naked eminence that the natural beauties of the country can be perceived, or its future appearance be anticipated.

There are but few high mountains in British America; in Nova Scotia there is not an eminence that will exceed 800 feet in height. A branch of the Alleghany chain of mountains passes through the Northern States. Cataaun, in Maine, is the loftiest eminence on its western borders, being upwards of 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. In New Brunswick there is a ridge of high land which is continuous from the State of Maine to Mars Hill, near the River St. John; from thence it stretches across the country in a north-east direction, and sending off a branch to the Restigouche, it nearly reaches the Bay

* An American term, signifying alluvium deposited from fresh water.

Chaleurs. In this ridge there are a few mountains of considerable elevation. There is also another alpine ridge, extending from the St. Croix in a north-easterly direction, across the St. John, at the Nerepis Hills, to Bull Moose Hill, at the head of Belle Isle Bay, where the high lands in that quarter terminate. The mountains of the Cheputneticook connect this ridge with the former, and both are chiefly composed of primary rocks. The broken and elevated country of the Restigouche is united to the Gaspé Mountains.

Although the height of these lands does not allow them to be classed with the lofty mountains of other parts of the world, from their perpendicular flanks, their naked precipices, and sharp outlines, they are as alpine in their general features as the mountains of more elevated districts. The hilly country between St. John and Westmoreland has no mountains; and the eminence called Shepody Mountain, near the entrance of the Peticodiac River, is only 620 feet above the level of the sea. Mount Pleasant, at the eastern branch of the Magaquadavic, does not exceed 800 feet. Bald and Douglas Mountains, near the Nerepis River, are only about 600 feet in height; and the conical eminences eastward of the Cheputneticook Lakes will not exceed 1,000 feet in height.

Mars Hill has obtained some degree of notoriety, from being that point where the due-north line of the American boundary, according to the British claim, should have terminated. It is situated about five miles from the River St. John. It rises in the midst of the forest, and is covered with groves of trees. Its top contains about six acres, a part of which was cleared by the Commissioners of 1794, who erected an observatory on its summit. The height of Mars Hill is 1,700 feet; from it there is a most extensive and interesting view. The more lofty Cataadan, sixty miles distant, in the State of Maine, is distinctly visible. Moose Mountain, Bear Mountain, and other high lands of the chain, are seen stretching away to the north-east. The valleys of the Aroostook and Tobique are also observed; but, excepting the American village of Houlton, and a small clearing on the St. John, the view is one of a vast wilderness, whose forests seem to defy the industry of human beings.

The highest mountains in the Province are situated at the source of the Tobique, Upsalquitch, and Nepisiguit Rivers. Blue Mountain, Ox Mountain, Pot Mountain, and Bald Mountain, of this range, will exceed 2,000 feet in height. This highland district affords some of the most sublime scenery in the Province. The summits of the mountains are most frequently naked. In some of the deep chasms and ravines, at their northern bases, where the rays of the sun are obstructed, the snow does not disappear during the summer, and in the spring glaciers sometimes descend, sweeping the woods before them downwards into the valleys below.

The streams pass through narrow and tortuous channels, frequently overhung by stupendous cliffs; and the water, dashing from fall to fall, is finally lost in wreaths of spray and foam in the more quiet streams of the lower ground. From the mountain tops nothing is to be seen in the foreground but vast masses of shelving rock, which frequently over-

hang the tops of large trees that have fastened themselves to the declivities, or stand erect from the bottoms of the gorges. In the distance, the eye wanders in vain for some peculiar object in the woody covering of the earth. There is here a tract of country at least 300 miles in circumference upon which there is not a human dwelling; and the presence of the industrious beaver is evidence that the Indian seldom penetrate so far into the wilderness. .

A mile and a half above Campbelltown, on the Restigouche River, there is a sharp lofty hill called the Sugar Loaf. It is about 800 feet high, and the side fronting the river is a perpendicular cliff with a slope *débris* at its base. Its ascent is extremely difficult and dangerous, except at its eastern side. Near a place called the Flat Lands, there is another conical eminence, called Ben Lomond. From the tops of these hills the high lands of the interior may be viewed in all their grandeur, and the Tracadegash and other mountains of Gaspé are seen covering the country to the north with lofty cones of unknown altitudes. Southward of the Sugar Loaf there is a wide area of table-land, which, like the uninhabited district of the Tobique, is covered with a living mantle of pine, spruce, and other evergreens.

Rivers, Lakes, &c.—There is perhaps no country in the world of the same extent that enjoys greater facilities of navigation than New Brunswick. All its large rivers are navigable for ships, and its smaller streams afford safe passage to boats and canoes.

The St. John is the largest river of the Province. It was discovered by De Monts on the 24th June, 1604. By the native Etchemins it was called the Looshtook, or Lahstok (Long River), but the Siriquous gave it the appellation of Ouangoudy. It received its present name from having been discovered on St. John's Day. It takes its rise near the sources of the Penobscot and Connecticut Rivers, emptying itself into the Atlantic from the territory of the United States, and in latitude 46° North, and longitude 69° 50" West.

By winding its way along the segment of a large circle, it traverses the country to a distance of 500 miles, until it finally empties itself into the Bay of Fundy, in latitude 45° 20" North, and longitude 66° West. The Mittaywaquam from the north-west, and Walloostookwamasis* from the south-west, unite, and having descended about fifty miles through an uninhabited district, are joined by Black Rivers and the Allegash. The latter stream, Fish River, and the Aroostook, flow from the "disputed territory," and those high lands which were intended by the former treaty to be the boundary between New Brunswick and the State of Maine. They are supplied by numerous lakes and rivulets, and drain a large tract of intervale and other excellent land. Above the Grand Falls, the St. John receives Grand River, Green River, the St. Francis, and the Madawasca. It is here navigable for large boats, and its tributaries afford an easy communication for canoes, rafts of timber, &c.

* Sis and Asis in the Indian language signify "lesser" and "least." In English this river, therefore, would be called "the Little Walloostook."

The Grand Falls of the St. John are situated 200 miles from its mouth, and 125 miles above Fredericton, the seat of government. Having the bulk of its waters greatly increased by the influx from its branches, the river sweeps through the Acadian settlements at Madawasca, and expands itself into a beautiful basin immediately above the cataract. This basin affords a safe landing-place for rafts of timber, boats, and canoes; but it is suddenly contracted, and the river, after making a detour to the south, is then poured into a deep rocky gorge only 250 feet wide. From a peculiar excavation in the rock, the water falls into the gorge from the front and from each side, and the river makes a leap of 58 feet over a perpendicular cliff of calcareous slate.

Smooth to the shelving brink a copious flood
Rolls fair and placid, where, collected all
In one impetuous torrent, down the steep
It thundering shoots, and shakes the country round;
Dash'd in a cloud of foam, it sends aloft
A hoary mist, and forms a ceaseless shower;
With wild infracted course and lessen'd roar,
It gains a safer bed, and steals at last
Along the mazes of the quiet vale.

THOMSON.

In the ascending mist is seen the ever-varying rainbow, and clouds of white spray float over the cataract, whose thundering noise and tremulous effects upon the rocks have no remission.

On the brink of the Fall the water descends six feet, and it runs so smooth that its surface appears to be oiled. The gorge is three-quarters of a mile long, and is flanked with perpendicular and overhanging cliffs, from 100 to 150 feet high. It is a narrow and frightful chasm, lashed by the troubled water, and excavated by boiling eddies and whirlpools always in motion; at last the water plunges in an immense frothy sheet into a basin below, where it becomes tranquil, and the stream resumes its original features. The river seems to be swallowed up by the earth, and again poured forth from a dark subterranean channel too narrow to give it vent. In passing along the rocky gorge, the water also descends 58 feet, making the whole fall of the river at this place 116 feet, which is the difference of level between the upper and lower basins.—The descent of a raft of timber over the Falls affords an amusing spectacle. Pieces of pine, 60 feet in length, will sometimes shoot up into the air endwise almost their whole length, and the largest trees are frequently broken. The projecting rocks along the sides of the gorge produce eddies, into which the timber is often drawn, and where it revolves against the rocks until it is much injured, or ground to pieces. Whole rafts are sometimes detained in these eddies greatly to the loss of the timber-dealers.—The Grand Falls of the St. John are only surpassed in grandeur in British America by the magnificent Cataract of Niagara. Immediately adjoining the river at this place there is a little village. The lands on the small peninsula formed by the bending of the river still belong to the Crown. This place has long been the site of a military post; and since the settlement of the Boundary dispute, our Government has commenced the erection of fortifications, for which the place is admirably adapted. A new

township has also been surveyed, and in a few years this locality will be one of much importance. A bridge may be thrown over the narrow chasm below the Falls, whereby an easy communication will be obtained between the opposite sides of the river; and along a ravine that extends nearly across the peninsula, it is practicable to open a canal, with locks, to avoid the Falls, and render the navigation safe.* At the present time, all the goods, boats, canoes, &c. that ascend and descend the river at this place are transported across a portage,† 150 rods between the upper and lower basins.

About three and a half miles below the Falls, there are two dangerous rapids. One of these is called Rapid de Femme, from having been scaled by a woman. They arise from the confinement of the water between high rocky cliffs. The distance between the cataract and the town of Woodstock is 72 miles. This part of the St. John receives two great tributaries, the Aroostook and the Tobique. Besides these, there are the Pecagogmik, opposite the village of Wakefield; the Shictahank, Monquart, and Munic, which flow in from the northward, having taken their rise near the head of the south-west Miramichi. The Presq' Isle and River des Chutes, two small streams, enter from the north-west.

The Aroostook is the largest tributary of the St. John; its sources are at Lakes Millinoket and Millinoketsis, near the head waters of the Penobscot, in the State of Maine. The distance between one of the tributaries of the Penobscot and the Aroostook is only 186 rods. This river enters the St. John from the westward, eighteen miles below the Grand Falls, and is navigable for boats and rafts of timber 100 miles. In its course, it receives ten minor streams. The river and several of its branches run through an expanded valley of excellent soil, and all the streams are skirted with rich intervals. The pine forests will afford for many years a great supply of the best timber, the chief part of which must be transported down the St. John before it can be shipped for market.

By the ratification of the late treaty in the settlement of the Boundary question, the whole of the Aroostook territory was transferred to the Americans. Previous to that period the whole district was almost an uninhabited wilderness; but its excellent soil and timber soon attracted the people of the United States after the termination of the dispute, and improvements of every kind are now rapidly advancing.

Fort Fairfield, belonging to the Americans, is situated five miles from the St. John, where the Boundary line crosses the Aroostook. Three miles below the fort, on the British side, the river passes through a narrow gorge, where there is a frightful rapid. At the lower part of this rapid there is a Fall of seventeen feet, and the water descends by two steps into a beautiful basin. A rock situated in the middle of the Falls divides the stream, and the cliffs on each side are forty feet high. These Falls, as well as those of the St. John, have retreated some distance, and both of them are still slowly advancing up the rivers that

* The Grand Falls of the St. John are on the mail route between New Brunswick and Quebec.

† A carrying-place.

flow over them. Between this place and the main river, there are two dangerous rapids.*

The distance between the Grand Falls and the mouth of the Aroostook is eighteen miles, and the banks of the river can scarcely be said to be inhabited. The lands on each side are hilly. The soil is nevertheless very good, and extensive surveys have recently been made in this quarter in order to facilitate the settlement of the new lands.

The Tobique River is the next largest tributary to the St. John, and nearly equal to the Aroostook in its extent. Its mouth is twenty miles below the Grand Falls, and two miles below the confluence of the above river with the main stream. The direction of this river is to the north-east, and about eighty miles from its mouth it is divided into four branches. One of those branches enters from the south-east, and proceeds from three lakes, the largest of which is about twelve miles in length. These lakes are situated at the principal sources of the Miramichi. The old Indian portage between the waters of the Miramichi and those of the St. John was only one mile in length. The other branches extend to the northward, and nearly meet the sources of the Upsalquitch and Nepisiguit, emptying into the Bay Chaleurs. All these rivers take their rise in one district, and in the mountainous region already described.

As the Tobique River and its tributaries are uninhabited, and offer a wide field for emigrants, a more extended notice of them may be given than of districts already occupied by settlements.

At the mouth of the river there is a considerable tract of terraced intervalle, which, with several thousands of acres of excellent upland, belong to the Melecece Indians. The islands in the mouth of the river are very productive. There is here an Indian village of twenty-six houses, a chapel, and 200 souls. It is a sort of dépôt for timber, where frequently in the spring season three or four hundred men are employed in preparing the rafts to descend the main St. John. The Indians obtain a scanty living by cultivating a few acres of land, rafting timber, fishing, and hunting. In the spring of 1842, two of the Indians were in possession of furs to the amount of £150. They had at that time eighty bear-skins, and thirty pounds of castor.

The Indian grant at this place occupies an important situation. As the Melecece tribe do not cultivate their lands, it would be advantageous to this part of the country if an exchange could be made with them, whereby they might enjoy all their privileges, and the trade they now possess at the mouth of the Tobique be opened to improvement by emigrants. Care should be taken that the property of these people should be rendered secure, and not to be placed at their own disposal ;

* In one of these rapids the Writer was placed in imminent peril in 1842, and, notwithstanding the skill of his Indian guide, his canoe passed over a "pitch" of six feet, and filled with water. A few days previous, a stranger "in a log" passed the upper rapid, and was on the brink of the Fall, when, perceiving his danger, he sprang from his canoe, laid hold of a rock, and saved his life. The canoe was dashed to pieces.

for it is a trait in the Indian character, to put a low value even upon the most fertile soil.

Ascending the river, one mile above the Indian village, there is a rapid called the "Narrows." The river at this place passes through a chasm a mile long, and upon an average only one hundred and fifty feet wide, and between perpendicular cliffs from fifty to one hundred feet high. Through this opening the water rushes with great violence, and the projecting masses of rock produce violent whirlpools, so that in times of freshets canoes cannot pass, and rafts of timber are frequently broken up by being dashed against the cliffs. The gorge is too narrow to vent the water from above—it therefore rises and rushes through the narrow channel with great impetuosity. The navigation of the river at this place may hereafter be greatly improved, by the erection of dams and locks. It is an excellent site for mills and machinery, and a dam may be constructed in such a manner as not to injure the salmon-fishery of the stream. From the mouth of the river to the "Red Rapids" the distance is eleven miles. The water runs at a moderate rate, and large boats may be towed up by horses. There are several small islands, and patches of intervale. The banks of the stream are high, and closely covered with a mixed growth of hard wood and hemlock. Red and white clover, wild roses, onions, peas, wild plums, currants, and gooseberries, grow spontaneously. There are also the balsamic poplar, high cranberry, butternut, and thorn, with a variety of other indigenous plants.

The river, by passing over a ledge at the Red Rapids, is again broken. It could, nevertheless, be made navigable for two boats at a trifling expense. In 1837, a number of persons, known as the Tobique Mill Company, built a dam across the river and erected extensive saw-mills at this place; but before the mills were put in operation, a part of the dam was carried away, and the undertaking abandoned, £27,000 having been expended in the fruitless enterprise.

It had been intended by the Provincial Government that the road between Fredericton and the Grand Falls should cross the Tobique at this point, and a large sum of money was expended between the Rapids and the former place; but, from a series of objections to this route, the project has been given up.*

Twenty miles farther up the river, a tributary flows in from the east, called the Wapskanegan, from the Indian *Aw-kee-auc-waps-ka-nee-gan*, which signifies "a river with a wall at its mouth." This stream runs through a belt of fine intervale and a valley of good upland, and is

* Near this place, the Writer, on the 5th day of July, 1842, during his exploration of the river, witnessed a most violent tornado. A small cloud rose quickly from the west, and soon spread itself so as to produce almost total darkness. The lightning began to flash from the clouds, and sharp peals of thunder rattled along the valley, accompanied with a shower of pieces of ice as large as musket-balls. The shower of ice lasted five minutes, and was succeeded by the blast of a hurricane and whirlwind, which tore up the trees, and levelled the forest to the ground. The width of the tornado did not exceed half a mile, and in its course to the east it left an open space of fallen trees, distinctly marking its track. Such tornadoes are very rare in New Brunswick.

navigable for canoes twenty miles. Along its banks there is an abundance of gypsum and limestone; these minerals are also abundant on the Tobique.

Thirteen miles above the Wapscanegan there is another large tributary, called by the Indians the Agulquac, which also enters from the east. Between the mouths of those two tributaries, there are Long Island, Diamond Island, and others, consisting altogether of rich alluviums, covered with ash, elm, and poplar. There are also extensive intervalles on each side of the river. All the uplands in this quarter are of an excellent quality. The soil, a dark-coloured loam, bears a heavy growth of sugar-maple, yellow birch, hemlock, and pine. The Agulquac is navigable for canoes twenty-five miles. It passes through a fine tract of land, and a belt of intervalle. A large area in this district was overrun by fire in 1825. The dreary appearance of the wilderness after the fire had induced some of the lumbermen to suppose that the soil was barren, but there is every evidence of its being fertile.

At the base of Blue Mountain the stream is seventy-five yards wide, and the intervalles are extensive. The whole country from this place to the main St. John is comparatively level; but from that point northward it assumes a new feature, and becomes elevated.

Still proceeding northward, the character of the river, with its intervalles and islands, remains unchanged, and its beauty is increased by the lofty hills seen in the distance. All the lands on the slopes and along the valleys are fit for cultivation, and many tracts are of a superior quality. The alluviums are covered with elm, balsamic poplar, ash, alder, &c. Wild hay is abundant; and there are indigenous grapes, wild plums, currants, gooseberries, mint, rhubarb, and wild onions.

About eighty miles from its mouth the Tobique is divided into four branches. Where these branches meet, and in the country around them, the lands are still well adapted for settlement. The streams that descend from the lakes to the north-east are blocked up with fallen cedars and "jams" of trees, which render them altogether unnavigable even for light bark canoes.

Still farther northward, the country becomes exceedingly mountainous and broken. There are lofty ridges of rock, and fields of granitic boulders, which the industry of man can never render fertile, nor the art of agriculture improve. It is among these mountains, far in the interior, that the native wild animals find a retreat, and the beaver lives in safety within his dwelling.

The extreme sources of the Tobique wind their courses among naked and almost inaccessible mountains. Bald Mountain is 2240 feet high, and is surrounded by several lofty cones but little inferior in altitude.

Formerly there were immense groves of white and red pine in the vicinity of this stream, but most of these have been destroyed by fires. Spruce, cedar, larch, and hemlock are still abundant; and there are fine groves of beech, birch, and maple. In the stream there are seventy

islands, all composed of alluvial soil. The river abounds in salmon, trout, and other kinds of fish.*

The Tobique is navigable for tow-boats and canoes 100 miles from its mouth. Between its head waters and the Nepisiguit the portage is two miles. The lands in the region of this river still remain ungranted, and they are better adapted to the circumstances of a respectable class of emigrants and settlers than those of almost any other district in the Province.

It would be difficult to form a correct opinion in regard to the climate of the valley of the Tobique country from the experience of a single exploration. From the nature of the plants and their luxuriance, it is evident that the climate is milder there than nearer the coast. From the 5th to the 20th of July, the average range of the thermometer was from 90° to 95° in the middle of the day, and sometimes the mercury would rise to 100° in the shade. There is a great change of temperature in the forest during the night, when the mercury will frequently fall to 50° and even to 45° during the hottest season.†

In order to facilitate its settlement, the Tobique district might be formed into new counties and townships, and its lands surveyed into lots of 100 acres each; but it is not probable that the Provincial Government will make roads through this wilderness country, until settlers have first advanced and taken possession of the lands.‡

A small branch of the St. John, called the Meduxnakeag, passes through the town of Woodstock, where it is crossed by a substantial bridge. This river is navigable for rafts of timber and canoes to the distance of twenty miles, and forms a water communication between the above place and Houlton on the American side of the line. Directly below Woodstock, there is a large tract of superior intervals rising from the river by successive steps.

Eel River, another tributary, empties itself into the St. John twelve miles below Woodstock. It is about thirty-five miles in length, and proceeds from a beautiful lake to the southward. Between this lake and the north Cheputnecticook Lake, the distance is only three miles. It was along this river and the lakes that the Indians formerly pursued their route from the St. John to the Penobscot. This stream is navigable for boats, except near its mouth, and at a fall near the lake; it passes through a tract of good land, and its banks are skirted with intervals.

* In 1842, a settler living near the mouth of the Tobique killed twelve barrels of salmon with a single spear; and they were sold for £5 currency per barrel.

† The black flies and mosquitoes, so numerous in the woods, cease to sting when the thermometer is at 95, and also when the mercury descends to 55.—75 may be called the best biting point of those insects.

‡ Between the city of St. John and Fredericton there are daily steam-boats in the summer season, and steam-boats will hereafter ascend to Woodstock. At present families and baggage are removed in tow-boats, plying on the river as far up as the Grand Falls. Those boats may ascend the Tobique in the summer time, or canoes may be procured for that purpose at the mouth of the river.

About ten miles below Woodstock, there is another rapid in the St. John, called the Meductic Falls. The river is narrow, and descends over reefs and boulders of granite, which render the passage of boats difficult and very dangerous to any except skilful pilots. Between Eel River and Fredericton, a number of small streams enter the main river on both of its sides. The Shogamock and Pokiok* come in from the south; and the Nackawick, Mactaquack, Keswick, and other rivulets, from the north. The Pokiok is fed from a lake in the interior, and is poured into the St. John through a deep and narrow gorge, and over a beautiful waterfall. The Keswick is skirted by some fine alluviums, and its banks were settled by disbanded soldiers shortly after the peace of 1763. The scenery between Woodstock and Fredericton is bold; and the valley of the St. John, being gradually expanded, is occupied by extensive intervalles. Although the chief parts of these intervalles are cultivated, they still bear lofty elms, and their borders are fringed with low shrubbery. Notwithstanding there are numerous fine farms and luxuriant fields along the flanks of the hills, the surface of the earth presents the aspect of a new country.

(To be continued.)

NEW ZEALAND OUTLINES.

No. II.—A MAORI PAH—CHARACTER OF THE NATIVES.

At a distance of two days' journey north of Wanganui, is a native village situated above a narrow river called Wenuakuri. The small party with which I travelled approached the village in the evening of a hot day in May, after a tedious march over the soft sands on the shore. The moment we were perceived from the pah, a number of the younger natives, mostly slaves, came running to meet us, shouting "*Te Pakeha, ah te Pakeha, Kaupai!*"—a free translation of which would be "The strangers are coming, the white men, hurrah!" The village is built upon a high mound or hill rising steeply from the sea-shore. Ascending the hill by a circuitous path, we passed into this strongly-defended pah by a low portal. Upon entering, a number of natives of both sexes and all ages gathered around us. The females saluted us with a soft, whining exclamation, "*Tena ko roe*"—the older by a grave "*Tenakui*," literally "Is that you?" but as thus pronounced by the old men is equivalent to "You are welcome;" the younger men speak it quickly, accompanied with a free, smiling manner, which expresses "I am very glad to see you."

The flat space on the brow of the mound is some two or three acres in extent, the huts scattered over the ground without the slightest

* From the Indian Piquihoak, "dreadful place."

attention to regularity. Above the stream the hill rises precipitously, forming a natural defence; on the other sides the village was enclosed by a strong palisade, nine or ten feet in height, constructed of heavy slabs of wood rudely prepared with the hatchet, placed firmly in the ground a few inches apart, and bound together with bands of flax-leaf. The houses were ruder built than is usual in many villages, and the interior less commodious. They were chiefly formed of *raupo*, a sedgy reed, or of slabs of wood roughly faced with the tomahawk. The mode of building with *raupo* is by tying the reeds or flags into small bundles with strips of flax-leaf, binding them upon a framework of poles and cross-pieces, the roof being thatched with the same material: it looks, therefore, somewhat like a house of straw, but forms an exceedingly warm and comfortable dwelling. It is not unfrequently adopted by the white settlers, the only disadvantage being the frequent want of repair. Houses thus built are perhaps more healthy than others of more durable materials: like thatched roofs in England, they are warmer in winter and cooler in summer than any other; they resist rain and damp, but permit an insensible filtration of fresh air through the walls and roof, and, like a respirator, warm the cold, and cool the hot air, thus practically illustrating Reid's theory of ventilation. The native huts were so low, that it was impossible to stand upright within them; the entrance by a small doorway, the door being generally a slab of wood swung upon hinges of twisted flax: the interior dimensions averaged about ten feet by twelve, and the furniture consisted of an iron pot, stones for forming an oven wherein to cook Indian corn and potatoes, and a gourd shell, or calabash, for holding water. After briefly inspecting the village, we were ushered into a *warre* of superior pretensions, appropriated to the use of strangers. It was built of *Towai* grass, a long thin yellow reed, like a cane stem, fastened in regular, upright rows; it had a singularly light and elegant appearance. This *warre* was seven feet high in the walls, and divided into two apartments. Standing alone at the eastern side of the village, our picturesque house commanded an uninterrupted view of the surrounding country. An extent of undulating and partly-broken fertile land, clothed with bush and forest, watered by many streams, interspersed with small plains and forest openings, and bounded by distant hills, presented itself to our view. On the coast rolled under the high cliffs the ceaseless surge of the Pacific.

Whilst at supper upon a mess of boiled potatoes, we were visited by a number of natives, who favoured us with their company until late in the evening. There were children wrapped in portions of old blankets, or fragments of cotton cloth, staring with their large dark eyes upon the wonderful white men; the younger men of the tribe, many of them wearing new white blankets, gracefully folded round them, like an ancient toga, their rich olive complexions undeformed by tattooing. There was the *wahine* of a Colonial trader come from Wanganui to visit her relatives, attired in a cotton gown and an embroidered flaxen mat; her clean skin, well-arranged hair, and decorous manner, contrasting with the negligent, slovenly appearance of her female friends: and lastly, the old men, their tattooed faces black with curious designs;

their dirty and ragged blankets, fastened under a shaggy mat, manufactured from the coarser fibres of flax, but forming a light, warm, and picturesque attire : these old men were ever more savage in appearance and expression of features than their half-civilised younger brethren, yet invariably amicably disposed, and as they shook hands, would exclaim "Kaupen," (it is good,) in a tone of fullest satisfaction. The *korero*, or conversation, was, in general, very animated upon these occasions. The first inquiries were invariably the names of the members of our party—a piece of information which they returned by successively repeating their own. After this sort of introduction, they would proceed to inquire the prices of our blankets, fowling-pieces, &c., and their comparative values at "Ingarani," (England,) and at "Por Nic," (Wellington.) As the muskets which the traders sell them are mostly of inferior quality, the young *Maories* would examine my double-barrelled piece with much admiration, exclaiming, with a sigh, "Ah! Kaupai te pu !" (Very good is the gun.) A watch, or a pocket-compass, also excited their curiosity, and they would debate long concerning them ; some, who were wiser than the rest, would explain how the white men guided the *kaipuke* (ship) by means of the compass, and how the watch showed the time of the sun rising again. When other matter failed, it required only to pass the pipe of peace to your neighbour, or present another with a piece of tobacco ; and such expression of good feeling was interpreted as satisfactorily as though a long speech had been made. Your valued pipe thus passes through many a *Maori's* unwashed jaws, and many a similar favour you receive in return : the clay tube, blackened by years of constant use, is proffered by some hoary old cannibal, and a bond of mutual friendliness is sealed with the first blast of the fragrant weed. Thus your true traveller inclines to the manners and customs of the country in which he travels : when in England, is of opinion that a railroad presents the most pleasant and improved mode of travelling ; at the Antipodes exclaims, that although walking a-foot is not so expeditious, yet it enables you to see the diversities of the country and the habits of the people ; when in Rome, believes in the humanising influences of the Fine Arts, visits the Colosseum by moonlight, moralises over a ruined temple or a broken arch ; in New Zealand, thinks there is more interest in witnessing the infant struggles of a future empire, than in visiting the remnants of one declined—admires Nature in her pristine wildness, and the lofty pillars which God's own hand has raised, more than the mouldering columns of a forgotten age.

There can be little doubt that two races of mankind are mingled in the New Zealanders. Many of the *Rangatiri* possess fine Roman features, having a decided intellectual expression. A chief whom I visited at Port Levi, in Banks's Peninsula, had features of the noblest Jewish cast. Most of these have straight jet-black hair ; but the majority approximate more or less to the Negro type in outline and in face. We might suppose a union of a superior race with original dwellers but little better than the Australian savage, to have produced the present New Zealanders. The coarser the style of countenance, the more apathetic the expression, and the frame less powerful. It is curious, also, that

the females seldom possess the nobler mould of features, as though the higher type of the best-developed race (which there is reason to suppose consisted entirely of males) clung solely to the male line. It is not unusual to meet with natives who in stature and full development of muscle would not be unworthy models for a Hercules. They are generally esteemed inferior to the white men in physical power; and, doubtless, if we take the robust forms of the whalers on the coasts, or even the settlers—amongst whom there are a large proportion of young and hardy men,—we shall find the civilised are superior. But if we could ascertain the average power of Europeans, I am of opinion the average strength of New Zealanders would considerably exceed that standard. M. Quetelet, in his "Treatise on Man," gives the lumbar power of a number of individuals of different nations, as measured by the dynamometer, as follows :—

French.	New Hollanders.	Malaya.
15.2 myriagrammes.	10.1 myr.	11.3 myr.

The French in this case were all sailors, whose strength doubtless much exceeded the average strength of men of like ages; but assuming that European males, from twenty years upwards to the full term of life, possess lumbar power as thirteen, I have little doubt New Zealanders would average from fourteen to fifteen; inasmuch as there are but few sickly or weakly persons amongst the islanders—none withered out of manhood by impure air, by sedentary occupations, or by excess; and their simple mode of life securing them from the infirmities which usually attend old age in civilised communities, the above conclusion would be warranted if *in other respects* we could assume an equality. Few persons would doubt that the New Zealanders exceed the New Hollanders in strength fully one-half, if they have been able to compare the invariably-robust forms of the one race with the invariably-slight frames of the other. But a comparison of lumbar power alone gives an advantage to the European, inasmuch as the regular labour of a large proportion of the population of civilised countries enables them to lift heavy weights. In order to ascertain the proportionate physical development, the inquiry must needs extend to strength, speed, and endurance! Where labour is divided, man becomes *partially* developed: the boatman can row, the postman can run; the blacksmith is strong in the arms, the porter is stout in the loins: but a New Zealander is a soldier, a sailor, a carpenter, a husbandman, a woodcutter, a fisherman, a porter;—he can run, swim, row, chop, leap, carry weights, build a house and a canoe, and handle his weapons of war. How vast a proportion of Europeans suffer from excess of work, which weakens physical power, and from deficiency of nourishment! Every New Zealander has sufficient exercise to develop his frame, with frequent intervals of repose; he has also at all times abundance of food. If, therefore, at any future time we should obtain sufficient data from whence to draw satisfactory conclusions, it ought not to surprise us if we find the barbarian is physically our superior.

But it may, perhaps, be a question if the New Zealander is not mentally superior to the European. Many writers have not thought it

unworthy to dilate upon such matters as the filthiness of a native village, the indolence of the *Maories*, and the prevalence of savage customs, as by comparison to show the advantages they will receive by adopting civilised habits. Without questioning the *necessity* of the savage man giving way before civilisation, may it not be doubted whether the first steps are not backwards? In a civilised community, we have refinement, science, literature—the antipodes of barbarism; but we have also want, depravity, gross ignorance—the worst of barbarism. Take a representative of St. Giles's, or an operative from a Manchester cellar; a savage from the collieries, or an agricultural labourer at seven shillings a week; a Russian serf, a Dutch boor, a Neapolitan beggar: inquire what they know of Man, of Nature, and of God. The question is always as regards the average man. A New Zealander will tell you the name, use, and value of each tree of the forest. He knows the properties of herbs. He understands the habits and the haunts of each fish in the rivers and on the shore. He has a name for each bird: is not *Kiwa-kiwa* as good a name as *Apteryx*? He is acquainted with the seasons, and has names for the stars. He has traditions too, and recites songs and tales. He knows the geography of his island—can tell which way the rivers flow, and what tribe inhabits this spot or that. He is trained in habits of decorum, and reverently regards the chiefs and the aged. He worships a benevolent Being, and fears an evil one. He often travels considerable distances, and thus extends his acquaintance with natural objects; and when he meets with some new thing, he inquires into its uses, nature, and value. He does not steal from his neighbour, but gives him the advantage of what he himself possesses. If he breaks the laws, he patiently permits the injured party to redress his wrongs according to the customs of his tribe. Thus he is not without knowledge, nor religion, nor virtue. These ideas are beautifully expressed by Emerson:—"The civilised man has got a fine Geneva watch, but he has lost the skill to tell the hour by the sun. A Greenwich Nautical Almanac he has, and so, being sure of the information when he wants it, the man in the street does not know a star in the sky. The solstice he does not observe; the equinox he knows a little; and the whole bright calendar of the year is without a dial in his mind. His note-books impair his memory; his libraries overload his wit; and it may be a question whether machinery does not encumber,—whether we have not lost by refinement some energy—by a Christianity entrenched in establishments and forms, some vigour of wild virtue. For every stoic was a stoic; but in Christendom where is the Christian?"

But if it be proved true that the barbarian is thus better, and by consequence happier, than the civilised, such would by no means argue that the New Zealander and the islanders who nearly resemble him should be left in their savage state. For it is enough to say, Man is progressive. Yesterday, he had savage vices: to-day, he has civilised vices. Yesterday, when his neighbour died, perchance he ate him: to-day, he does not eat him when dead, but, living, he starves him, hangs on him rags, binds him to a single spot, an animal engine merely, or shuts him out from the cheerful light of day. But ever rolls towards us the unchallenged to-morrow. Doubtless, the highest civilised is nearest

to the savage man ; the simple life, the share of daily labour, the practice of many useful arts, the knowledge of all nature, the worship without dogmas, self-dependence—every man, a Man. But the barbarian cannot make the steps towards this attainment, but must move round the whole circle ; since it must be of will, and not of necessity.

In the disposition of the New Zealanders there is nothing of the stern, sombre temper of American Indians, but they are in general vivacious, talkative, animated, and possess a strong sense of the ludicrous. Like all South Sea Islanders, they have strong amativeness, indicated by their licentious songs and dances—by their grotesque, obscene carvings on canoes and houses, as well as by their general conduct. Although the women who have passed their youth are employed in field-labour, yet they are not otherwise treated with hardship, but frequently much kindness is displayed towards them. Both parents appear more attached to their offspring than is usual amongst barbarians ; I have frequently seen the father nursing his infant child with every appearance of care and fondness. A susceptibility to the kindlier emotions appears prominently in all their actions. I have frequently met natives whose features I had forgotten, who came running towards me with the most lively joy, and explained where I had met them, or on what excursion they had accompanied me. The meetings of friends after long separation are of the most pathetic nature. After the first reception, they sit upon the ground and utter a moaning sound as from excess of feeling. It appears more like grief than joy, and seems to indicate that depth of emotion when tears spring readier than smiles. This wailing is continued for a length of time, and sometimes after a long silence they will again commence their tears and moans. They are cautious, shrewd, observing, imitative, and acquisitive. Their strong wish for acquiring property, so singularly united with a generous disposal of it amongst their friends, is accompanied also by an exceeding honesty. In travelling amongst them, having property in the shape of fire-arms, watches, blankets, tobacco, which are to them as gold and jewels are to the civilised, in no single instance did I ever observe the theft of the smallest article. But probably the most striking mental quality of the New Zealander is displayed in his religious observances. The missionaries had a most productive field for their labours, and in some respects it may be said the harvest has been abundant. In many of the villages there is scarcely a hut without a translation of the Gospels. Upon the Lord's Day, the "missionary" natives will neither buy, nor sell, nor labour ; nor will they travel, unless away from their villages, and having no means of observing the sacred character of the day. The celebration of public worship is becoming general even distant from any missionary station. During the service they preserve the most devout and orderly demeanour, and join their voices in singing the hymns. Much has doubtless been effected by the labours of their religious teachers ; much has been done in promoting their physical and moral well-being, in limiting their savage practices, in repressing their warlike disposition, in banishing cannibalism and infanticide. To say that any amongst the tribes thus

benefited are Christians, would be somewhat irreverent ; but that they have patiently listened and zealously sought the word offered to them, is enough. In a little while the bud will begin to open.

But the shield of gold has another side of baser metal. Amongst the missionaries, many of whom it would but lacker their pure gloss to praise, there are mingled men fervent and untiring in their office, who are yet but ignorant fanatics. It is correct to say that in many respects they are more benighted than the savage ; and yet with cunning, aided by superstition, they are enabled to obtain a powerful and prejudicial influence. Like the medicine-men of the Indians, if they have not a knowledge of things divine, yet they can howl and rattle old bones in a bag. Under such teaching, it is common to hear natives style the followers of a different sect "devils," and strong antipathy betwixt sectarian preachers frequently exists. Mr. Terry thus alludes to the subject : "It is contrary to true Christianity, as well as at variance with the tolerant feelings of these enlightened times, to anathemise the members of a different religious creed as 'agents of Satan.'"

It would appear that the acquaintance of this people with civilised man has brought many evils in its train. Captain Cook has recorded the "perfect and uninterrupted health" they enjoyed in his day ; and that amongst the natives of all ages with whom they conversed, not one presented the slightest symptom of disease. This state of "undiseased mankind" no longer exists : although the race is still robust, yet maladies of various kinds prevail. Coughs and consumption, and venereal and cutaneous disorders, are so common, that instances present themselves before the most casual observer ; and these diseases are undoubtedly on the increase. In Dr. Dieffenbach's valuable work, the evils which have resulted from the introduction of blankets, in lieu of their flaxen mats, and from the change of their habits by contact with the white men, are fully and clearly displayed.

If able statesmanship should succeed in warding off the dangers which still threaten New Zealand, there appear grounds of hope for the destiny of the Aborigines. A temporising policy, a patient waiting of the time, and the leading warriors will pass away without leaving any to replace them. The tendency of the younger men is to receive and adopt the arts and usages of civilisation. Recovered from the savage state, advanced towards the light, they are able to compete with the European in the peaceful and industrial arts, and worthy to be ranked amongst the stable and valuable members of the empire.

E. H.

SEVILLA D'ORO.

BY WM. SALMON.

[THE first years of the Spanish dominion in Jamaica witnessed the rise and the ruin of one of the finest cities that ever graced the Western World. Sevilla d'Oro (originally Sevilla Nuevo), so called from its magnificence and riches, rivalled in splendour the proudest cities of Spain. A period of hardly half a century sufficed for the origin, the boundless prosperity and the desolation, of

this ephemeral city. A desperate attack of the Flibustiers, or French pirates, in 1554 (sixty-two years only after the discovery of Jamaica), reduced Sevilla d'Oro to a heap of ruins. The cane-fields of Seville Estate, in St. Ann's, wave over the site of Sevilla d'Oro.—The barbarities practised by the Spaniards on the unhappy natives are notorious, and may be found related in almost any work which treats of the period.]

SPAIN! SPAIN! when thou hast fully found
 The last and direst of distress—
 When, bow'd and bound unto the ground,
 Thou shalt in thine agony confess
 That ling'ring vengeance hath o'erta'en
 The hand that still hath scatter'd pain
 With such o'erlavish recklessness.
 Tyrant! in thy most harass'd mood,
 Thou shalt feel the Charib's shriek intrude!

Where be the palace and the tow'r—
 The slim conventual spire—
 The silver sounds, that at the hour
 Of failing twilight did aspire
 To Heaven from 'neath the jasmine shade,
 Where, soft as morn, Castille's fair maid
 Murmur'd her love or smote the lyre?
 Where be the noontide glories flown,
 That from the Golden City shone?

Alas for them! and woe to thee!
 The silence that surrounds the dead
 Hath been for ages, and shall be
 Their ceaseless portion, if the tread
 Of oxen or the rustling cane
 Shall not molest her solemn reign,
 That settles there so drearily!
 And dost thou cling unto the thought,
 'Twas not by thee such woe was wrought?

What though the murd'rous Flibustier,
 With fire and an ensanguined sword,
 Hath work'd the lavish ruin there—
 Shall none beside the pirate's horde
 Be found to share the gather'd doom
 For cities sunk into a tomb?
 Oh! tremble, tyrant! for the Lord
 But singled out a kindred band
 To pour his vengeance on the land!

The fiery Flibustier hath found
 His penalty—a righteous meed!—
 And then! when thou dost gaze around,
 And see thy sons in battle bleed
 'Gainst sons that thine own bosom bore,
 Canst thou then deem there is in store
 No further vengeance for the deed
 With whose first fearful punishment
 The City and the Charib blent?—

Hark to that most mournful cry!
 Full from the bursting heart it flows!
 It is not that the hour is nigh
 When she must feel a mother's throes,

'That wrings that Charib mother's soul—
 But 'tis that, e'er a few hours roll,
 The unborn babe she bears shall die!
 She weeps—but still prepares the grave;—
 He shall not be the Spaniard's slave!

Oh! hear the bloodhound's eager growl,
 Impatient for his daily food;
 Oh! see his scent-impatient prow!—
 He snuffs the wonted smell of blood:—
 And whence, O stranger! dost thou deem
 Has trickled forth the sanguine stream?
 That bloodhound's ruthless master stood
 And flung unflinchingly to him
 The slaughter'd Charib's quiv'ring limb!

Oh! dark of mood and fell of hand—
 Far fiercest despot of the crew!
 On whom shall fix the felon's brand,
 If not, foul homicide! on you?
 By thy late subject continent
 From thine unwilling bosom rent—
 By those scorn'd Islanders that grew
 Thy saviours, though thy settled hate—
 Know thou hast pass'd the verge of fate!

Then murmur not in this thine hour
 Of doom, though dread and dark it be—
 Thou'st had thy day of evil pow'r,
 And now must pay the penalty.
 'Tis not these noted crimes alone
 Thou must in tears and blood atone:—
 In thine increasing agony,
 Thou shalt, through ages, expiate
 Wrongs to many another State.

Enough of this—fulfil thy wierd!—
 The despot into mock'ry grown—
 The terrible no longer fear'd—
 May haply raise a smile alone;
 But, mid thy terrible reverse,
 There is one hope thou still mayst nurse,
 Though every other shall have flown:—
 It is, that thou, howe'er unblest,
 Shalt leave a warning to the rest.

Then let the despots who defile
 God's beautiful creation pause,
 And, pond'ring deeply for a while,
 Resolve themselves if they no cause
 Can find to draw a warning hence!
 Is there no record of offence
 'Gainst Nature's and fair Freedom's laws?
 Is there no unexact debt—
 No cry for vengeance pealing yet?

Kingston, Jamaica, March 1846.

STATISTICS OF VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

WE have been favoured with a copy of "Statistics of Van Diemen's Land" for 1842—1844, compiled from official records in the Colonial Secretary's office, published by order of the Lieutenant-Governor, the substance of which we lay before our readers.

No. 1, is the net Revenue for the years 1841, 1842, 1843, and 1844, which shows a gradual falling off. In the former year the Customs' Revenue was £85,946; in the last, £63,465. The total Revenue in 1841 was £242,432; in 1844 it had decreased to £117,022.

No. 2, is the comparative Expenditure, which is remarkable, as showing in the first and last years almost a similar amount. In 1841 the total amount was £160,974; in 1844 it was £160,629; in 1842 it reached £185,071, but this includes upwards of £15,000 for immigration, and decreased in 1843 to £166,555.

No. 3, is an account of Vessels entered inwards and cleared outwards. Those inwards in 1841 were 484 vessels of 84,214 tons; in 1844, 425 vessels of 68,462 tons. Those outwards in 1841 were 491 vessels of 85,201 tons; in 1844, 445 vessels of 73,756. The number of vessels both inwards and outwards was much greater in 1843.

No. 4. Value of Imports and Exports:—

Imports, 1841....	£851,981	Exports, 1841....	£630,501
1842....	587,453	1842....	582,509
1843....	705,260	1843....	439,890
1844....	442,988	1844....	408,799

It will be noticed, that in the last year the exports bear a somewhat wholesome proportion to the imports.

No. 5, is the quantity and value of wool, oil, whalebone, and bark exported. In 1841 there were 13,227 bales of wool, 6,124 tuns of oil, 152 tons of whalebone, and 644 tons of bark, exported, of the value of £356,810; in 1844, the quantity was 15,575 bales of wool, 1,963 tuns of oil, 644½ tons of whalebone, and 930 tons of bark, of the value of £234,242.

No. 6, is a return showing the thirteen chief Articles of Import and Export.

IMPORTS.

Apparel in 1841, was.....	£65,768	in 1844, £43,876	
Butter and Cheese.....	18,097	..	6,162
Canvass and Bagging	18,527	..	11,701
Cottons and Linens	38,359	..	52,404
Haberdashery	60,739	..	33,115
Hardware	83,896	..	37,167
Live Stock	44,952	..	42,876
Malt Liquors	37,309	..	13,572

Sugar	17,049	..	10,714
Spirits	48,477	..	8,607
Tea	10,832	..	7,717
Woollen Cloths	44,084	..	20,823
Wine	31,015	..	6,646

EXPORTS.

Apparel and Slops	£14,850	in 1844,	£8,773
Flour	54,930	..	28,439
Grain	40,553	..	53,347
Ironmongery	10,537	..	6,785
Live Stock	24,843	..	2,921
Oil	83,605	..	48,712
Potatoes	9,006	..	2,870
Tobacco	3,763	..	5,118
Whalebone	3,763	..	5,118
Wool	254,853	..	176,269
Timber	18,575	..	3,557
Hay	9,083	..	549
Bark	3,057	..	3,759

No. 7, is a return of the number and tonnage of vessels belonging to the Ports :

In 1841, 144 vessels of 11,956 tons; in 1844, 152 of 10,727 tons.

No. 8. Return of the shipping and fisheries (with their value), and of the number of vessels built in Van Diemen's Land :

In 1841, 14 vessels built—612 tons; 22 vessels employed of 3,170 tons—value of the fisheries, £71,600; in 1844, 11 vessels built of 477 tons; 24 ships employed of 4,264 tons—value of the fisheries £49,840.

No. 9. Return of the number of vessels employed in the coasting trade :

In 1841, 12 vessels, 726 tons, inwards; 16 vessels, 1,410 tons, outwards.

In 1844, 17 vessels, 650 tons, inwards; 23 vessels, 2,350 tons, outwards.

No. 10. Return of the number of grants of land :

In 1841, 10, amounting to 6,634 acres. In 1844, none.

No. 11. Return of the number of lots of Crown land and allotments sold :

COUNTRY ALLOTMENTS.

In 1841, 184—78,946 acres, £46,156—average 11s. 8½d. per acre.

In 1844, 13—4,619 acres, £1,760—average 7s. 7½d. per acre.

TOWN AND SUBURBAN.

In 1841, 101—194 acres, £2,047—£10 11s. 0½d.

In 1844, 65—75 acres, £1,379—£18 7s. 11d.

No. 12. Return of the number of acres in crop, and nature of each crop :

In 1841, 63,734 wheat, 9,010 barley, 16,471 oats, 4,185 potatoes.

In 1844, 57,297 wheat, 12,466 barley, 13,864 oats, 4,902 potatoes.

Total of all crops in 1841—132,614 acres. In 1844—121,938 acres.

No. 13. Return of the produce :

In 1841, 881,318 bushels wheat, 167,548 bushels barley, 230,786 bushels oats.

In 1844, 807,924 bushels wheat, 174,405 bushels barley, 221,105 bushels oats.

In 1844, horses 15,355, cattle 85,302, sheep 1,145,089, goats 2,126.

In 1844, wheat 3s. 3d., barley 3s. 6d., oats 2s. 6d., potatoes £4 per ton.

In 1844, cattle 3,218, calves 502, sheep and lambs 70,232.

In 1844, 1d. 11-16ths to 2d. 10-16ths, average price about 2d. 5-16ths.

In 1844, publicans 314, amount £7,850; wholesale 39, £390.

In 1844, 43 post-offices, 71 men employed, 674 miles of post-roads.

In 1844,	..	6,872	..	6,037
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In 1842, free 37,088, bond 20,332, military 1,431, aborigines 43; grand total 58,902.

Total	47,661
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In 1842, bricklayers 7s.,	carpenters 7s.,	masons 5s.
In 1844, " 5s.,	" 5s.,	" 4s. 6d.

The number of these tables is 59 ; but those we have passed over are of no interest to the general reader.

IMPORTS of Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, during the year ending 5th January, 1846.

Description of Goods.	From Great Britain.	British Possessions.	Foreign States.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Apothecary	1540	54	....	1594
Apparel and slops	20779	636	....	21415
Arms and ammunition	502	6	10	518
Books and stationery	3025	93	....	3123
Boots and shoes	1812	5	....	1817
Butter and cheese .. .. .	....	1013	....	1013
Canvass and bagging	6277	1202	7	7486
Carriages	403	27	....	430
Cottons and linens	17299	574	....	17873
Coals	385	816	....	1201
Coffee and cocoa	128	165	135	418
Deals and oars	687	....	....	687
Earthenware and glass	5876	61	....	5937
Furniture	1108	45	20	1173
Grain, flour, and seeds	143	115	....	259
Haberdashery and hosiery	20228	1650	....	21878
Hats and caps	2400	169	....	2569
Hops	1207	50	....	1257
Ironmongery and hardware	12791	472	....	13263
Instruments, musical	155	....	....	155
Live stock .. .. .	....	10558	....	10558
Malt liquor	5518	691	....	6211
Millinery	400	....	....	400
Oilman's stores	6919	2799	21	9744
Provisions, salt	210	1301	5	1516
Rice	150	28	....	178
Rope and twine	586	106	86	778
Saddlery and harness	369	....	....	369
Soap and candles	127	2083	....	2210
Salt	1434	167	....	1601
Silks	122	....	....	122
Spirits, namely—				
Brandy	3282	27	....	3309
Rum, B. P.	1550	271	....	1821
„ Foreign .. .. .	....	....	....	....
Geneva	370	61	....	431
Whiskey	3	40	....	43
Cordials .. .. .	....	8	....	8
Sugar, refined	930	442	....	1372
„ raw	228	5311	3911	9450
Timber .. .. .	....	1014	....	1014
Tea	700	3530	120	4350
Tobacco and cigars	3697	2028	450	6175
Whalebone .. .. .	....	....	....	....
Wine	4079	308	863	5250
Wool .. .. .	....	22691	....	22691
Woollens	5525	314	....	5839
Unenumerated	1173	1219	....	2392
Total	134207	62159	5629	201995

EXPORTS from Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, during the year ending 5th January, 1846.

Description of Goods.	To Great Britain.	British Possessions.	Foreign States.	Total.
	£	£	£	£
Apothecary .. .. .	....	14	....	14
Apparel and slops.. .. .	....	7395	....	7395
Arms and ammunition.. .. .	....	269	....	269
Bark	991	99	....	1090
Books and stationery .. .. .	....	108	....	108
Bran .. .. .	....	298	10	308
Butter and cheese.. .. .	....	....	....	....
Carriages and carts .. .. .	....	835	....	835
Canvass and bagging .. .. .	....	1845	....	1845
Curiosities	74	....	....	71
Earthenware and Glass .. .. .	....	783	....	783
Flour .. .. .	....	13788	540	14328
Furniture .. .. .	....	259	....	259
Fruit .. .. .	....	1726	....	1726
Grain, namely—				
Barley, 14,150 bushels .. .. .	....	2704	....	2704
Oats, 27,100 bushels .. .. .	....	3602	....	3602
Wheat, 599,024 bushels	9330	20814	3600	33744
Hlaberdashery and hosiery.. .. .	....	1575	....	1575
Hay .. .. .	....	262	....	262
Ironmongery and hardware .. .. .	....	4747	....	4747
Live stock, namely—				
Cattle, horned .. .. .	....	403	....	403
Horses.. .. .	....	10738	....	10738
Sheep .. .. .	....	1087	....	1087
Malt .. .. .	....	1135	....	1135
" liquor .. .. .	....	1190	....	1190
Oil and head matter	222	....	....	222
Oilman's stores .. .. .	....	2249	....	2249
Potatoes, 488 tons.. .. .	....	1007	....	1007
Provisions, salt .. .. .	....	170	....	170
Skins and leather	2043	798	....	2841
Spirits, namely—				
Brandy .. .. .	....	2612	....	2612
Geneva .. .. .	....	389	....	389
Rum, B.P. .. .. .	....	398	....	398
" Foreign .. .. .	....	60	....	60
Whiskey .. .. .	....	30	....	30
Sugar .. .. .	....	639	....	639
Tallow	597	....	....	597
Tea .. .. .	....	670	....	670
Timber	463	1941	....	2404
Tobacco and cigars .. .. .	....	901	....	901
Whalebone, 4½ tons	900	....	....	900
Wine .. .. .	....	777	....	777
Wool	87510	400	....	87910
Unenumerated	414	2658	....	3072
Total	102541	91375	4150	198066

RETURN of the Value and Quantity of Grain, Flour, Malt, and Bran Exported from Launceston during the Year ending January 6, 1846.

				TO GREAT BRITAIN.					
				Quantity.				Value.	
Wheat	..	..	..	48126	bushels	..	..	£	9330
				TO BRITISH POSSESSIONS.					
Wheat	..	..	..	119946	bushels	..	..	20814	
Barley	..	..	..	14150	„	..	..	2704	
Oats	..	..	..	27101	„	..	..	3602	
Bran	..	..	..	10054	„	..	..	298	
Malt	..	..	..	4611	„	..	..	1165	
Flour	..	..	..	1335	tons	..	..	13788	
				FOREIGN STATES.					
Wheat	..	..	..	16652	bushels	..	..	3600	
Bran	..	..	..	1050	„	..	..	10	
Flour	..	..	..	79	tons	..	..	540	
Total				..	..	..	..	£	46521

RETURN of the Quantity and Value of Wool, Oil, Whalebone, and Bark, Produce of Van Diemen's Land, Exported during the Year ending Jan. 5, 1846.

Wool	..	..	..	5929	bales	..	..	£	71980
Oil	..	..	..	7½	tons	..	..	222	
Whalebone	..	..	..	4½	„	..	..	900	
Bark	..	..	..	386½	„	..	..	1090	

RETURN of the Number and Tonnage of Vessels belonging to the Port of Launceston, Year 1845.

Number	..	42	Tonnage	..	3043
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RETURN of the Shipping and Fisheries, with their Value, and of the Number of Vessels built in Launceston, during the Year 1845.

Vessels built.	Tonn.	Ships employed.	Tons.	Val. of Fisheries.
3	146	2	307	£ 4600

COMPARATIVE VIEW of the Value of Imports and Exports for the last Five Years.

		IMPORTS.		EXPORTS.	
Year.		£	s. d.	£	
1840	..	418291	16 4 ..	474814	

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.				DEPARTURES.			
From	No.	Tons.	Men.	No.	Tons.	Men.	
Great Britain	16	..	4980	10	..	3206	} 1763
Brit. Colonies	160	..	16692	172	..	18767	
Foreign States	2	..	434	3	..	497	
Total	..	178	22106	185	22470		

RECAPITULATION OF 1845.

		IMPORTS.						EXPORTS.	
		Value.			Duty collected.			Value.	
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.	£	
Lady Day Quarter		44032	2	0	..	5211	13	0	.. .. 84029
Midsummer	„	44361	15	6	..	6051	16	3	.. .. 53232
Michaelmas	„	40031	1	5	..	5978	4	5	.. .. 27636
Christmas	„	73569	7	6	..	5624	18	1	.. .. 33169
		£ 201995	6	5		£ 22866	11	9	£ 198066

RIDES, RAMBLES, AND SKETCHES IN TEXAS.

BY CHARLES MOOTON, ESQ.

AUTHOR OF "COLIN CLINK," "BILBERRY THURLAND," ETC. ETC.

CHAPTER IV.

Romance and Reality. Cedar Bayou. Fate of L.'s Party. A Bull-dog devoured. Wild Cattle. A delirious Crew at Sea. Miserable Death of Henry J. Music in Galveston. The Staffordshire Curate's Son. The Old Vintner. Story of Poor Tom, the Ship-boy.

AMONGST our band of emigrants who left England with the full and final intention of settling for life in Texas, was a sort of family party, composed of a Mr. L., his mother, wife, several young children, and his sister and her husband, Mr. and Mrs. P. All were full of hope, but the first-named individual, the most full of money, perhaps, of any one who sailed on that occasion, with the fixed determination to live and die in the land of his adoption. As the story of this family is one of the most strikingly illustrative at once of the "healthiness" of habitable Texas and of the fate which commonly awaits Northern emigrants that my observation and experience enable me to adduce, I will give it at once, and, without regard to the period of time it occupied in the development, state it from first to last as briefly as the subject will allow.

During our passage out, we heard great boastings from this family party about a high-sounding locality in Texas called "Cedar Bayou," to which they were bound; as well as much grand small-talk touching a certain Captain S., a friend and distant relation—an old campaigner in various parts of America, who had finally settled in Texas—and at whose recommendation, also, it was that these samples of three living generations had embarked for that blessed country. They were about to locate land (£300 purchase-money) immediately adjoining their good friend and cousin Captain S., who had now been settled two or three years, and whose descriptions of the locality were almost as charming as Milton's of the Mount of Paradise,—making, of course, the regular abatement for the terrible consequences of the fall of Adam and Eve; since even Mr. Kennedy himself must, as a good Christian, allow that, indescribable as the present beauties of Texas are, they must have been indescribably more so before the Great Deluge of the era of the patriarch Noah. Still there is everything left in Texas short of the Tree of Life, and that of the Knowledge of Good and Evil. The Americans have a saying, that there is a place in Texas so remarkably healthy, that people *never* die there—unless they chance to grow so desperately tired of life, that, for the mere sake of getting rid of it, they either hang, shoot, or drown themselves. Yankee-like, however, they do not say

how long it takes to satisfy a resident of this Vale of Enna that a long rope is preferable to life, or a bullet in the brain to buffalo beef and a squatter's happiness.

Cedar Bayou, then, was everything. Alligators swam about in the front of the house; the whole region thereabouts abounded in game; and herds of fine deer not unfrequently came, in all unconscious security, so close upon Captain S.'s log mansion, that he could shoot them down without going further 'in the pursuit than upon his own terrace, or to his chamber-window. What a pleasant foreshadowing of future delight was this to sick and heart-weary passengers, gazing over a ship's bulwarks into the vacancy where land should be, and longing, like lovers after the absent, for that bliss to come, the very thought of which made present pain less durable!

Immediately upon their arrival, preparations were made for an instantaneous removal from the ship to Cedar Bayou; and cases of crockery, glass, and furniture, translated from a London drawing-room, not forgetting a pianoforte to enliven the prairies, and mingle its nightly music with the howling of the wolves,—all were bundled into a barge alongside, and, with some few casks of dry provisions to fall back upon, the happy group set out for the head of Galveston Bay, on which Cedar Bayou lies.

For a while we who remained on the island heard little or nothing of them, except now and then when Messrs. L. and P. rambled five or six miles through wood and prairie in order to reach the Houston steamer as she passed down the paltry channel of Buffalo Bayou, and thus got a lift as far as the island; but on those occasions we received flourishing accounts of the delightful country in which they were situated—of the magnificent cedar woods, where the white man's axe might cut and come again with unlimited impunity—of the Captain's timber dwelling, upon a scale as gigantic as an English baron's castle—and many protestations that they were literally so enchanted with the place altogether, that no consideration on earth could ever induce them to leave it again.

At this time they were felling trees, and engaged in interesting discussions and agreeable social squabbles as to the most eligible site for their contemplated house. In the mean time, Captain S. had accommodated the whole family with shelter beneath his ample roof; but as the Captain in the construction of his castle had committed the small oversight of spending all his resources upon the outside shell thereof only, it is not very surprising (what was indeed the fact) that the whole of the interior should be without partition-walls, so as to constitute chambers and separate apartments. With this large influx of new-comers, male and female, one room, however extensive, would scarcely suffice. The defect, however, was soon remedied, by suspending sheets and blankets from corner to corner and side to side, and thus shooting up wooden walls and linen defences, instead of planks or lath and plaster.

But trifling inconveniences of this kind are cheerfully endured, if indeed they do not vanish altogether, when thoughtful and reflective

emigrants come to recollect that it cannot be expected that *everything* should be exactly to one's mind in any part of the world,—not even in Texas, though it does so far surpass every other known portion of the great globe in furnishing all that the human heart can desire.

The Captain also had a body-guard of dogs, of no mean size or very gentle nature, as may be surmised from the fact, that they earned their own living, equally with the wolves, by hunting down rabbits and other small game, and, on one occasion, fell unexpectedly upon one of their own species, and summarily disposed of his remains after the manner herein described.—Mr. L. had brought out with him from England a small but fine and well-bred bull-dog of noted courage, and tenacity of sticking greater than that of a sucking-fish when once he had taken hold. This animal he carried with him to our friend and trusty cousin the Captain's, in the patriotic hope, no doubt, of introducing a worthy stock to the new republic, and improving the breed of Texan farm-yard guardians. Some brief period had this stubborn individual remained upon and about the premises in perfect security, though without, perhaps, bull-dog like, making himself as social and chatty with his ferocious new friends as might any spaniel member of some more well-bred and aristocratic kennel, when one day, a fatal day to him, he took a walk in company with his congeners belonging to the Captain, the latter, Mr. L., and some others heading the party. Now, whether it was that Captain S.'s dogs took it into their heads that English bull-dog must be very fine eating—whether they were remarkably hungry after an unsuccessful hunting expedition—or merely fancied, like epicures as they were, that an additional pleasant snack after dinner would finish them nicely off by way of dessert, I cannot undertake to say; but this may be predicated, that, from one or other of these causes, or some other of equal cogency, three of them, while running with Bully in the prairie, suddenly turned upon him with a surprisal worthy of the best dogs of Indian warfare, *killed and devoured him upon the spot*, and pursued their journey with a degree of philosophical contentment only equalled by that of the gentlemanly Galveston assassin alluded to in my first paper. This singular circumstance, however, must distinctly prove to the reader, that “dog-law,” as Bentham terms it, and common law, in Texas, are pretty nearly one and the same thing.

On occasion of one of the visits of Messrs. L. and P. to the island, they purchased a boat for the navigation of the Bayou, and also with the intention of using it in future on their various passages to and from the island. This they would be the better enabled to effect, inasmuch as Mr. P. was previously a noted oarsman amongst the aquatic clubs of the Thames at London, and will be readily recognised by many members thereof as the well-known Mr. Thomas. That this individual was also otherwise well adapted to brush through the difficulties and hardships of a settler's early life, may be inferred from the fact that he was a pugilist of tolerable pretensions, and, at the period of our arrival in Texas, in excellent “training” for hard labour and endurance of any or all kinds.

The boat being purchased, they also found that another hand or two

would be required, and accordingly fixed on one of the passengers who had come out with us, and whom they prevailed upon to accompany them back to Cedar Bayou, for the purpose of assisting them in building their log edifice, and enclosing and cultivating their land. This young man was Mr. T. B., the son of an English curate in the parish of W—lm—tn, in Staffordshire. Sacred as his father's order was, he himself had been bred up to farming and cattle-breeding—had been sent out (he said) by a gentleman in England who had purchased Texan lands, to discover and locate them, but had totally failed, like many others, in the attempt. The Cedar Bayou people had a shrewd eye to poor B.'s utility, and seeing that his own enterprise had failed—reflecting that his knowledge of stock was likely to be eminently useful, while his own bodily powers of labour were none of the most contemptible, inasmuch as he stood nearly six feet high, and, though not positively robust, was strong in proportion—they fixed upon him, as I have said, and, by the mere offer of "board and lodging," without wages, induced him to join his adventures with theirs.

In their own boat, then, self-contained as it were, the three set off in high spirits and flying colours to track, for the first time by their own skill, the shoaly waters of some forty or sixty miles of open bay. Boats discovered keel upwards, and swollen corpses found washed upon the desert shores of Pelican Island or Three Points, presented themselves to the imaginations of we treaders upon soft sand who remained behind; but, fortunately, no reality ever came to bear them out. The three settlers arrived, after a long voyage, in safety; and, for "a time and a season" afterwards, very satisfactory accounts occasionally reached us of their and their families' well-doing.

But a change was about to come. Summer was advancing—that season when the "narrow strip" of Mr. Kennedy begins to reek and steam with pestilent carbonic acid gas, emitted imperceptibly through the myriad pores of the earth's surface—when the fermentative part of animal and vegetable decomposition is most active beneath the almost perpendicular rays of the sun—when water grows equally scarce and filthy, and fever and ague stalk forth, alternately to scorch men's bodies with living fires, and shake their joints almost to dislocation with burning cold. And, with the coming of all this, likewise came flying accounts from Cedar Bayou, brought down by passing fishermen, hunters, or rambles who chanced to cross Captain S.'s, that some of the English family recently gone there were "sick"—that one or two of them, nobody knew who or which, were dead; but that, altogether, they were in a very poor and desperate condition. These rumours obtained but a very partial and fluctuating degree of credit until the return of a stout young Irish labourer, who had been at work upon the farm adjoining Captain S.'s, and had come back almost prepared for his coffin, confirmed, in great part, what had been previously said.

About the same time also, a strange queer-eyed old vintner, from the South of England, who had come out in the "Francis," but whose objects and intentions were as completely closed within himself, as are the contents of a closely-bunged barrel of beer in the vessel which con-

tains them, chanced to penetrate into the country on a fruitless land-hunting expedition, and, on his return to the island, called upon his friends at Cedar Bayou, not only for the purpose of seeing how they "got ahead," but also for the purpose of getting both his pockets and his belly filled with bread—an article which, as he did not find it growing wild in the prairies, he had rather naturally run short of during the two days last past. He found the inhabitants of Captain S.'s castle, with its blanket-walls and sheet-partitions, in a most deplorable condition; nearly all of them being ill, few able to help themselves; the whole without advice, or even medicine, beyond what their own chests afforded; and not a single one of all the four men, the captain, Mr. L., the Thames oarsman, or the curate's son, so much even as able to get down as far as the island for either physician, physis, or the ordinary necessities of life. Indeed, so short were they run in the article of bread-stuffs, and so weak their prospects of being soon able to lay in an additional supply, that though our queer-eyed vintner had not enjoyed an opportunity of blessing his crust during forty-eight mortal hours before, Captain S. refused to let him do more than satisfy the cravings of his stomach while he remained on the spot—most resolutely opposing all the persuasives he used in order to entice a few cakes or biscuits into his wallet by way of provisions for the morrow.

With the return of the vintner, also arrived an immediate invitation from Mr. L., to a young surgeon of our party, Mr. T. W., the son of a gentleman in Kidderminster, requesting him to repair immediately to Cedar Bayou, with all such physical consolation as his professional knowledge, combined with the resources of the *Pharmacopœia*, might be able to afford. Mr. W. accordingly brushed up, and having received directions to be landed on Somebody's island, (the true name of which has escaped my memory,) set out in the afternoon by the Houston steamer for his destination. Landed on that island he certainly was; but instead of finding, as he had been led to expect, a resident and a place of shelter there, he soon discovered, after the steamer had pursued her course, that he was just as much "the monarch of all he surveyed," as ever was Robinson Crusoe's prototype on the island of Juan Fernandez. How long he might have remained there, Providence only knows, had not some neighbouring settler on the mainland discovered his predicament, and kindly ordered a boat to be pushed off for his relief. At the house of this gentleman I believe he remained all night, and the next day pursued his pathless journey across the prairie towards Captain S.'s; encountering by the way various herds of half-wild cattle collected by the hundreds together, and being compelled to brave with a fainting heart many a threatening father-bull, whose head and horns and bellowings were opposed in no very pleasant array to his intrusion upon those comparatively primitive domains.

The "domestic" cattle of the out-settlers, it may be observed, are nearly as wild as the native-born buffaloes of the land. They are suffered to roam at large in the wilderness; are never housed, winter or summer; are driven up but once a year, in order that all the young

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ones may be branded with the owner's peculiar mark, and then set at liberty again to feed and increase after their own kind until another season is over ; excepting of course all such as the proprietor may in the mean time either dispose of, or destroy for the consumption of his own family.

Domestic creatures of any kind, from the largest down to the pigs and common barn-door fowls, may, if not branded or otherwise marked, become the property of any man who chooses either to shoot them, or drive them away. There is but one method of avoiding these herds of bees, and, strange as the phraseology may sound, that is by going straight to them. To diverge from your path when they happen to cross it, or to exhibit any sign of fear, is to be followed and perhaps attacked by them. To walk boldly on towards them even where they are tossing the turf with their horns, and growling pretty loud animal thunder against you, is the safest plan. They will stand until possibly their noses are within reach of your walking-stick, when, all on a sudden, a legion of tails are hoisted into the air, and, with many a ludicrous bound and caper, the whole herd quickly flies to a distance, there to make another stand.

When Mr. W. returned from Cedar Bayou, he brought no very refreshing or encouraging information. Ague and fever had taken possession of the house so far as the new residents were concerned : the men were unable to get out of bed ; one of the children was dead, and buried in the prairie ; Mr. L.'s mother (an old lady about seventy) was very ill indeed ; Captain S., the old campaigner, had nearly all the joints of his fingers on both hands in a state of running sore, accompanied by such a fetid odour that it was scarcely endurable even by himself. Of course he was disabled, and had to sit still with both his hands swaddled up in cloths and poultices ; while his wife was lame with similar places upon the legs, amounting, I think, in number to about seventeen. Yet in this wretched condition they were without help, except what could be afforded by a very young maid-servant (herself at times delirious with intermittent fever) ; nor had they had for some time past any fresh meat, but were living upon dry and salt provisions. Eventually the old lady died : with some difficulty, it may be presumed, her own kith and kin contrived to dig her grave, and she was laid beside her grandchild. This was not all. Subsequently, in consequence of their inability to get down to the island for stores, they lived about a fortnight in this diseased condition, without a morsel of wheaten flour or bread in the house, principally consuming boiled rice.

At length, one day, the startling intelligence reached me, that Messrs. L., P., and young B., the curate's son, had arrived at Galveston, in their own boat, but in such a condition that they had to be carried or otherwise assisted up the strand ; that they did not know how long they had been in coming, as all three had been delirious on the water, and thus buried count of day and night in oblivion ; and that they were so desperately ill, that no Christian in Galveston, either at inn, coffee-house, or private residence, would take them in.

In all this it proved there was too much truth. Finding themselves somewhat recovered after the visit of Mr. W., and being in extremity as before stated, they had set out some few days previously, it appeared uncertain what precise number—had very naturally found their disease wofully aggravated by exposure in an open boat to the sun during the blaze of day, and the damps and dews of ten or twelve hours' night. They remembered having forgotten their course; they knew that on one occasion, when Mr. L. was very bad, he threw his coat overboard, containing, they thought, his pocket-book, full of important papers. The coat they caught up again, but there was no book in it; and Mr. L. had not the most remote knowledge whether he brought it with him or not, although he intended to do so, as his visit to the island would have been of little utility without. They also recollected that Mr. B., when he was bad, got out of the boat, and stood upon a little island in the shade of a tree, until they fetched him off almost by force; and afterwards they found themselves amongst a number of little shell islands, somewhere, it seemed, about Redfish Bar, but they were lost, quite lost.

After a while, they saw a boat at a distance, and hailed it with hats and handkerchiefs as well as they could. It tacked about and stood towards them. A gentleman and two fishermen were in it. They had previously observed something amiss on board our sick party's craft, and were thinking about steering down upon them. This gentleman was Dr. C. F. W—rs—r, who resided at a place called Edward's Point, hard by. He soon saw how matters stood, and with great kindness and humanity conveyed the whole party to his house, where a day or two's rest, shelter, food, and medicine, enabled them to make another start, and just reach Galveston in the manner described.

By the bye, that same Edward's Point forms one and almost the only bright speck in my Texan recollections; for at that place did I pass ten days of the most delightful wild happiness that ever poor lover of Nature enjoyed. It will make me a chapter some day, a feast for readers of natural history. I could almost think it worth a voyage of three thousand miles to enjoy.

So, as has been said, neither innkeeper nor private lodging-letter would open the door for the reception of our sick. What was to be done? It luckily (for them) happened there, that one of their fellow-passengers from England had recently been established in a comfortable general store in the heart of the town. He was a married man, without family, and had sufficient room in his house. To Henry J.'s all three were therefore conveyed. Poor J.! little did he think then that the path of humanity and benevolence would indirectly lead him to the most deplorable and unfortunate of graves. So, however, it proved in the sequel. It must be understood, however, at the outset, that J. had very kindly been put into this store by the owner, a merchant of Galveston, in order to find him something by which to earn a living. His receipts were also to be accounted for weekly. That two out of the three invalids had nothing in the world to pay either board, lodging, attendance, or medical advice with, was well known. Whether the

third, who had it in his power, would do so, remained to be seen. Meantime, however, J. found ready money for all they wanted, as it appeared inconvenient to Mr. — to advance anything, or even pay as he went along; while his wife found more than sufficient employment in waiting upon them day and night.

This was a heavy tax indeed upon a new beginner, without capital of his own, and acting in his capacity of shopkeeper merely as the retail agent of another. All the running expenses had to be supplied out of the till, and consequently the week's reckonings fell considerably short in actual cash. To add to these difficulties, the store also began to be deserted by the public, who before appeared inclined to support it, not so much perhaps from any fear of contagion, but because in fact, as one of the patients grew worse, it became highly disagreeable to enter the house. The Thames boatman was now in a wretched condition. For the most part insensible or raving deliriously, his legs also swelled to an enormous size, broke into sores, and rendered the office of waiting upon him so unpleasant and difficult to fill, that not one female in Galveston would undertake it for wages less than one pound English per day. Poor Mrs. J. did it all for charity. I cannot enter into the full extent of the physical miseries to which poor humanity was reduced in the person of this individual. The curtains of silence must be drawn around this bed of suffering, and they that have hearts to sympathise may, if they will, drop a tear in secret behind them.

J. in money-matters was now getting upon his last legs. He knew it was useless to ask for supplies where none existed, and he had not the heart to attempt to relieve himself in the only practicable manner, namely, by turning the unfortunate out of his house. In this embarrassing and desperate situation, his moral philosophy forsook him: hope of success now entirely abandoned his breast; he saw, or believed he saw, himself a totally lost and ruined man, and hence he abandoned himself as helpless at the edge of the declivity, and slid down to a pitiable death in despair. In utter recklessness, he began to drink to excess: he foresaw the end; he pointed it out to others; he declared there was nothing else now left for him, and distinctly expressed to me personally his fixed intention to end his difficulties in that manner.

The Cedar Bayou settlement was now finally abandoned as a delusive scheme, betraying only to disease and death. The women and remaining children, together with all the household gear, were removed at the earliest convenience, and preparations were contemplated for as speedy a retreat from Texas as the mitigation of disease would allow. At length the powers of human endurance triumphed so far that all three patients were able to be removed, a step which poor J.'s growing illness, combined, with all other circumstances of this deplorable case, to render absolutely indispensable. Our partially-recovered oarsman did but vacate his bed just in time for his too tender-hearted and despairing entertainer to lie down upon it for the last time. I think he lay about two months; and, notwithstanding everything that could be done was done, he gradually declined as though quietly going to

sleep. At times he wandered in imagination over the scenes of more pleasant times in England; he gathered dreamy fruits from visionary gardens, and often assured his afflicted wife that he was once more on the ship again, sailing back to that home which in this frail body he was destined to see no more. Then, by a transition which delirium never stays at, he bid her hurry,—make haste:—"Be quick, quick," said he, "or we shall be too late: the ship is ready, and will go without us!"

Alas, alas, poor fellow! the phantom vessel of death was spreading her shadowy sails before his eyes, and pointing with her sable streamers across that obscure and horizonless ocean, beyond which, let us hope, the mercy of the Almighty had prepared even for his erring but most charitable spirit a more bright and golden land than that in which his bones were to be laid, and a happier home than any to which earth's seas could carry him. Every true Catholic heart will believe, that as "charity covereth a multitude of sins," this unfortunate man's charity has blotted out the sin by which he died. Should any too self-sufficient moralist condemn the conduct of poor J., and flatter his own vanity by boasting how very differently *he* should have done had he been placed in the same circumstances, let me remind him that virtue without trial is but negative, not positive; that to conquer difficulties is easy enough at a distance and before trial, as the champions on both sides achieve a victory before the battle is begun. It is only he who does wrestle and contend that is truly entitled to say, when he has tested the event, whether he has strength to stand, or is only weak enough to fall. J. died so that life and death were fixed together too closely for the actual line of distinction between the two to be observed. That gay young widow of whom I have before spoken relieved his wife of all the last bitter duties, (for she was a good-hearted creature in truth,) and his body was buried as speedily as possible, after the Texan fashion, being about evening, if I recollect aright, of the same day.

Mr. L. eventually disposed of his household goods by auction, and repaired with his own immediate family to New Orleans on his way back to England, leaving his sister and brother-in-law, Mr. P., the oarsman, sick in Galveston and reduced to the last extremity. From a fine, powerful young man, such as I first described him, Mr. P. was now become, it was believed by his physicians, a cripple for life—one of his legs, in which mortification had, it was said, at one time actually begun, being rendered comparatively useless. I was informed that he and his wife attempted to support themselves, she by keeping a little school, and he by giving instructions upon the flute—an instrument which he played excellently. But what Texan barbarian could be found who would attempt to "soothe his savage breast" by learning music? I know not. An election drum, or a nigger's fiddle, makes up about the only orchestra ever heard in Galveston. The human voice "divine" is seldom heard in song; and in wooden church and chapel where it is heard most loudly, truth obliges us to declare that the divinity seems to have departed almost altogether from it. Sometimes

a newly-imported voice from England will happen to trill an old country ballad, or detect itself half-unconsciously murmuring some such tune as that of "I hear them speak of my Father-land," while yet the body is fresh with unexhausted Northern health, and the spirits are bounding and free; but even such songster soon grows mute: the music of the past sinks into a saddened memory, and the expiring soul of former song gasps out after a few months its last breath in that fevered and enervating atmosphere. Save the wild laugh and shriek of tavern-loafers, and the explosive "yah, ah!" of the negroes, nights are silent enough in this most gay and amusing of Southern cities. There is enough of glorious moonlight, bright, dreamy, and inexpressibly delightful, from its warmth and splendour; but it is still as the reign of Silence herself. There is no music, save that of the far-off breakers of the treacherous Gulf—a solitary voice from the charmed tongue of Nature, which, sounding remotely through the dim hollow of the night, only makes stillness fall yet more emphatically upon the spirit. Yes, there are other sounds, which to some ears might be music too. The prairie seems alive throughout its whole extent with the sharp, quick whizzing of millions of insects, grasshoppers, or locusts, which play their little pipes, and clatter the sounding cymbals of their dry skeleton wings incessantly all night long; while, now and then, the loud drum-like burr of the invisible goatsucker, as she pursues her painted prey of moths in the air, startles the solitary Rambler as the bird repeatedly sweeps in a tremendous circle from above, and each time bursts this singular sound within a few feet of his head. But of that music of art which cheers or saddens, and speaks to the soul in heavenly syllables, there is nothing. Poor P. may gather listeners about his door and windows, but few within his walls desirous of instruction.

In February of the following year, (about three months having elapsed,) I met Mr. L. and his wife and children on the Levee in New Orleans, just as they were going on board a vessel bound for England. The former was still suffering from frequent and periodical attacks of the old complaint, and was in 'so weak a state as to be but just able to get on board even with the assistance rendered him by his friends.

The curate's son remained in Galveston because he could not get away, and mainly subsisted upon the two most precarious and pitiful of props—chance and half-disguised charity.

What farther became of the various members of this unlucky band I know not. Enough, however, has been related to satisfy the reader that the enthusiasm created by first impressions in a foreign country, almost every object in which is delightfully new and astonishing to the senses, can be very little depended on for its report of sensations, places, and things. When a fresh settler, to whom the idea of possessing landed property is perhaps altogether new, first finds some actual hundreds of acres within his reach and all his own, other minor matters never peep from out the shade, and for the time being he becomes in fancy equal with some old feudal baron, or the peer of an English lord, though without that title, which he can well afford to kick before him with scorn. But when he comes to gather his fancied

flowers, the thorns remind him that *they* are there also; and too frequently teach the hard and unpalatable lesson, that what the heart most seems to desire—liberty and one's own ground to tread upon—may be purchased too dearly. The pleasurable idea of felling wild cedar, and building one's house of scented wood, like the beams of Solomon's Temple of old, becomes worthless when the risks are that one may perhaps not live long enough either to finish or inhabit it. Alligators may be, as they are, highly-interesting and exciting reptiles to watch, and chase, and shoot at; but the loss of your dogs, dragged under water by them, or a long and delightful "spell" of intermittent fever, caught by wading into muddy bayous to fetch them out, are drawbacks upon the gratification of curiosity and the hunting mania which people are prone to think too lightly of until they are too completely *in* for them to be able to withdraw again. The certainly most delightful of all human field-privileges—that of roaming savanna and forest as free as the very wind that blows across your face, with no man or tyrant law to arrest the crack of your rifle, or the louder roar of your fowling-piece, when the finest of four-footed game or the most magnificent of birds comes within your reach—also loses some of the gloss which an English, and especially an English town-bred imagination is apt to put upon it, when, from practical experience, it is found that even the most expert sportsman must make a perfect business of hunting if he expects to live upon wild game; and that, to do so, he has time neither to raise a roof above his head, a fence around his settlement, or put a plough into his ground. To see wild speckled deer from your door is mighty attractive in a book, a letter, or a magazine; it is also amazingly gratifying to see them fall before your weapon; but the eating thereof is far less satisfactory and the trouble usual upon success very much greater than the object sought is worth, save only for the sake of recreation and sport.

The venison of Texas is poor, dry, insipid, and hard stuff; because, perhaps, it cannot be kept, to render it in general fit for any man who has not the teeth of a shark, or the snout of a saw-fish: nor, in a country where good beef may almost be had for the asking, is it (so far as the larder is concerned) very much worth the killing; those parts which in a sheep commonly go to the manufacture of that true-bred Cockney's delight, a "chop," being in reality the only tolerable portion.

Our old vintner's overland expedition in search of an appropriate place of settlement has already been alluded to. Although he had by no means found what he wanted, he did not altogether fail in catching something, as he arrived on the island in an ill state of health, and immediately afterwards was laid up in bed of brain fever. While he thus lay helpless, and in such a position that he could see through the doorway into the garden, he was amused by observing the pigs squeeze through his fences, crunch up his melons with their usual gusto, and in perfect safety from him, close, as it were, under his very nose; while his pumpkins and squashes were not unfrequently gathered by the children in mere mischief, and laid, out of very devotion, upon his own

step. On these occasions, though otherwise a faithful member of the Church, he has been plainly *seen* to swear inwardly with great spiritual energy, but beyond that his efforts could not go. After his recovery, he borrowed a few dollars of a friend who had sat up with him many a tedious night, and supplied him with numberless little luxuries otherwise beyond his reach; he also increased the amount by another small loan obtained from some other quarter, paid his outstanding small debts in a two-legged table and an old umbrella which he left behind him, and then shipped off to Orleans, for the ostensible purpose of fetching his wife, whom he expected to meet there on her passage from England; but, somehow, very miraculously, he never came back again! Whether he forgot it, or whether, when he fell into his wife's clutches, she first detained him by violence and eventually hugged him off to a place of greater safety, can only be conjectured. The most liberal construction we can put upon his conduct is, however, that he lost his way some night and tumbled into the Mississippi, or he would have surely gone back to Galveston again, if it had only been to return the amount of his loan to the friend, and constant watcher during his sickness, from whom he had raised it. To be sure, if we are to credit the moral philosophers, there is such a thing as ingratitude in the world, and such a venial crime as "serving out" one's friends; but then, at the same time, let us reflect, that a good specimen of ingratitude may possibly teach its victim an invaluable lesson for his future guidance through life; while to drop upon a kind-hearted friend at the earliest opportunity, is assuredly to save his pocket for the future, by demonstrating to him, in the most conclusive manner, the extreme folly of lending money before he well knows who he has got to deal with. It is as clear as mud, then, that our friend the vintner was entirely in the right, and he of the generous disposition as decidedly wrong.

This same old gentleman, by the way, was not exactly the glory and admiration of the whole ship, even on the passage out. Amongst other striking propensities, he had a very pleasing knack of secretly slipping unseen into his berth, and remaining shut up there, apparently for the purpose of overhearing what kind of interest attached to the conversation of the passengers, ladies included, in the cabin. This agreeable, honest, and manly habit, of course caused him at length to be mightily admired—especially by the fair sex, who, as everybody knows, rejoice to find an old fellow in a closet close by, listening to their *tête-à-têtes* when they fancy themselves alone, and hence he himself not unfrequently became the subject of conversation, presumed to be behind his back. On one occasion, I recollect, my wife, two or three other ladies, and myself, were talking together, when one of them alluded to the vintner in terms quite worthy of the subject. Sure that he was airing himself on deck, and consequently a long way beyond ear-shot, they spoke with that laudable freedom which conscious security is apt to give both to thoughts and speech. I am not certain whether they did not subject his taste for lurking stealthily in his berth to a living anatomisation. I enjoyed the fun all the more, because I entertained some suspicion that the old spider was at that identical time in the

inside of his hole, and, therefore, encouraged them to proceed by every means in my power—innocent, of course, all the while of any evil intention. At last, amidst the very whirlwind of their indignation, lo! out popped the vintner! A dead calm instantly ensued. He hurried off on deck, and the ladies flew anywhere they could to hide their faces. I enjoyed a hearty laugh, and to this day am decidedly of opinion that there was no listening ever afterwards.

Still, the old boy was not altogether bad. In fact, I never yet met with the monster that could truly so be considered. He enjoyed some sort of a tender heart, though of what precise genus I shall not attempt to explain. Fowls sick of repletion and the pip, pigs in lack of potatoes, or sheep bleating over the wastes of the Atlantic, either for the nibbled mountains they had left or for a wisp or two of hay as a substitute, always found a friend and supporter in the vintner, as many fierce wordy conflicts with the supercargo of our vessel, entirely on their account, can amply testify. He could behold a poor steerage-passenger sick and drooping for a drop of drink with unusual complacency; but a chicken-breasted cockrel pining for a barleycorn, or a ship-grunter minus his natural and proper allowance of wrinkled carrots and cuddly slush, appealed to his tenderest affections in a manner as strong as it was instantaneous. One would verily have thought that he either lay under some deep obligations to cockrel which he knew not well how to discharge, or that at some former period of his life's history he had been saved from the jaws of death by bacon alone. In the matter of Tom the ship-boy's hardships, (young Tom, formerly alluded to,) he likewise evinced a proportionate degree of interest; though had Tom chanced to rejoice in a scarlet comb and wattles, or been blessed by nature with an internal grunting apparatus of a truer pitch and semi-pig tone, there is no doubt but that his demands upon our vintner's sympathies would have been considerably larger. Tom was a heavy, dull, half "soft" country lout of a lad, whom his father, an English farmer, could make neither head nor tail of at home, and therefore, being at once anxious to get him out of the way, and labouring under the common mental delusion that anything would do to manufacture a sailor out of, had sent him to frisk at sea, and mayhap stumble upon a fortune, and become a nabob in the West Indies. He always walked the deck as though a small grindstone was attached to each of the soles of his feet; an awkward peculiarity attributable, as he himself pathetically observed, to the surprising fact, that all his toes, somehow, (the L—d knew why!) were curled under his feet in such a manner, that it was with the greatest difficulty he could overtake even a walking crow across a ploughed field, much less ascend shrouds with that needful alacrity which a squall or a change of wind requires. He consequently mounted to the yards with the speed of a tortoise on its hindermost legs, and walked about the ship precisely as if the deck was both red-hot and highly magnetic at one and the same time.

The simplicity of this unfortunate creature caused him to be sadly imposed upon and maltreated by the sailors during our passage. Occurrences frequently took place which raised our highest indignation,

and not very seldom produced squabbles between the men and the less cautious of the passengers; but which it would have been better to have avoided if possible, seeing that your seamen are marvellously tenacious of their paltriest rights (as they consider them) in everything connected with the ordering and discipline of a vessel. The men in the fore-castle, with whom young Tom boarded and lodged, made free with his wardrobe during his absence, stole his jackets, and borrowed his combs and brushes without leave, whenever they wanted them. This they were the better enabled to effect, as they positively refused to let him lock his chest, upon the plea that to do so would be to cast an imputation on their honour. If Tom dared to complain, they gave him a rope's-ending, or dashed buckets of sea-water in his face, until sometime he hobbled about dripping-wet all day. Many an indignant eye have I seen scowl and flash upon that vessel at these pitiable torments, and many an honest breast has burned to execute justice upon the perpetrators: but "blue water" seems to be man's especial field of tyranny, while they who feel the keenest sense of right are usually the last to be able to exercise it. Tom survived his term of trial, ran away as before related, and turned cowherd somewhere on Buffalo Bayou. His duty there was, amongst other things, to drive the milch-cows home at four o'clock in the afternoon. This department he frequently forgot, as he very naturally would, being generally fast asleep on the prairie not only at that especial hour, but during the space of one or two others after it. His employer thrashed him to his heart's content, but could make no better of him, and eventually in, one would suppose, sheer despair, actually sent down to a neighbouring location, where the lad's old shipmate and greatest enemy Tom Allen was at work, requesting that worthy to come up at the first opportunity for the especial purpose of punishing poor Tom-boy after a keener fashion! Allen saw plenty of whisky in the wind, and readily undertook the job. Having got half intoxicated, he set about his business by sousing Tom repeatedly in the Bayou, and belabouring him at the same time with a cow-hide. Eventually he finished off in style by laying a boat-oar about his head, one unfortunate, or perhaps fortunate, blow of which drove away for ever at least half of the poor share of wit nature had bestowed upon him, and converted him into a sort of idiot. His employer, not exactly relishing, perhaps, this unanticipated result, and moved by compassion for himself to get out of the scrape as easily as he conveniently could, soon afterwards discharged the lad altogether, protesting at the same time that he had no money at all to pay wages with, but that he had no objection to give him, if he liked, a good bullock instead! Tom's appetite was not strong enough to relish all this beef at one, and therefore he declined the offer, but eventually extracted about a dollar from his employer's exchequer, being just sufficient to carry him back again to Galveston. In the principal street of that celebrated city he was met on his arrival by one of our passengers, who managed to get the above story from him as distinctly as his failing brain would allow. He had just landed, and was blundering along the road with a kind of gooseberry-bottle in his

hand, full of wild green grapes which he had gathered in the woods, and of which he was eating as he went along, apparently unconscious of anybody seeing him, and laughing idiotically now and then with pure satisfaction at their delicious flavour. He was kindly conducted to a house, and in due time a humble situation was obtained for him. But poor Tom was fast winding up the last ravelled end of his short coil of life. He complained of his head—hinted some indistinct stuff about Big Tom and a boat-oar, and then fell mortally sick. He was carried on a cart to that magnificent public hospital, which Mr. Kennedy must well remember from its superior convenience and great architectural beauty, and, after a brief period of endurance, died—away from home and relations, comparatively unknowing and unknown.

Possibly, should his friends in England chance to peruse this hasty chronicle of the history of an ill-used and unfortunate sea-boy, it will be the first intimation they have yet received of his final fate. If it be so, I trust their feelings will not be unnecessarily shocked; since, from what the wretched creature himself used to tell me during his miserable midnight watches at sea, I feel warranted in entertaining the most sanguine expectations that their hearts will remain unbroken.

AUSTRALIAN SKETCHES.

BY THOS. M'COMBIE, ESQ.

No. VII.—DISTINGUISHED CONVICTS.

IN the year of our Lord 1788, Captain Phillip settled the first detachment of convicts at Port Jackson—in those days better known as Botany Bay. Since that period, many distinguished characters have found their last abode in the Australian wilderness. Could I record the history of the most celebrated convicts who have laid their unhonoured remains on the genial soil of "Fair Australasia"—could I portray their characters—could I analyse their feelings, and separate the good from the bad—yea, could I even depict the closing scene, when "the actor has strutted and fretted his hour upon the stage," and he sinks, covered with guilt, his mind firmly entrenched in a citadel of moral depravity, and perhaps Atheism, and uncheered by the love or friendship of one living thing,—could I do this, what book ever published so interesting? Philosophers, poets, philanthropists, historians, moralists, essayists, lawyers, actors, and even ministers of the gospel, might study the depravity of the human heart in its tainted records, and learn what the study of a lifetime could scarcely teach. It is now impossible. Those wretched beings have gone down with their thoughts and feelings unrecorded. Men have even held, that the sooner such wretches are forgotten, the better!

These reflections were induced by the trial and execution, some time since, of Captain Knatchbull, R.N., for murder. This person was a convict, and perhaps as unmitigated a scoundrel as ever breathed. Twice before had the extreme sentence of the law been passed, but he was pardoned; upon this occasion the Government would not hear his petition. Convicted of having barbarously murdered an inoffensive and unprotected female, he was sentenced to die. He acknowledged his guilt upon the scaffold, and asked for "mercy." It is to be hoped he found it at a higher tribunal. I present a brief memoir of this too-celebrated criminal to the public. May the warning it will convey penetrate the adamant heart of one criminal, and the author will be repaid for his trouble.

John Knatchbull was the second son of the late Sir Edward Knatchbull, and claimed respect on account of the untainted character of his half-brother, the present Sir Edward Knatchbull, a gentleman of considerable political influence, and of untarnished reputation. John Knatchbull first entered the navy as a midshipman, and was, in due course, promoted to the rank of post-captain. He commanded the "Linnet," a ten-gun brig, and he is reported to have served under Lord Cochrane, as well as many other celebrated officers. During the time he commanded the "Linnet," he was regarded as the greatest scoundrel in the service. Obsequious to his superior officers, he proved a perfect tyrant to those under him. The influence of his family rescued him often from disgrace; but no danger would frighten him from the evil course he had entered upon, and at length his character became so notorious, that his family disowned him, and he was even openly expelled the service by a Court Martial.

I shall now record the circumstances which led to his transportation to the Colony of New South Wales. In the year 1824, a person of some note was surrounded in the Vauxhall Gardens by three men, who jostled him and picked his pocket. He was not sensible of his loss until some moments afterwards, when the persons had disappeared. Late the same evening, while perambulating the street in a disconsolate mood, his attention was attracted by a street-quarrel. Amongst the bystanders he observed one of the men who had picked his pocket, and gave him in charge. The person appeared indignant, and almost speechless with passion; he declared himself to be the brother of Sir Edward Knatchbull, and a Post-Captain in the Navy. Of course, his story was not believed,—he was taken into custody. But some gentleman of respectability having informed his accuser that the prisoner (Knatchbull) was in reality the person he described himself to be, he waited upon Sir Edward Knatchbull to apologise for having given his brother into custody; and he even offered to withdraw his accusation, as he could not think it was anything else than a drunken frolic. Sir Edward thanked him for his attention, and informed him there was no mistake, but, on the contrary, there was no crime his brother would not perpetrate, and that the only favour he could show his family would be, to bring the charge home to him, that he might

be convicted, and meet the disgraceful fate which was certain to overtake him sooner or later. He was tried, accordingly, at the Surrey Assizes, under the name of "Fitch," or "Fetch," and, having been found guilty, was transported for fourteen years.

During the voyage of the "Asia," the vessel in which he was sent out, he displayed his former feeling of cruelty. The Captain having very improperly assigned him a comfortable berth, Knatchbull next requested a servant. This the Captain also allowed. Knatchbull used this man in the most cruel manner, and struck him so severely that he died. The Captain, however, was in favour of his respectable prisoner, having, it was supposed, received presents from some unknown hand before the vessel sailed, on his account. I do not believe this report. The Captain no doubt regarded him with pity, on account of his former respectability.

Not long after he was landed, he procured a "ticket of leave," and returned from the country into Sydney, where he continued for some years to live in a disreputable manner. In 1831 he was apprehended and tried before Sir Francis Forbes, the "then Chief Justice," for forgery. Sentence of death was passed, but the sentence was mitigated to seven years' transportation to Norfolk Island. On the voyage in the "Governor Phillips," he instigated the prisoners to poison the Captain and crew; and the poison was actually mixed with the food in the coppers, when Knatchbull revealed the circumstance, and his coadjutors were punished, while he, the originator, escaped. His next exploit was in Norfolk Island, where he caused a number of the prisoners to revolt. The scheme was well designed. One evening, when the prisoners returned from the fields with their mattocks, instead of arranging them in the usual place, they fell upon the soldiers on guard, and attempted to disarm them. Had the garrison been unaware of the plot, the convicts might have succeeded. Knatchbull had, however, given information, and the moment the attempt was made, a file of armed soldiers walked up and took the belligerents into custody. From Norfolk Island he was sent to Hobart Town, and from thence he returned to Sydney. He was sent to Port Macquarrie, and remained there a few years, when he returned to Sydney, and soon embarked in his former course of living. We shall not picture the last crime he committed,—the details would disgust the man of taste and the female of sensibility. Knatchbull entered the house of a Mrs. Jameson, robbed her of £17, and murdered her. This barbarous act was perpetrated on the 6th January, 1844; on the 23rd he was tried and sentenced; and, on the 11th of February, he suffered the extreme penalty of the law.*

I cannot conclude without a few remarks upon the character of Cash, Kavenagh, and Jones, three leaders of bushrangers, who, in the year

* At the early hour of six on the morning of Tuesday, swarms of human beings—men, women, and children—might be seen pressing across the Race-course from all parts of the town, to the vicinity of the Darlinghurst Gaol. One

1843, maintained a perpetual warfare with the Government of Van Diemen's Land, and lived upon the booty they seized from the inhabitants. Two other bushrangers, named Jepps and Conway, suffered the extreme penalty of the law at nearly the same moment; but I cannot positively assert they belonged to the same gang.

The bearing of Cash and Kavenagh upon the scaffold was bold. At the trial they both spoke eloquently, and repudiated the idea of having ever displayed wanton cruelty. The substance of their speeches is given in the following short extract from the "Port Phillip Gazette" of the 23rd September of that year:—

Martin Cash.—"May it please your Honour, I am the man that has stopped murder myself in the Bush; we never acted cowardly to any one. I hope you will not think or consider that I am a man to do any cowardly or deliberate murder. Let me get into ever so close quarters, if I should have to fire, I would not try to kill a man, but to cripple him, so as I could get away. If I had been a man to do violence, there would have been a deal of murders committed since I have been in the Bush. I do not beg for my life; I do not value it one straw."

Kavenagh spoke in a still more determined tone. We give his speech.—"I have but little, your Honour, to say; but what I do say shall be the truth. I fled from Port Arthur, where men are treated worse than dogs, and where it is almost impossible for a man to live. I might mention one circumstance: I was compelled to attend a place of worship which was not of my own religion, under the lash; and, not content with that, the superintendent took away my prayer-book.

intense desire to witness the awful tragedy was depicted on the countenances of nearly all; here and there might be heard the heartless levity and unfeeling laugh of the unthinking, or the callous and reckless jeers of the hardened, but the majority appeared deeply impressed with the solemnity of the occasion; and as group after group swelled the thousands of spectators, many there were whose minds appeared thoroughly imbued with the respect, awe, and reverence due to the melancholy scene before them.

Within the walls of the gaol, at the early hour of six, might be heard the clank of the gaoler's hammer, unriveting the irons from the body of the prisoner, while at intervals the deep and solemn voice of the unhappy culprit would swell upon the ear in the most piteous accents of earnest prayer. From that hour until nine o'clock (the hour appointed for the execution), the prisoner was in continual intercourse with those religious advisers who had so faithfully performed their duty since his condemnation. To them he unfolded his heart in frank and open confession. He denied that the murder was premeditated: "The devil instigated me to do the deed, *and I did it!*"—such were his words. The following is the only written confession of his guilt which has yet appeared. It was written by himself, immediately after hearing the impressive sermon delivered on Sunday by the Rev. Mr. Elder:—

"Condemned Cell, Woolloomooloo Gaol,

"10th February, 1844.

"In the name of the Almighty God, Amen. I am guilty of the horrid deed for which I am to suffer death; and may the Lord have mercy on my soul. Amen.

"JOHN KNATCHBULL."

All men are not of the same mind, nor can be of the same faith. I would say, where is the conscientious Protestant that would not rebel against such hardship? I flew from Port Arthur at the hazard of my life, and while I was in the Bush I got wounded and fell into the hands of Government; and since I have been in custody, I have been treated very kindly. I never thought that such would be their treatment; if it had always been so, I should not have run away. Still, after I had been used so harshly at Port Arthur, I never then was excited enough to commit any barbarous act, nor violence to the female sex; and if one of us was so unfortunate as to be stained by blood, thanks be to God it was not premeditated."—[Here the prisoner paused a minute.]—"It never kept me from blood, where I might have shed it, the thought of standing at this bar; where, but for a wound, I would have never stood: I have not lost the feelings of a man; it was not expecting mercy when I came to be tried, it was through the feelings in my own breast. I would have pleaded 'Guilty,' but I was indicted for violence: if I met an armed man, I did the best I could—I stood my ground; but to use violence against unarmed persons was never in me; I never was guilty of *so cowardly* an act."

MODE OF CULTIVATING GUINEA GRASS IN JAMAICA.

GUINEA grass is best planted in the spring, because it takes four months before the seed ripens and the stalks get of sufficient substance to form plants from the joints, similar to the sugar cane. The soil ought to be dry, and at least free from water, which immediately scalds and rots the roots. Dig a hole the depth of a hoe, say six inches, and insert a piece of grass torn with the roots from a large root dug up—a very small piece will do; open the stalks of this torn piece, and place it in the hole, covering the centre with earth, thus dividing the stalks—a hole four feet each way is quite enough. Corn (maize) may be planted between, and one cleaning of the corn will mainly advantage the grass, and the expense will be covered by the corn. In four months the grass will have seeded, and the stalks will be ripe; then turn horses into it, or cattle—they will feed on it, and trample the joints in the ground. If the weather is wet, which it usually is in the months of September and October, the young joints thus trodden will grow, making the field of grass a perfect mass, keeping down all other vegetation, unless perhaps that of quick-growing bushes, or bushes from the stumps of trees, not eradicated or killed by burning in the preparation of the land, and which two shillings per acre will always overcome. Guinea grass may be grazed every six or eight weeks, if carefully shut up in the intervening time, and the stock never allowed to eat it too low. It ought always to be allowed to have a stubble at least a foot high. In land that has been in sugar and other cultivation, where the stumps have been eradicated, the grass can be planted by the plough, two people following the furrow and laying down the roots; one commencing at each end, so as to enable the plough to cover the roots with each succeeding furrow. In dry weather, if the stubble is left high, when the grass appears perfectly burnt, it affords great nourishment; but the moment rain comes, the stock should be removed; and in six weeks afterwards (always supposing the stubble has been attended to and not fed too low) the grass piece will be again luxuriantly green and fit to feed. If the grass is cut for purposes of making hay or otherwise, the land will require manure, as it then is an exhausting crop; but if kept as a feeding pasture it will maintain itself, unless in very poor land. The land must be well drained, but it grows bountifully even in poor soils.

REVIEWS.

The Mauritius and its Dependencies. By Charles Pridham, Esq., B.A., F.R.G.S., &c. London: Smith, Elder, & Co.

This is a work that has been long required, and which appears to have been placed in excellent hands for execution. Having a cultivated mind, much leisure, and a zest for Colonial inquiry, Mr. Pridham seems to have directed his attention to elucidating and following up the history of our Colonial Possessions, which was so voluminously but slovenly and hurriedly done some eight or ten years ago by Mr. R. Montgomery Martin.

The history of the Isle of France, one of the most singular of our Colonies, whether we consider its local history or extraordinary events, alternately under Dutch, French, and English Government—has never before appeared in a complete form, or in any other shape than in detached portions and fragmentary histories: Mr. Pridham has filled up the gaps, reconciled the contradictions of others, and added, besides, the whole account of the early Dutch occupation, throwing more light on the different phases of its local history than has ever been yet done.

AREA AND GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

In one of the most central positions in the Indian Ocean, with a proud elevation above the coral reefs, by which, save where a few channels or openings intervene, it is on every side surrounded, lies the far-famed island of Mauritius.

Its geographical position, according to the observations of the Abbé de la Caille and M. D'Après Manneville, supported by Major Rennell, is between the parallels of 19° 58' and 20° 33' south latitude (computing the former from Cap Malheureux, its northernmost extreme, and the latter from Port de la Savane, its extreme point to the south), and 57° 17' and 57° 46' east longitude from Greenwich; while its points and anchorages are thus given by Lieutenant Raper, R.N.:—Cooper's Island, the middle anchoring ground in Port Louis, 20° 9' 4" south latitude, and 57° 31' 7" east longitude; Queen's Battery, Grand Port, 20° 22' 6" south latitude, and 57° 45' 7" east longitude; Round Isle, off the north-east coast, 19° 51' south latitude, and 57° 50' east longitude; Port de la Savane, its southern extreme, 20° 33' south latitude, and 57° 27' 30" east longitude.

The form of the island would be completely elliptical were it not that the coast trends to a considerable extent in a north-westerly direction---a circumstance which has probably had its effect in giving rise to the erroneous opinion entertained by some of the earlier navigators of its circular shape.

The Abbé de la Caille and M. Gentil estimate its greatest diameter from north to south at 31,890 French toises, equal to 63,780 English yards, or 44 miles; and from east to west at 22,124 French toises, equal to 44,248 English yards, or 32 miles. Its surface contains 432,680 acres, at the rate of 100 rods to an acre, and 24 feet to a rod, or 676 square miles; while its circumference is estimated at 90,661 fathoms, equal to 45 French or 35 marine leagues.

The distance of the island in relation to the undermentioned countries, with all of which it is either politically or commercially connected, is as follows:---From Great Britain, via Aden, Suez, and Marseilles, about 9,500 miles; from Algoa Bay, Cape of Good Hope, 2,327 miles; from Aden, 2,700; from Madras, 2,800; Western Australia, 3,780; Madagascar, 480; Bourbon, 120; Seychelles, 1,050. The Mauritius is divided into nine quarters, or cantons, called Port Louis, Pamplemousses, Rivière du Rempart, Flacq, Grand Port, Savane, Rivière Noire, Plains Wilhems, and Moka.

The island was acquired to England by conquest in 1810, along with Bourbon, and the various "Dependencies" of the two islands, including the ports on the east coast of Madagascar, possessed by the French at that period, the principal of which is Tanatave. This right of conquest was finally ratified at the grand pacification of Europe in 1815, when Bourbon was restored to the French. The question of European claims upon the magnificent island of Madagascar was, however, left unsettled.

The vernacular language is still French; but English is beginning to be more generally cultivated.

The present population of Mauritius may be 150,000—Port Louis containing about 40,000, and each estate of 300 to 500 acres and upwards having from 300 to 600 labourers, a great number of people are also scattered throughout the island in villages and detached huts of their own erection.

The great experiment of immigrant labour for the British Colonies is fairly under trial here, and of its success there appears to be little doubt. In a minute of the Governor, Sir Wm. Gonn, of last September, his Excellency expressed his conviction that the crop of sugar for the present season would fall little if anything short of the unprecedented total of 120,000,000 lbs., or 60,000 tons! The income of the Mauritius is immense, as must be obvious by the amount of sugar annually exported, to which must be added a large export of rum, and of inferior sugar, or molasses, manufactured in May or June, after the superior qualities have been cleared off. The Government Colonial income and expenditure is somewhat more than three hundred thousand pounds per annum. The declared or Customs value of the imports for consumption considerably exceed that amount. From 30 to 50 and 80 vessels are generally lying at anchor in the harbour of Port Louis.

No man did more, in the early days of its colonisation, to promote the welfare and general prosperity of the Mauritius, than M. de la Bourdonnais. Mr. Pridham thus speaks of his exertions:—

The administration of the police was the more difficult, as the Maroons carried disorder and desolation into the very heart of the island. La Bourdonnais discovered the secret of destroying them by arming blacks against blacks, and forming a *marchaussée* of the negroes of Madagascar, who at length cleared the island of the greater part of these marauders. Of commerce there was no trace when he arrived. He began by planting the sugar-cane, and establishing manufactures of cotton and indigo. A vent was found for these productions at Surat, Mocha, Ormuz, and Europe.

Agriculture had also experienced its share of the general neglect, and such was the indolence of the inhabitants, that they had not availed themselves of any of the advantages with which the surrounding soil was ready to reward their labour. M. de la Bourdonnais, however, gave a new turn to their character, and by gradually weaning them from their slothful habits, awakened a spirit of enterprise and activity. He began by inducing them to cultivate all the grains necessary for the subsistence of the two islands, in order that they might be no longer subject to that state of dearth which had returned so frequently as to have become periodical, in which the settlers had been compelled to take to hunting and fishing, or to search for the native fruits and roots of the country for a precarious subsistence. He succeeded, after some difficulty, in naturalising the manioc, which he procured from St. Jago and the Brazils. For this purpose, he was compelled to employ all his authority to enforce the cultivation of the plant, though it was to prove an unfailing resource against that scarcity which they had so often suffered. He published an ordinance, by which it was compulsory on every land-owner to plant 500 feet of ground with manioc for every slave in his possession. Nevertheless, the larger proportion, attached to their old customs, and disposed to resist authority, spared no pains in discrediting this branch of agriculture. Sensible at length of the folly of their former prejudices, they at last experienced and acknowledged the utility of this plant, which at once secured the islands from the possibility of famine, so that when their harvests were laid waste by hurricanes or destroyed by grasshoppers (a frequent event), the inhabitants found in the manioc the means of repairing the disaster. Besides this root, which grew in such abundance, the island produced five or six hundred muids of corn, while the quantity raised before the arrival of La Bourdonnais was too trifling to be mentioned.

And yet what was the result of his energy and patriotism? After eleven years' connexion with the island, to find himself superseded in his absence on an aggressive expedition against the English Settlements in India, and heavy charges of malversation brought against him!

His successor, M. David, who assumed the government in 1746, is thus described by Baron Grant, the military commandant, in a letter to some friends in France—

The arrival of our new governor has brought prosperity with it. The inhabitants are enchanted with the manners of M. David; he is not so enterprising as M. de la

Bourdonnais; but mildness, humanity, and politeness, are the least of his good qualities. He is rich, and displays the best possible intentions for the welfare of the Colony, and from the manner in which he speaks and acts, we shall doubtless derive considerable advantages from his administration. After he had made the necessary arrangements for the welfare of the Colony, he engaged certain undertakings on his own account. One of these he formed on the sea-shore, for the manufacture of lime from coral, and placed seventy negroes in it. This was a very necessary establishment to carry on the buildings of the Company. He built also a beautiful stone-house for himself, which he called *L'Epreuve*, as it was the first of the kind which had been constructed in the island. He has sent a frigate to France constructed at Port Louis, whose build has given general satisfaction. The East India Company, now assured that the island produces plenty of provisions and refreshment for the ships, will direct them all to stop at this port, which will be considered as a principal magazine for their commerce; at the same time every possible encouragement will be given to promote industry and advance cultivation. The different undertakings formed by M. de la Bourdonnais and M. David for raising cotton and indigo have failed, which will render useless the magazines erected by the latter for cultivating them with the necessary advantage and convenience. The sugar plantations have in some degree succeeded, whose produce resembles the coarse honey of Europe: time and industry, however, will bring it to perfection. The more wealthy adventurers are absolutely starving by being compelled to purchase the provisions necessary for themselves and their people. They have had the inconsiderate ambition to burthen themselves with large bodies of slaves, before they had provided the means of maintaining them. On his return from Madras, M. de la Bourdonnais found his place occupied by M. David. Many of the inhabitants were anxious to dispose of their plantations, being persuaded that the changes which had taken place in the Government would be attended with inevitable disadvantages to them. It will indeed be very difficult to find such a governor as M. de la Bourdonnais.

An interesting account succeeds this, of the active exertions and indefatigable zeal of M. Poivre, the philanthropist, who had distinguished himself as a naturalist and philosopher, and through whom the nutmeg, clove, and other valuable vegetable products of the East were introduced and acclimatised in the Mauritius.

The ability and intelligence with which Poivre had directed the several voyages, and by means of which he was enabled to render this distinguished service to his country and all humanity, coupled with the reputation he had acquired among the native princes, would have of themselves been sufficient to overcome all the obstacles which the Dutch East India Company opposed to navigators seeking to penetrate among the Moluccas. Almost all who had previously made the attempt had fallen victims to the rigour and vigilance of the Dutch; but Poivre, who had spent the greater part of his life in benefiting mankind, was sure not to be at a loss for gratitude or friends.

His pleasure at the successful termination of an enterprise which had cost him the half of his life, was clouded, however, by one source of regret. Hardly were the spice-trees landed at the Isle of France, than by the zeal of the commandant, and the unanimous advice of the superior council, Poivre alone excepted, a law was enacted which punished as treason the importation to any other country or colony, either of the clove and nutmeg trees themselves, or of their produce when in a state of germination. Repugnant as Poivre was to a regulation which was founded on that very spirit of monopoly which he had succeeded in overthrowing, yet, as he found himself alone in his opposition to the measure, he was compelled to affix his signature, though not without a determination to write to the minister, and make known the dangerous consequences of so exclusive a privilege.

The Duc de Praslin judged with Poivre that it would be both unjust and absurd to interdict a portion of the Colonies of France from a culture which was encouraged in others, and the more so as the spice-trees concentrated at the Isle of France might be destroyed by hurricane, or the misfortunes of war. He gave directions, therefore, that some of these precious plants should be conveyed to Bourbon, Cayenne, and the Seyohelles, but the greater part were still retained in the Isle of France. Their success was complete in all the three Colonies, and they soon became an article of commerce: their fruit, too, when acclimatised, was as beautiful, and gave out a perfume as strong, as that of the Moluccas themselves.

We need not pause here to dilate upon the dangers, both internal and external, to which the island was subjected during the war, nor to chronicle the

naval achievements connected with its history; we rather pass on to speak of its general progress. Previous to the arrival of Sir G. Lowry Cole as Governor in 1823, a series of devastating hurricanes had laid waste the crops of the planter, destroying the support of his dependants, and leaving the island in a state of poverty bordering on insolvency; while the oppressive duty on sugar, its staple product, excluded it from the market to which it could most naturally and profitably look, without opening that of the country with which it had been formerly connected. On the 27th of June, 1825, however, an act was passed by the Imperial Parliament, permitting the importation of the products of the Colony into England, which had hitherto been included under the imports of the East Indies, on the same terms as those of the West Indies. This act of justice gave a new impulse to Mauritian agriculture, and the crops of sugar were soon doubled.

In August of that year, a Legislative Council was granted to the Colony; and, in a few years after, the liberty of the press was established—both important concessions.

We must draw our extracts for the present to a close, with the following notice of Sir Lionel Smith's Government, which will interest our West Indian readers.

Sir William Nicolay was succeeded early in 1840 by Sir Lionel Smith, G.C.B., &c., who had so eminently distinguished himself by his gallantry and soldier-like conduct in every part of the globe, and his advocacy of the cause of humanity in the West Indies. The attention of the new Governor, whose mind was as unwarping by passion and prejudice, as it was quick in the detection of a false and pseudo philanthropy, was principally directed to a mitigation of the evils which had been found to result to the proprietary of the Colony from the loss of slave labour, as well as to an earnest endeavour to obtain the resumption of Coolie emigration from India, and a refutation of the mendacious assertions made by a party of fanatics in England relative to cruelties alleged by them to be inflicted on the emigrants.

The hard services of this officer in tropical climates had worn out his constitution (accelerated in great measure by his constant attendance upon his consort) at the comparatively early age of sixty-four. He was seized in January 1842 with hydrothorax, or effusion of water on the chest, from which he almost immediately expired, at Reduit, his country-house.

We have received this book at so late a period of the month, that we are prevented at present from doing that justice to it which the subject requires.

We may however mention here, that Part the Second consists of some separate chapters devoted to the careful consideration of piracy in the Indian Ocean, the slave trade and slavery, society, education, religion, offences, amusements, &c. The Third division of the work is wholly occupied with notices of the physical aspect of the island, its geology, climate, &c. Part the Fourth takes in agriculture, commerce, and a description of the harbours, ports, towns and buildings, &c.; and, for the present, we must content ourselves with this bare enumeration, recommending our readers, however, to lose no time in procuring the work, which will well repay a careful perusal.

A Peep into Toorkisthan. By Capt. Rollo Burslem, 13th Prince Albert's Light Infantry. pp. 238. London: P. Richardson. 1846.

Capt. Burslem, we should say, judging from the appearance of his book, the flimsy materials upon which the narrative is founded, and the fact of a great portion of it having already appeared in the *Asiatic Journal* (now defunct), is desirous of seeing himself in print—"A book's a book, although there's nothing in 't." He pleads guilty, at all events, to the "*cacoethes ambulandi*." The late Lieut. Sturt, B.E., being ordered in June, 1840, to survey the passes of the Hindoo Koosh, our author adventures boldly on the exploratory tour with him, leave of absence from his regiment being first duly obtained. The ground described has already been gone over by many very able writers and travellers, and therefore little was left for Capt. Burslem, except to tell us his sensations and feelings, to write "a tale of the Dragon's mouth," to relate a

native story or two which he had heard, and to give a few comments on the military events of the period.

The only passages that will bear extract are the following:—

Amongst other wild schemes, I fancy that the idea was once entertained, or at all events the question was mooted, of sending a force to Bokhara to procure the release of poor Stoddart. Without dwelling upon the enormous sacrifice of life and treasure which such an expedition of magnitude sufficient to ensure success would entail, I may be permitted to point out what, from personal observation, I have been led to consider as the "least impossible" route. 'The line I should recommend would be the one we pursued as far as Koollum, when the force should so shape its route as to avoid the great sandy desert, which extends for three hundred and fifty miles from Koollum to Bokhara, by keeping to the north, and "striking" the Oxus, which is navigable for boats of heavy burthen for many hundred miles above the capital. But even on this plan we must suppose the force to have already surmounted the thousand and one passes which occur between Cabul and Koollum. Much has been printed, and a great deal more written and wisely left *unprinted*, concerning the practicability of these routes for a modern army; it savours of a useless truism to state, that if the Government making the attempt has resources sufficient in men, transport, and treasure, and dwells not upon the sacrifice of these three necessities for an army, the thing may be done; but I can hardly conceive any crisis in political affairs which could render such a measure advantageous to the party undertaking it. The advancing force will always suffer, whether it be Russia advancing upon India, or India advancing towards Europe. The hand of God has fixed the tremendous barrier; woe to him who would despise the warning.

It appears that singular little animal the Jerboa is met with in this country, and we notice it because it has recently been discovered in New Holland.

The Jerboa is a native of this country as well as the steppes of Tartary, where it is most commonly found in the shrubless plains; in form it is a miniature of the kangaroo, to which in some of its peculiarities it bears a close resemblance, though in size it is very little larger than our common English rat. The name of the "Vaulting Rat," by which it is known among naturalists, is very applicable. These little animals burrow deeply in the ground, and the method of dislodging them adopted by us was the pouring a quantity of water into their holes, which causes them to rush out at another aperture, when they commence leaping about in a surprising manner, until they observe another burrow and instantly disappear. If chased, they spring from the hind quarters, darting about here and there, and affording great amusement to the pursuers. It is difficult to hold them, as they are rarely grasped without losing a portion of their long and beautiful tails. The fore legs are much shorter than the hind ones, the ears are very large and silky, and the eye surpassingly black and brilliant. It is a harmless animal, and no doubt when tamed would be perfectly domesticated.

We cannot speak too highly of the getting up of the book; it is printed on beautiful paper, and the broad, leaded pages show to great advantage: it is illustrated with a map of Cabul and the Kohistan, with the route to Koollum, and some lithographic views.

Recollections of Mexico. By Waddy Thompson, Esq., late Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States to Mexico. pp. 304. London: Wiley and Putnam. 1846.

This is an opportune book, on a country now occupying a considerable share of public attention; and a hasty glance, therefore, at the extent, population, and resources of the Republic, against which the Americans are waging war, will be read with more than ordinary interest.

The Republic of Mexico contains an area in square miles of 1,650,000. The census of 1842, the latest taken, shows a population of 7,044,000, which has since probably increased to between eight and nine millions. Of this number there were about one million whites. Mexico has no slaves worth notice—in a general statistical survey, that class of its population not amounting at the utmost to more than 10,000, or 1 to 584 of the entire body of the people. The civilised Indians form more than two-fifths of the whole, and are the labouring, productive, and efficient, though not the ruling people.

The value of the Mexican manufacturing establishments may be estimated

at twelve millions of dollars. Spain annually exported from that country twenty million dollars; exports of other products of industry, about two million dollars. The value of the imports in 1840 amounted to twelve millions.

There are over three thousand mines of the precious metals in Mexico. Of these very few are gold mines. The ores of Guanahato afford the largest proportion of gold, which is about three pennyweights of gold to one mark of silver. Most of the mines are in northern Mexico. The annual produce of the mines is from twenty-two to twenty-four million dollars.

At the six or eight mints, not less than twelve million dollars are coined annually. The whole amount coined at the mint in the City of Mexico since the conquest, is 443 million dollars; since 1690, 295,968,750 dollars.

We may probably estimate the army at fifty thousand, and the navy as being composed of twelve vessels, of all sizes. The army numbers fourteen generals of division, and twenty-three of brigade.

Mr. Thompson's recollections and desultory dissertations, while they have not the life and freshness of a finished picture, furnish the sketches and outlines with sufficiently minute exactness of detail to enable the reader to obtain a tolerable description of the customs, scenes, and peculiarities of this singular country, and the society, manners, and customs of that unique and, in a great degree, primitive people.

The book appears to have been written about a year or two after the author had left the country; and the writer insinuates, that the general remembrance—a sort of skeleton map which is left on the mind of the writer—will give to the reader a more accurate *coup-d'œil* of the country and all its peculiarities, physical and social, than a more recent and minute description.

We wish no more pleasant guide and companion in our chamber wanderings than Mr. Thompson, whose book abounds with interesting gossip, amusing anecdotes, and valuable information. Much as we feel tempted to draw upon his work for numberless extracts, we can only dip at random into his pages.

The negro, in Mexico, as everywhere else, is looked upon as belonging to a class a little lower than the lowest—the same lazy, filthy, and vicious creatures that they inevitably become where they are not held in bondage. Bondage or barbarism seems to be their destiny—a destiny from which the Ethiopian race has furnished no exception in any country for a period of time long enough to constitute an epoch. The only idea of the free negro of liberty in Mexico, or elsewhere, is exemption from labour, and the privileges to be idle, vicious, and dishonest: as to the mere sentiments of liberty, and the elevating consciousness of equality, they are incapable of the former; and, for the latter, no such equality ever did or ever will exist. There is a line which cannot be passed by any degree of talent, virtue, or accomplishment. The greater the degree of these, which, in rare individual instances, may exist, and the nearer the possessors may approach this impassable barrier, they are only the more miserable. This may be called prejudice, but it is a prejudice which exists wherever the Caucasian race is found; and nowhere is it stronger than in Mexico. The negro is regarded and treated there as belonging to a degraded caste equally as in the United States; much more so than in South Carolina; in quite as great a degree as in Boston or Philadelphia.

Whilst upon this subject, it may not be inappropriate to allude to the system of servitude which prevails in Mexico—a system immeasurably worse for the slave, in every aspect, than the institution of slavery in the United States. The owners of the estates (*haciendas*) receive labourers into their service. These labourers are ignorant, destitute, half-naked Indians; certain wages are agreed upon, which the employer pays in food, raiment, and such articles as are absolutely necessary; an account is kept of all these things, and neither the labourer nor his family can ever leave the estate until all arrearages are paid. These, of course, he has no means of paying but by the proceeds of his labour, which, being barely sufficient for his subsistence, he never can get free; and he is not only a slave for life, but his children after him, unless the employer chooses to release him from his services, which he often finds it convenient to do when the labourer becomes old or diseased. Whatever may be the theoretical protection from corporal punishment which the law affords him, the Mexican slave is, practically, no better off in this respect than is the African slave in this country. All the labourers in Mexico are Indians; all the large proprietors, Spaniards, or of mixed blood. I say all; there may be a few exceptions, but

there are very few of either. So of the army; the higher officers are all white men, or of mixed blood---the soldiers all Indians.

The costliness of dress and equipage in Mexico seems to be unparalleled. The ladies appear to dress with much extravagance, and a greater profusion of pearl and gold than in any other country. Their blonde dresses for some of the balls are said to cost £200. One senora was pointed out to the author whose tiara for the head, thickly set with diamonds, cost twenty-five thousand dollars, nearly £5000; and she wore other diamonds and pearls, no doubt of great value. The dress of the gentlemen seems also to be gaudy in the extreme; one thousand dollars is no unusual price with them for a saddle.

The mean temperature of the city is about 58, and the range above or below that point but very small. I have been in no other country in which the temperature becomes so much cooler after sunset, and, what is inexplicable to me, I frequently walked half a mile at mid-day in that tropical sun without the slightest perspiration. This, I think, is no recommendation, but an objection, to the climate of Mexico, and is, I have no doubt, the cause of much disease. The rainy season generally commences in the last days of May, and continues to the first of October, sometimes a little later; during that period there is rain every day: not what one would call a rainy spell, but the sun shines brightly in the morning and generally until noon or a little later, and then pleasant showers, sometimes very heavy rains, but never accompanied with violent winds. After the rain ceases in October, not another drop falls until the last of May. This is the case in the table lands. In the region lying between the degrees 25 and 35, on the Pacific Ocean, this is reversed, and the rainy season occurs there in the winter months; occasionally in January and February there is a cool night, and sometimes they say there is a little frost---I never saw any. The difference, however, between the summer and the winter months is scarcely felt; indeed, in the day-time, it is a little cooler in the summer from the constant rains, but the climate is altogether delicious. In one word, I do not believe that there is a country in the world for which God has done so much, very few for which man has done so little.

The dissertations and remarks on the California question we shall reserve for notice on another occasion.

The Wilderness and the War Path. By James Hall, Author of "Legends of the West," &c. &c. pp. 174. London: Wiley and Putnam. 1846.

This little volume consists of light tales, all founded on Indian tradition, customs, and scenery. Judge Hall, the author, is a versatile writer of no mean powers, and sustains the interest of his stories with great ability. It would be unfair to the publishers to give a digest of any of the tales, and there is no opportunity for extract.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

"Annual Treasury Report of Commerce and Navigation of the United States for 1844-45, presented to Congress."—"Land and Labour in Australia; their Past, Present, and Future Condition and Management considered," &c. By a Port Phillip Squatter."—"Royal South Australian Almanac for 1846."—"Memoirs of Mr. W. H. W. Betty, the English Roscius, and his Son, Mr. Henry Betty."

PERIODICALS.—"Sam Sly's African Journal."—"Sporting Review."—"Farmer's Magazine."—"Frazer's Magazine," and the "British American Cultivator," June and July.—"New Orleans Commercial Review," June.

COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

INDIA.

WE have our regular advices overland from Bombay to the 12th, Calcutta to the 3d, Madras 9th--Delhi, Singapore, and Pinang to the 4th May. We are indebted to the summaries of the *Hurkaru* and *Englishman* for the following items of intelligence:—

The past month has been a particularly uneventful one in this part of the world. From Calcutta to Cabul on the one hand, and to Canton on the other, which we may consider the extent of our sphere of observation, peace in all its dullness appears to reign triumphant.

Our latest intelligence from Lahore, which still continues and must for some time continue to receive a considerable share of anxious attention, is satisfactory. The British troops in garrison there appear to have been housed as comfortably and with as much regard to unity of operation as circumstances would permit; and many improvements in the conservancy of the city had been effected, or were in progress, under the auspices of our political and military authorities. Precautions were being taken against the chance of an outbreak. The disbanded troops, and all idlers of every description, were to be turned out of the city; numerical accounts of the followers of each sirdar or chief were called for, and it was intended to cause the encampment of the newly-organised Sikh army beyond the river Ravee. Major Lawrence, the Governor-General's agent, appears to have gained a proper ascendancy over the Durbah and the chiefs, and to possess the necessary degree of power and influence for carrying out the intentions and securing the interests of the British Government.

But while the prospects of the British in the Punjab are favourable almost

•beyond hope, those of the Sikh Government are still clouded and gloomy. Various parts of the country are still in a state of insurrection, and though the insurgents have met with partial checks in some instances, they are still likely to cause much trouble. Golaub Singh is, with some show of reason, supposed to be inimical to the Lahore Government, and to be ready to embrace any opportunity of aggrandising himself at its expense. The Afghans, though detained for a while, by rumours of the triumph of the Sikhs over the British army, from an endeavour to regain Peshawur, are, according to report, again meditating a descent through the Khybur Pass.

The Governor-General and the Commander-in-Chief, with a great number of officers of various ranks, are at Simlah enjoying, in its delightful climate, that repose which they have so well earned during the brief but terrible struggle on the banks of the Sutlej. There was a report at Simlah that Sir Henry Hardinge does not intend to return to Calcutta during the next cold season, but to fix his head-quarters at Umballah or some other frontier post, for the convenience of watching the turn of affairs in the Punjab after the withdrawal of our troops. This is only a report, but it is evidently far from an improbable one. It is said that the two sons of Sir Henry Hardinge, in company with Lord Elphinstone, are about to visit Cashmere.

A recently-published General Order by the Governor-General grants the Sutlej medal to those officers and soldiers who, on the occasion of the several battles, were employed in protecting the baggage, &c., thus according them that justice which a former notification denied.

The captured and surrendered Sikh guns have all arrived at Delhi, and are

halted there to allow of repairs of carriages, &c. preparatory to the commencement of their long journey to Calcutta.

Trade is still dull, though, we believe, not quite so much so as it was on the departure of the last mail. The money market, though still somewhat tightish, is easier than it was lately. Considerable remittances have been received from China and Bombay; and H. M. S. *Iris* has just arrived, bringing a million of dollars, being the last instalment of the Canton ransom money.

We have no local news of the slightest interest. The extreme heat and unusual want of rain are unfavourable to the coming crops, and our reports from various districts are decidedly worse than when our last despatch was sent. In several districts it is said that the indigo sowings are materially curtailed, the low lands having been abandoned for the season. It is yet too soon, however, to form any estimate of the coming crop.

The scarcity of money, however, has not prevented new railway projects from appearing. One has been started here to connect Allahabad and Delhi, which has been most favourably received, the line chosen being undoubtedly a good one. Let us hope that these plans for the improvement of this vast country may not be delayed by war, though we hear the note of preparation; and the Madras papers already announce an augmentation of the naval forces on that station, as a precaution in case of a rupture with the Americans.

Mr. James Hume, the editor of the *Calcutta Star*, has been appointed to the vacant magistracy, in the place of Mr. Robison.

The Nuwab Nazim of Moorshedabad, being about to be married, had commissioned Messrs. F. W. Browne, of Calcutta, to provide three wedding cakes of enormous size and weight. One of them, already despatched, weighs 850 pounds, is 18 feet in circumference, and is 3 feet high.

Cooly Emigration.—The *Calcutta Star* furnishes a return of the number of emigrants who have left that port for the West Indies, between October,

1845, and February, 1846. The number of vessels that sailed appear to have been five for Jamaica, and six each for Trinidad and British Guiana. The distribution of emigrants was as follows:—

	Dem.	Jam.	Trin.
Number of Male Emigrants embarked	1030	9993	1186
Number of Females	247	2192	237
Number of Children under ten years of age	330	266	334
Total shipped 3209 males, 676 females, and 930 children.			

CEYLON.—Our dates are from Colombo to the 14th May.

The amount of sickness in the island appears to be alarming; Government operations were postponed in many places, it being impossible to get coolies. Even among the European residents on estates, fever and dysentery were very prevalent.

The *Ceylon Herald* states, that the crime of suicide is becoming common amongst the native population of Colombo. It also announces the decease, on the 5th April, of Robert Fullarton, Esq., proprietor of the *Ceylon Advertiser*. The accounts of the weather from the interior of the island are extremely favourable; light showers having plentifully fallen, and everything promising well for the coffee bush.

At the last Government sale of land in Kandy on the 9th ult., we learn, some of the building lots in the town of Gampola, containing about half an acre in extent, realised above £50 the lot. This, with the charges on surveys, title deeds &c., would bring them up to £60, or at the rate of £120 per acre; and this, for what, a few years ago, might have been purchased for five shillings, and could any one have been found hardy enough to enter into the speculation, even at that figure, he would inevitably have been written down as having far more money than wit. Why, the whole village of Gampola, together with all it contained, might have been purchased for £100. Truly the effect of capital in this island has been wonderful. A tract of forest land in the neighbourhood of Rambodde was sold on the same day at nearly £3 per acre, including the charges. And at the sale the month

previous, a piece of forest land near Matelle, for which there was some competition, realised five pounds per acre. This at least is no proof that coffee prospects are on the wane.—*Ceylon Examiner*.

Mr. Drain, the engineer of the Ceylon Railway, had arrived out to survey the contemplated line between Colombo and Kandy.—2,500 shares had been allotted in the island.

In addition to the above, there have been a number of shares reserved for allotment in Colombo to natives who, having no agents in London, may not have been able to conform to the regulations laid down for applications for shares. This is but fair to the Ceylonese community, and we doubt not they will readily avail themselves of the opportunity thus afforded them.

CHINA.

Our dates from Hong-kong are to the 25th of April.

Sir John Davis had an interview with the Chinese Commissioner Keying early in the month, and it is understood that arrangements were made for the final vacating of Chusan, though the particulars have not been made public. His Excellency met Keying near the Bogue Forts, and was only absent from the Colony for three days. It is said in Canton that the opening of the city to foreigners has been deferred until the hostility of the populace has subsided. Keying will inspect the troops in the neighbourhood of Canton and return to Peking, his arduous task of diplomacy with the representatives of foreign powers having been concluded in a manner creditable to himself, and to the foreign plenipotentiaries, who all appear to have met him with a sincere desire to place the relations of their respective countries on a fair and equitable footing with China.

Sir John Davis visits Chusan in May, and the British troops in garrison will be withdrawn before he returns to Hong-kong. It is to be hoped, however, that Chusan will continue open to the vessels of foreign nations, not that it is of importance as a market, but

simply as a port to refit, or as a harbour of refuge to vessels damaged by stress of weather.

An ordinance levying a duty of 5 per cent. upon wines had passed the Legislative Council, but had not been made public. Probably the framers of the act are at a loss to devise means for enforcing it. As there is no custom-house in Hong-kong, it would be almost impossible to prevent wines being landed from ships, or brought by trading vessels from Canton or Macao. If an establishment is formed to protect this branch of the revenue, the salaries of the officers of customs would exceed the duties collected in such a small place, and we would have another annoyance without the Government deriving any benefit from it.

AUSTRALASIA.

NEW SOUTH WALES.—We have Sydney papers to the 15th February, from which we proceed to give a digest of news.

The Pastoral Interests.—It having become generally known that Archibald Boyd, Esq. was on the eve of departing from the Colony for the mother-country, the stockholders and others permanently interested in the welfare of the Colony assembled in public meeting, and there resolved—"That the eminent services of Archibald Boyd, Esq. during his visit to England, and more recently in this Colony, in making known to the Home Government the wants of the stockholders of New South Wales, entitle him to the approbation of the Colonists at large." It was also further resolved, that a public dinner should be given to him, and a subscription should be entered into in order to provide a testimonial to be presented to him. The dinner took place at the City Theatre, Sydney, on the 10th February, and there were present more than 150 of the most distinguished, wealthy, and influential of the Colonists: many more were unable to dine for want of room. Capt. M. C. O'Connell, M.L.C. occupied the chair; on his right sat Mr. Boyd, and on his left the Hon. Alexander M'Leay, Speaker of the Le-

gislative Council. We cannot even give an outline of the eloquent speeches of Mr. Boyd, Capt. O'Connell, Mr. Wentworth, Dr. Nicholson, and others on the occasion, the report of which fills the columns of the *Sydney Morning Herald*. This dinner, however, is an event of considerable importance, showing first that the opposition to the notorious Regulations of April 1844 is as determined now as it was when those Regulations were first issued, and that all classes of the community (for all classes were represented at the dinner) were anxious to show their sympathy with the squatting interests, and their opposition to the Bill before Parliament.

A very influential Committee had been appointed to collect subscriptions for the purpose of presenting Mrs. Chisholm, who was about leaving for England, with some testimonial of the high estimation in which her services on behalf of the immigrant population were held by the Colonists.

The Overland Expedition.—A gentleman recently arrived from the Bathurst District states that, from intelligence received there previous to his departure, it had been ascertained that the overland expedition, under Sir Thomas Mitchell, had not yet arrived at Fort Bourke, and had fallen somewhat short of water, so that the men were placed upon reduced allowance. Before the expedition arrived at one of the last stations on the Bogan, a great many of the working bullocks were knocked up, and Sir Thomas had to purchase some unbroken cattle in order to get on. Some of the flour had also been left behind or lost; and the gelatine had been so far spoiled by turning sour, that Sir Thomas had given it away to the aborigines.—*Sydney Herald*.

The Legislative Council stood prorogued from the 17th February to the 31st March. Mr. J. S. Burke has arrived in England, charged with the object of forming a company for railroads, and interesting capitalists here in the subject.

The subject of local Railways was being discussed at some length in the *Sydney papers*.

The export of wool from Sydney in 1845 had amounted to 39,165 bales, against 35,826 bales in 1844, being an increase of 3,339 bales.

Portland Bay.—In 1844 the total amount of imports was £26,724; in 1845 it has only reached £18,767 10s., leaving a deficiency of £7,956 10s. In 1844 the total value of exports amounted to £42,301, while during 1845 they are estimated at only £35,903, showing a deficiency in the last year of £6,398. The export of wool has increased from 687,608 to 698,148 lbs., leaving an improvement in favour of the last year of 10,540 lbs.

Great disorder and insubordination seem to prevail at Norfolk Island. The convicts there seem to enjoy the same free-and-easy life as those at the Jerusalem Station.—*Observer*.

Mr. F. Brown, late Attorney-General of Grenada, has been appointed Crown Prosecutor at Norfolk Island.

Mr. Goodwin, of Launceston, and a party of friends, are exploring Flinders Island, for the purpose of determining whether or not there is, as has been reported, a safe harbour on the north-east side of it. Guano is said to be found on many of the islands in Bass's Straits.

Colonial Gold.—We yesterday saw a specimen of virgin gold which had been purchased by Mr. E. D. Cohen from a person who had come down the country, and who stated that he had discovered it in the mountains; but he would not give any information as to what district he had found it in. Mr. C. purchased a small specimen from the same individual about twelve months ago, some of which he melted down, and it proved to be pure gold. The specimens we saw were in the state they were found, except that the quartz rock in which the metal was imbedded has been pounded by the discoverer for the convenience of carriage. The vein of metal appeared to be very rich, and to contain a large quantity of pure gold.—*Chronicle*, Dec. 13.

The New Country.—We have been favoured with the following extract of a letter from a gentleman who is out in the new country in search of a run.

The writer, who dates his letter from Darlott's Station, says—"I have just come here, having spent the time since I last wrote to the N.W. and W. of this place, but, I am sorry to say, without any success, not having succeeded in finding any water to be depended upon; which is the more annoying, as there are splendid plains and lightly-timbered rising grounds admirably adapted for either sheep or cattle. We were recommended to go in that direction, instead of proceeding to the north of Lake Hindmarsh, which it is our intention now to do, carrying with us three weeks' provisions. If we do not succeed in that quarter, we shall proceed towards the Murray and search it on both sides, being fully determined on finding runs if they are to be got. To the west of this country there are a great many people settled on swamps and shallow lakes, which do not seem calculated to stand dry summers, and which I should be afraid to depend upon. We were within twenty miles of the Glenelg, but thought it quite useless to go farther in that direction, for the people from that quarter are looking for runs here: indeed, within the last six months this country has got quite filled up by people from all parts of the country, and some people are even now bringing stock here on the chance of finding runs."—*Melbourne Courier*.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Our dates from the Province are to the 12th of February.

The return of Capt. Sturt was almost the sole engrossing topic; a public dinner was to be given to him on the 21st of February.

The census was about to be taken.

Some excitement was manifested in the Colony at the intelligence of the appointment of Mr. Geo. M. Stephen, who appears still to be exceedingly unpopular, to the office of Advocate-General; and the whole case of the trial respecting the Milner Estate is being revived and commented on afresh by the local journals.

The Lieut.-Governor had gone round to Rivoli Bay, but appears to have abandoned the idea of forming a township there, owing to many and weighty ob-

jections which had been advanced. Lacepede Bay had been chosen in its stead. Major Robe had intended to return to Adelaide overland. He seems, according to private accounts, already to have made himself very unpopular. Messrs. Hague and Morphet, two of the non-official members of the Council, having obtained leave of absence, were about to return to England.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—The late Governor, John Hutt, Esq., has arrived home in H. M. S. "Fly," Capt. Blackwood, having left the Colony on the 19th of February, after administering the Government for upwards of seven years. His Excellency appears to have been held in high and deserved estimation by all classes, as is evidenced by the large concourse of the inhabitants who attended at Government House to wish him farewell, when the following address was presented to him:—

Sir,—We, the undersigned members of Council, civil officers, magistrates, clergy, landholders, merchants, and other colonists of Western Australia, beg to offer you, on the occasion of your retiring from public life in the Colony, the respectful tribute of our regret and esteem.

We avail ourselves of this opportunity to assure you how fully we estimate those high and unswerving principles of integrity and honour which have invariably guided your public and private conduct.

We are happy to be enabled thus to bear testimony to the absence of all bias from partiality or private interest, which has distinguished your administration during a period of nearly seven years.

In retiring from the trust confided to you by our gracious Sovereign, you enjoy the proud satisfaction of having ever conscientiously discharged your duty; and we would fain hope that our sympathy with your feelings will serve to confirm the honest pride you experience.

Although well aware that your motives of action have ever been the sacred principles of religion and duty, we still hope that you will not receive without pleasure this testimony of our approbation—this acknowledgment of our regret at parting from one whose private character has excited in us the warmest sentiments of regret and esteem.

That you may long continue, with renewed health, to enjoy the conscious happiness which attends the memory of duties honourably discharged, is the sincere and earnest prayer of,

Respected Sir, your faithful servants and well-wishers.

[Here follow the signatures.] *

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—Every vessel from Hobart Town and Launceston was taking as many passengers as it could accommodate, who were emigrating to Adelaide, Port Phillip, and other settlements of Australia.

Whaling.—The *Hobart Town Advertiser* publishes a return of all the vessels which have landed oil and bone at Hobart Town during the last three months. The following are the totals:—Sperm oil, 292 tuns and 44 gallons; black oil, 1373 ditto and 228 ditto; whalebone, 50 tons and 16 cwt.

We notice with regret the lamented death of Robert Kerr, Esq., the managing partner in Hobart Town of the firm of Kerr, Boyle, and Co.; he was most highly and generally respected as a merchant of enterprise and integrity.

NEW ZEALAND.—Our dates are from this Colony to Feb. 14th.

The "war" is at an end, and a general amnesty has been proclaimed. It appears that, on the 1st of January, the British forces established themselves in a strong stockade, about 400 yards from the pah of Kawiti, and in which were mounted two 32-pounders, and four small 5½-inch mortars. On the 2nd, Kawiti made a sortie from his pah, for the purpose of turning the flank of this stockade, and destroying it before it was finished; but Nene and our allies drove them back, killing four and wounding several of the enemy. On Saturday, the 10th, after energetic operations, breaches were effected preparatory to an assault. On the following day the attack was made, and it was unresisted, as the natives were outside the pah at worship. They commenced a heavy fire, but were soon driven off into the woods. The loss of the European forces was twelve killed, of which number nine were seamen and marines, and thirty wounded, inclusive of seventeen seamen and marines. The native rebels suffered a loss of twenty-five killed, as correctly as it could be ascertained. His Excellency Governor Grey was present during the whole of the operations, and was eye-witness to the assault. A proclamation had been issued by the Governor, granting free pardons to all concerned in the late rebellion; the chiefs having made complete submission by letter, through Tomata Waka Nene.

MAURITIUS.

The principal planters and merchants of the Colony, to the number of twenty-four, had addressed the Governor, asking permission to constitute themselves into a society under the title of the Merchants' and Planters' Association, for the purpose of laying before his Excellency in Council, and representing to the Secretary for the Colonies, from time to time, their grievances and the requirements of the island. While in England, Chartists, Anti Corn-Law Leagues, Co-operative Unions, and Repeal Associations, may meet and discuss their grievances unmolested, by the laws of Mauritius, no association exceeding fifteen in number can, at stated period, meet to discuss any "topic of general interest" without the sanction of the Governor. This is one of the arbitrary ordinances promulgated in 1838 by Governor Nicolay; Sir Wm. Gomm appears desirous of carrying out the same extreme stretch of power. In 1843, when solicited by the principal merchants to grant permission for them to meet to agree upon and prepare a petition to Government on affairs of the most vital importance to the Colony, he refused; and in February 1846, he again refuses them permission to form themselves into a society having for its objects the interests of agriculture and the general benefit of the community.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

We are in receipt of late advices to-day as we are going to press, bringing down the dates from Cape Town to the 29th April, and Graham's Town to the 24th, which furnish us with full intelligence of the proceedings on the Kafir frontier, which is evidently in most imminent danger, and Sir Peregrine Maitland had proclaimed martial law to be in force over the whole Colony. The unprovoked aggressions and outrages of the Kafir tribes were to be visited with immediate and condign

punishment. The Governor left Graham's Town for Fort Victoria on the 25th, accompanied by the Chief Justice, Sir John Wylde, and the Civil Commissioner of Albany. There are also five Lieut.-Colonels in active service there, viz. Hare, Somerset, Richardson, Johnston, and Lindsay. Against these the Kafirs oppose their chiefs Macomo and Botma, with Sandilla at their head. Between the 11th and 14th, the Lieut.-Governor moved several strong bodies of troops into Kafirland, across the Kieskoma. The regular troops are reported to be about 3,000 in number, with a formidable suite of guns and mortars; the contingents of armed burghers, under their own officers, and the mounted and foot squadrons furnished by Graham's Town, Port Elizabeth, &c., present a powerful available force. The first collision between our troops and the Kafirs had taken place. The latter had the hardihood to attack on the 17th the divisions under Colonels Somerset and Richardson, after they had effected a junction of their forces near Fort White, on the Tyumic Flats, and several lives were lost.

WEST INDIES.

ANTIGUA.—James Macauley Higginson, Esq. has been gazetted as Governor-general and Commander-in-chief of the Leeward Islands, in the place of Sir Charles Fitz Roy, recently appointed to New South Wales.

Mr. Higginson was Private Secretary to the Governor-General of Canada. The value of this appointment is, we believe, 3,500 a year. The selection of Mr. Higginson to so honourable a post is as flattering to himself as it is gratifying to his numerous friends in Canada.

GRENADA.—The Legislature commenced its session for the year on the 14th April, and has got through a great deal of business during its sitting. A bill has been passed for encouraging the importation of agricultural labourers from Madeira. This bill is auxiliary

to the one passed late last year, for raising the sum of £5,000 for the purposes of emigration by a tax of sixpence sterling, per gallon, on all rum consumed in the Colony. The provisions of the present bill authorise the Governor to issue his warrant for the payment of the bounties, after the following rates, to any person who shall import into the Colony any agricultural labourer from Madeira, viz.: £4 *per capita* for every adult labourer who shall enter into indentures or written contracts before a stipendiary justice of the Colony, engaging to labour on any estate for the space of a year; and £2 for every child or relative of such labourer, if from ten to fifteen years of age. Another bill had also passed for encouraging the importation of labourers from other places than Madeira, under similar restrictions to those in the previously-mentioned bill. The following bounties are to be granted:—To the person who shall import labourers from the Bahamas, the sum of £3 per head, and for every child £1 10s.; for every labourer from any other Colony in the West Indies £2, and for every child £1. The Money Bill for the current year has also passed the Assembly, as well as a bill for enabling exporters of specific duty articles to obtain a return of the duties paid upon their importation, should they be desirous of afterwards exporting the same. A bill for providing for the collection at Carriacou of certain duties previously payable by the inhabitants of that place to the treasury in St. George's has passed both branches of the Legislature. This is a very necessary measure as regards shipping arriving at Carriacou, which can now enter and clear out without proceeding to St. George's. Several other measures of local importance were also in progress before the Assembly, which still continues in session.

Sir Henry M'Leod, the Governor of Trinidad, whose resignation it appears has been accepted by Her Majesty's Government, arrived here on the 21st instant, on his way home. Lord

Harris, who is spoken of as his successor, is also here, having arrived from Jamaica in the steamer "Tay," on the 20th. His Lordship leaves this in the "City of Glasgow" steamer to-day for Trinidad; and Sir Henry leaves to-morrow morning, on his homeward voyage, in the steamer which arrived yesterday from Southampton with the 1st April European mail.

JAMAICA.—Railway Statistics.—The Jamaica papers contain some highly favourable notices of the successful operations of the railway opened in that island, from which we deduce the following statement. In the appendix to the prospectus the estimated passenger traffic for three months was as follows:—

4289 first class
5898 second-class
6168 third-class

Making a total of 16355, and being at the rate of 65,120 persons, who, it was supposed, would avail themselves of this, to them, novel mode of conveyance during the year. The actual number of passengers who had travelled on the railway during 37 days, had however exceeded the above estimate for three months; for we find, that from the 24th of November (the day on which the line was opened for traffic) to the 31st December, the following to be the number who had travelled on the line:—

	1st-cl.	2nd-cl.	3rd-cl.
From Kingston	1405	2562	6402
From Sp. Town	1334	2369	6073

2739 4931 12475

Amounting in the whole to 20,145, which would give an average annual rate of 198,728 passengers. The point most interesting in the foregoing, is the excess in the number of 3rd-class passengers, which has exceeded all that was anticipated by the projectors, and proves that the West India peasantry are not slow in appreciating the advantages resulting from rapid transit from place to place. These details must prove gratifying to those interested in Colonial railways; particularly when they are informed, that there has been no idle curiosity to gratify, but the transit has been for the bona fide purposes of traffic in their several articles of poultry, provisions, &c., in the several towns. Not the slightest accident had occurred on the line.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

CANADA.—Our Montreal dates are to the 12th June.

The two Houses of the Provincial Parliament were prorogued by his Excellency the Governor-General on the 10th June to the 18th July. A sum amounting to 9,000 or 10,000 had been voted by the Legislature, as an indemnity to the Loyalists of Lower Canada for their losses during the late rebellion.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

At Wynburg, Cape of Good Hope, on the 17th April, the lady of T. A. Breyer, Esq., M.D., of a daughter.

At Brighton, on the 19th June, the lady of Thomas Price, Esq., of Worthy Park, Jamaica, of a son.

At sea, on the 7th of January, on board the "Exmore," on the passage from London to South Australia, the lady of George Morphet, Esq., of a daughter.

At Government House, Auckland, New Zealand, on the 17th Jan., the lady of Major Bridge, 58th Regt., of a son.

MARRIAGES.

At the parish church of St. Dorothy, Jamaica, on the 6th May, by the Rev. G. W. Rowe, Rector, John Nicholls, Esq., of the Ordnance,

to Mary Anne, eldest daughter of the Hon. Alexander Bravo

On the 21st April, at the Cathedral Chapel School-room, Antigua, by the Ven. Archdeacon Holberton, assisted by the Rev. H. N. G. Hall, Bishop's Chaplain, W. G. Bradley, B.A., Rector of Christ Church, Nicholas Town, in the Island of St. Christopher, to Fanny Lawrence, eldest daughter of the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Antigua.

DEATHS.

At Barrield, Canada West, on the 22nd April, the Rev. John Pope, M.A., St. John's College, Oxford, Minister of Mark's Church, Barrield, aged 47.

At St. Croix, West Indies, on the 23rd March, Wm. Hammond, Esq., a leading merchant of St. John, New Brunswick, aged 40.

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The following are a few Testimonials received by the Proprietor; many hundreds of which may be had from every Agent in the Kingdom.

Surprising Cure of Asthma.

From Mr. Wm. Bowen, Cartlett, Haverfordwest, dated Feb. 4th, 1846.

Sir, - Having been afflicted for many years with a violent cough and asthma, and having tried all other medicines in vain, I was recommended to try Dr. Locock's Wafers. I sent you for a box, and, to my great astonishment, I found relief the very first night, and have continued to get better ever since. Their effects are really wonderful. My appetite is now good, whereas formerly I could scarcely keep any food on my stomach. I have myself since recommended them to several persons, who have all received the greatest relief from them.

(Signed) WM. BOWEN.

Another Cure of Asthmatic Cough of Long Standing.

City-road, Haverfordwest, Feb. 6, 1846.

Sir, - I am happy to inform you that I have experienced the greatest benefit from taking only two boxes of Dr. Locock's Pulmonic Wafers; which you were kind enough to recommend me. Previously to my taking them I could scarcely walk without the greatest difficulty of breathing, and my cough would then increase to such a degree that I was nearly suffocated. I had not for many months slept for more than half an hour at a time; but I am now able to sleep all night without coughing. I can truly recommend them to those who are similarly afflicted as a most invaluable remedy; and you are at perfect liberty to make my case public if you think proper. - I am, &c.,

JOHN JOHNS.

The above are communicated to the Proprietors by Mr. O. E. DAVIES, Chemist, High-street Haverfordwest.

From Mr. G. Carruthers, Chemist, 7 and 8, New-street, Oct. 10, 1845.

Gentlemen, - Having sold Dr. Locock's Wafers from nearly the commencement of their introduction, and having had the most varied and numerous opportunities of witnessing their powerful effects, I do not think I should be discharging my duty were I longer to withhold my testimony to their astonishing effects in this neighbourhood.

In allaying any irritation of the throat or chest, induced by cold, checking all disposition to coughing, and promoting comfortable and refreshing sleep, they are unequalled, without in any instance affecting the head or general functions in the slightest degree. To aged persons troubled with an habitual cough, attended with restlessness during the night, they are invaluable. I have disposed of a considerable quantity to persons of all ages, and in every situation of life, and I believe in every case their use has been attended with beneficial results.

(Signed) GEO. CARRUTHERS.

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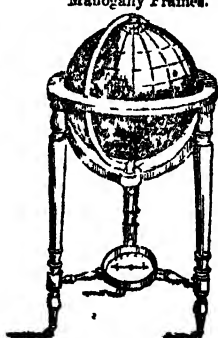
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The Figures of the Constellations are printed from different plates, and in a distinct colour from that of the more important parts; this, independently of its obvious tendency to prevent confusion, admits of the Globe being purchased either with or without the drawings of the Constellations.

††† A New Treatise on the USE OF THE GLOBES, by Professor DE MORGAN, is now in preparation; it is to be of the same form as the "Library of Useful Knowledge," in order that it may be bound up with that work if desired. Price 4s.; in cloth, 5s. This work will be published Feb. 1, 1845.

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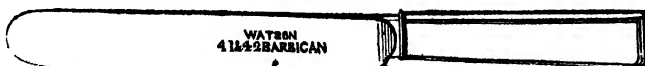


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"London, 68, Cheapside, Dec. 3, 1845.

"DEAR SIR,—Having for some years past, as the winter approached, been subject to a severe cough, my attention was lately called to your Cough Lozenges, and after taking two small boxes in the course of the last three weeks, I have no hesitation in saying, that, in my opinion, they are the best remedy, and have given me more ease than anything I have ever met with. I am, dear Sir, yours truly,

"To Mr. T. Keating, 79, St. Paul's Churchyard." (Signed), "WM. WHITE."

"New Gas and Coke Company, Liverpool, 6th Month, 7, 1845. A

"SIR,—Your incomparable Cough Lozenges have caused me to become your debtor; and the only means I possess of cancelling the obligation is to tender you my sincere thanks for the wonderful, as well as efficient, benefit I have received.

"A few months ago I had an extreme hoarseness, which I tried in vain for about six weeks to eradicate, and noticing your Lozenges recommended, I immediately bought some—commencing with two or three at a time during the day, and three or four at bed-time—when to my great astonishment, within three or four days, I was restored to my usual health. I have since taken them occasionally, and now enjoy better health, if possible, than I ever did before.

"I beg also to inform you that my aged mother (*now nearly seventy*) has been affected with a difficulty in breathing for upwards of ten years, especially in the morning and early part of the day, and was induced to try the Lozenges. She accordingly commenced taking them about six weeks ago, and has already experienced such incalculable relief in the part affected, as well as from the healing principle evinced in the regulation of the digestive organs, that she feels it her incumbent duty, and great pleasure, to convey her testimony of esteem, admiration, and gratitude, for the change that has taken place. Again, Sir, I beg to thank you, and remain your friend sincere,

"Mr. Thomas Keating, Chemist, &c.,

"W. F. ARNITT."

"79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London."

SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

No. 29.]

MAY, 1846.

[Vol. VIII.]

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LATEST DATES

OF FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWSPAPERS, PRICES CURRENT, AND SHIPPING
LISTS, received at the COLONIAL MAGAZINE OFFICE, to the 29th April.

Places.	Dates.	Places.	Dates.	Places.	Dates.	Places.	Dates.
Europe—Mediterr.		Tobago	Mar 18	Nelson	Nov. 16	Newfoundland—	
Gibraltar	Apr 18	Trinidad	Mar 17	Wellington	Aug. 16	St. John's	Mar. 4
Malta	Apr 16	Africa—		East Indies—		Harb. Grace	Mar. 2
Corfu	Apr 4	Algiers	Mar 20	Mauritius	Jan. 16	Canada—	
West Indies—		C. of Good Hope	Feb. 28	Bombay	Mar. 14	Montreal	Mar. 28
Antigua	Mar 26	Grah Town	Feb. 25	Calcutta	Mar. 13	Quebec	Mar. 25
Bahamas	Mar 11	Australasia—		Madras	Mar. 14	Kingston	Mar. 29
Barbados	Mar 25	N. South Wales		Delhi	Mar. 5	Toronto	Mar. 13
Berlice	Mar 15	Sydney	Jan. 1	Agra	Feb. 28	United States—	
Bermuda	Mar 24	Geelong	Dec. 6	Ceylon	Mar. 13	Boston	Apr. 1
Dominica	Mar 25	Portland	Dec. 6	Pinang	Mar. 7	New York	Apr. 4
Grenada	Mar 25	Maitland	Dec. 27	Singapore	Mar. 7	Philadelphia	Mar. 30
Gulana, British	Mar 19	Poft Phillip	Dec. 12	Hong Kong	Feb. 27	Baltimore	Mar. 27
Havannah	Feb. 19	South Australia—		British N. America—		Washington	Mar. 28
Honduras	Mar 13	Adelaide	Dec. 9	New Brunswick—		Charleston	Mar. 27
Jamaica, Kingst	Mar 24	Western Australia—		St. John	Mar. 28	New Orleans	Mar. 8
Falmouth	Mar 18	Perth	Nov. 8	Frederickton	Mar. 27	South America—	
Mont. Bay	Mar 14	Van Diemen's Land—		Nova Scotia—		Rio de Janeiro	Mar. 8
St. Christopher	Mar 20	Hobart Town	Jan. 7	Halifax	Apr. 3	Monte Video	Mar. 22
St. Lucia	Mar 26	Launceston	Nov. 28	Yarmouth	Apr. 1	Buenos Ayres	Nov. 15
St. Vincent	Mar 24	New Zealand—		Prince Edw. Isle.		Valparaiso	Jan. 19
St. Thomas	Mar 24	Auckland	Nov. 23	Charlotte-town	Mar. 24		



SIMMONDS'S
COLONIAL MAGAZINE.

THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS, NORTH CALIFORNIA, AND
DISCOVERIES ALONG THE CASCADE AND
SNOWY RIDGES.

THE discoveries of Capt. Fremont, of the Topographical Engineers of the United States, in his expeditions under the order of the chief of the Topographical Department to the Rocky Mountains and California, have attracted so much attention where they have become known, that we have concluded to give our readers a condensed view of his reports, under the impression that the subject possesses sufficient interest to remunerate us for the labour of examining the matter, and writing out the results.

The first expedition was commenced in the month of May, 1842, and extended to the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, and to the highest point of those mountains. The second expedition commenced in the month of May, 1843, and terminated in July, 1844. This expedition approached the Rocky Mountains by a different route, and connected with it at the South Pass, and thence finds the great theatre of its labours west of the Rocky Mountains, and south of the Columbia River in North California.

- The reports of these expeditions have been published by the United States Government, illustrated with maps, and a variety of beautiful plates, showing the geography, botany, and geology of the route examined. One of the principal objects of these surveys was, to give an accurate view of the continent from the Mississippi River to the Pacific Ocean, by connecting this survey across the mountains with that of Lieut. Wilkes at the mouth of the Columbia.

The first expedition was composed of twenty-one men, Creoles and Canadians, who had become familiar with prairie life in the service of the fur companies in the Indian country,—one hunter, one guide, one assistant surveyor (a German), and two boys, with the commander, Capt. Fremont. There were eight carts packed with stores, baggage, and instruments, and each drawn by two mules. The whole party were well mounted and armed.

It was the customary practice to encamp an hour or two before sunset, when the carts were bestowed so as to form a sort of barricade around a circle some eighty yards in diameter. The tents were pitched,

and the horses hobbled and turned loose to graze, and but a few minutes elapsed before the cooks of the messes, of which there were four, were busily engaged in preparing the evening meal. At nightfall the horses, mules, and oxen were driven in and picketed; that is, secured by a halter, of which one end was tied to a small steel-shod picket, and this driven into the ground, the halters being twenty or thirty feet long, which enabled them to obtain a little food during the night. In that part of the country where such a precaution was necessary, the carts being regularly arranged for defending the camp, guard was mounted at eight o'clock, consisting of three men, who were relieved every two hours. At daybreak the camp was aroused, the animals turned loose to graze, and, breakfast being over, the march was resumed, making regularly a halt at noon, for one or two hours.

As we shall consider only the more important features and facts of the expeditions, of course we must pass by many very interesting and pleasing incidents which occurred. On the second day's march, the party crossed the Kansas River at the ford, where was quite a flood. The armed men led the way into the stream to cross, the animals were driven in after them, and, in a few minutes, all had reached the opposite bank in safety, with the exception of the oxen, which swam down the river and returned again to the right bank, and were not got over until the morning. In the mean time, the carts had been unloaded and dismantled, and an India-rubber boat, taken along with the expedition for the purpose, twenty feet long and five feet broad, was put in requisition in conveying the carts and their cargoes across the river. Six loads had been safely landed, but the seventh and last being heavier than the others, and somewhat hurriedly placed on the boat, she capsized, and the whole contents were tumbled into the river; but, by the exertions and intrepidity of the men, the goods were nearly all recovered.

The expedition, by travelling some twenty or thirty miles a-day, were soon out in the prairie country, passing up the rich valleys of streams, and through groves of large trees tenanted by flocks of turkeys. Game, too, became abundant. Elk were frequently seen on the hills, and the grisly bear appeared; while now and then an antelope bounded across the path, or a deer broke from the groves. Farther on, and the untamed and treacherous Indian was met—sometimes passing in silence, sometimes rushing forward intent on blood, and, at others, in mutual and friendly council. Here were flocks of mountain sheep, and there immense droves of buffalo, covering the whole country, and filling the atmosphere with dust. At one time while journeying along, some dark-looking objects were discovered among the hills, supposed at first to be buffalo coming in to water, but another glance showed them to be Indians approaching at speed. At first they did not appear to be more than fifteen or twenty in number; but group after group darted into view at the top of the hills, all the little eminences seemed in motion, and, in a few minutes from the time they were first discovered, two or three hundred, nearly naked, were sweeping across the prairie.

The expedition were scattered into two or three parties, and as the forward party came near the bank of the river on their jaded and

heavily-laden horses, down rushed the Indians upon them. The covers were jerked from the guns of the party, and their fingers were on the triggers, in the sudden impulse of receiving a charge from hundreds of wild, naked Indians, when the leading chief was recognised by the hunter of the expedition as an old acquaintance, and who vehemently addressed him as a fool for not knowing him. The sound of his language thus uttered seemed to shock the Indians, and the Chief, swerving his horse, shot by the party like an arrow—then wheeling, approached in a friendly manner. The band soon gathered around the expedition, and, after announcing themselves as Arapahos, they anxiously inquired of what tribe were the Indian companions of the expedition coming in the rear, and were much disappointed on learning that they were Cheyennes, for they had fully anticipated a grand dance around a Pawnee scalp that night. The chief of the Indians pointed out their village in a grove at a distance, and a large band of buffalo on the opposite side of the Platte River, which he said they were going to surround. In a few minutes the women came galloping up, astride on their horses, and naked from their knees down and their hips up. They followed the men to assist in cutting up and carrying off the meat.

The Indians, accompanied by a large pack of wild-looking wolf-like dogs, crossed the river for the purpose of making an attack upon the buffalo. So soon as they had fairly crossed, the Indians separated into two parties. One party proceeded directly across the prairie, toward the hills, in an extended line, while the other went up the river; and instantly, as they had given the wind to the herd, the chase commenced. The buffalo started for the hills, but were intercepted and driven back toward the river, broken and running in every direction. Clouds of dust soon covered the scene, affording only an occasional view, but every moment or two could be seen two or three buffalo dashing along, and close behind them an Indian with his long spear, and instantly again they dashed out of sight. A portion of the Indians used fire-arms, and the work of destruction continued until nearly the entire herd, of some three or four hundred buffalo, were slaughtered. In a few hours the road was filled with horsemen bearing meat to the village.

The expedition arrived at St. Vrain's Fort on the 10th of July. This post is situated on the south fork of the Platte, immediately under the mountains, about seventeen miles east of Long's Peak. The elevation of this post is 5,400 feet above the sea. The Black Hills lie between the stream here and the mountains, whose snowy peaks glitter a few miles beyond.

The range of Black Hills consists of marl and soft earthy limestone, some of them white and laminated, and easily worked by the winds and rains, and sometimes moulded into very fantastic shapes, such as columns, chimneys, &c.

The western side of the hill at Goshen's Hole, on the eastern side of Horse Creek, is of the white, earthy limestone formation, and imitates, in a remarkable manner, a massive fortified place, with much fulness of detail. The rock is white, without the least appearance of vegetation,

and much resembles masonry at a little distance ; at this place it sweeps around a level area two or three hundred yards in diameter, and in the form of a half-moon, terminating on either extremity in enormous bastions. Along the whole line of the parapet appear domes and slender minarets, forty or fifty feet high, giving it every appearance of an old fortified town. On the waters of the White River, this kind of formation sometimes offers the perfectly illusory appearance of a large city, with numerous streets and magnificent buildings, the admiration of all beholders. At other times it takes the form of a solitary house, with many large chambers, into which voyageurs drive their horses at night, and sleep in these natural defences, perfectly secure from any attack of prowling savages.

July 15, arrived at Fort Laramie. This post belongs to the American Fur Company, and has quite a military appearance.

One of the well-known landmarks on the track of the emigrants to Oregon is Rock Independence. This is an isolated granite rock about 650 yards long and 40 yards high, except in a depression of the summit, where a little soil supports a scanty growth of shrubs. Upon this rock Capt. Fremont cut a large cross. A few miles from this rock, where the waters of the Sweetwater River cut through the point of a granite ridge, is what is called the Devil's Gate. The length of the passage is 300 yards, and its width 35 yards ; the walls of rock are vertical, and about *four hundred feet high*. The valley, after passing the gate, is four or five miles broad ; and, on either side, the mountains rise to the height of 1,200 and 1,500 or 2,000 feet. On the south appears some timber ; but, on the north, broken and granite masses rise abruptly from the greensward of the river, terminating in a line of broken summits, which are perfectly bare, and destitute of vegetation.

On the 8th of August, the expedition reached the summit of the south pass of the mountains, dividing the waters which flow into the Atlantic from those which flow into the Pacific. The pass presents nothing of a gorge-like character, or of winding ascents. Approaching it from the mouth of the Sweetwater River, a sandy plain, one hundred and twenty miles long, conducts, by a gradual and regular ascent, to the summit, about 7,000 feet above the sea.

The next great object of interest with the expedition was to visit and survey the highest peaks of the mountains, and ascertain, if possible, the sources of the great rivers that flow towards the rising and setting sun.

In approaching these peaks, the party frequently found little lakes, held in the hollows between the mountains ; sometimes, when at high elevations, they would see in the valley before them, and among the hills, a number of lakes at different levels—some two or three hundred feet above others, with which they communicate by foaming torrents, all sending up the roar of their cataracts.

The highest peak now appeared so near, that the party, on the 13th of August, supposed it an easy day's work to reach the peak and return to the encampment of the morning, during the day. But the first ridge hid a succession of others, and the advance was slow ; and when, with

great difficulty, they had climbed up a rugged acclivity five hundred feet, it was to make but a descent of about the same distance to reach the ascent of a higher ridge. Every ridge that was surmounted it was supposed would be the last, until they were involved in the most ragged precipices; sometimes passing beneath bridges formed by huge fragments of granite, and at others clambering over rocks slippery with ice and snow. This day was passed in these wearying, yet exciting marches, and without food: the party, now elevated 10,000 feet above the Gulf of Mexico, lay down upon the snow to sleep.

The next day the effort to reach the summit of the peak was resumed, and the party were soon scattered among fields of ice and innumerable precipices, each seeking the best path to ascend the peak. One of them, Mr. Preuss, the surveyor, attempted to walk along the edge of one of the ice-fields, which sloped away at an angle of twenty degrees; but his feet slipped from under him, and he went plunging down the plain, turning two somersets, and finally landing on some sharp rocks several hundred feet below, but uninjured, except by a few bruises. Two of the men were taken ill, and lay down on the rocks. Capt. Fremont was attacked with a headache and vomiting, and rendered unable to proceed. He sent the barometer to Mr. Preuss, desiring him to reach the peak if possible, and take an observation there; he was unable to proceed. Carson, the guide, had ascended one of the snowy summits, and saw the peak towering eight or ten hundred feet into the air above him. Refreshments were obtained from the camp below; and, after partaking of food and getting a comfortable night's rest, with renewed hope and courage another effort was made, with the determination of accomplishing the object, if within human means. They at length reached the snow line, and then commenced uninterrupted climbing, and the use of their toes became necessary for a further advance. Shortly they reached a point where the buttress was overhanging, and there was no other way of surmounting the difficulty than by passing around one side of it, which was the face of a vertical precipice of several hundred feet. A small valley was passed and another ascent climbed, and the crest was reached. Capt. Fremont sprang in ecstasy upon the summit, which will henceforth for ever bear his name; but another step would have precipitated him into an immense snow-field, five hundred feet below! The crest was a narrow strip, only three feet wide. After he had gratified the first feeling of curiosity, he descended, and each of his companions ascended in his turn the unstable and precarious slab, from which, seemingly, a breath would hurl him into the abyss below.

The barometer was mounted in the snow of the summit—a ramrod was fixed in a crevice, and on it the national flag was unfurled and waved in the breeze, where flag never waved before.

No signs of life had been perceived in these upper regions, and the most profound and terrible solitude reigned around and forced upon the mind the great features of the place. The elevation of the peak is 13,579 feet above the Gulf of Mexico. While seated upon this highest peak of the Rocky Mountains, a common humble-bee, winging his flight

from the eastern valley, lit on the knee of one of the men, and, being deemed somewhat distinguished, was captured and preserved.

Within sight of this spot are the sources of the Colorado of the Gulf of California, flowing west—of the Yellow Stone, a branch of the Missouri—of the Missouri and the Columbia Rivers, and also of the Nebraska or Platte River.

The expedition the following year continued its explorations farther west, and it will be convenient for us to meet them at the South Pass of the Rocky Mountains, and notice some of their discoveries and the incidents connected with their journey. The elevation of this pass is 7,490 feet above the Gulf of Mexico, and it is the great gate between the valley of the Mississippi and the North Pacific Ocean. Its latitude is 42 deg. 24 min. 32 sec., its longitude 109 deg. 25 min.; its distance from St. Louis, on the east, 1362 miles, and from the mouth of the Columbia River, on the west, about 1400 miles.

From this place, the expedition, on the 13th of August, 1843, followed down a hollow of easy descent, in which was soon formed a little tributary to the Gulf of California, (for all the waters which flow west from the South Pass go to the Gulf,) and entered the valley of the Green River. Following the emigrant road, they travelled for several days over dry and uninteresting plains in the Mexican Territory. This river has received various names, and from the extravagant descriptions of trappers there is no doubt it presents many scenes of wild grandeur. The Indians have strange stories of beautiful valleys abounding with beaver, shut up among inaccessible walls of rock in the lower course of the river, and to which the neighbouring Indians, in their occasional wars with the Spaniards, and among themselves, drive their herds and flocks of sheep, leaving them to pasture in perfect security.

On the 21st of August they reached the fertile valley of Bear River, the principal tributary to the Great Salt Lake. They were now entering a region of strange interest, as the waters gliding at their feet amidst clusters of willows led directly to the famous lake which forms a salient point among the geographical features of the country, but of which little was known, and the vague accounts of which only left a crowded field for the exercise of the imagination. This lake had been seen only by trappers in search of beaver, and no one could be found who had entirely made the circuit of its shores. It was supposed to have no visible outlet; but the general impression among the trappers is, that somewhere upon the surface is a terrible whirlpool, through which the waters find their way to the ocean by a subterranean communication. In the valley of this river is the road of the Oregon emigrants, and, in making a turn in the river, in a luxuriant bottom, on a bright afternoon, a picture of home beauty presented itself which went directly to the heart. The edge of the wood for several miles along the river was dotted with the white covers of emigrant waggons, collected in groups at different camps, where the smoke was rising lazily from the fires, around which the women were occupied in preparing the evening meal, and the children playing in the grass, and

herds of cattle grazing about in the bottom—all of which made a rare sight for travellers in such a remote wilderness. Here these emigrants to Oregon were, in common with the practice of all emigrants, spending a few days in this fertile valley to recruit their animals after their long journey, and prepare them for the hard travel along the comparatively sterile banks of the Upper California.

On one of the tributary streams of the Bear River were encamped a village of Shoshonee Indians, and as Captain Fremont wished to purchase some of their horses and hold some intercourse with them, he proceeded towards the village with his camp, and went within about a mile of the village; suddenly a single horseman emerged from it at full speed, followed by another and another in rapid succession; and then, party after party poured into the plain, until, when the foremost had reached the expedition, the whole intervening plain was occupied by a mass of horsemen charging down upon the party with guns and naked swords, lances, and bows and arrows—Indians entirely naked, and warriors fully dressed for war, with the long red streamers of their war-bonnets reaching nearly to the ground—all mingled together in the bravery of savage warfare. They had been excited by the appearance of the American flag, which is in use among the neighbouring tribes as an emblem of hostility, and had mistaken the camp for enemies. The excitement was soon quieted, and both parties returned to the village.

There is a famous natural curiosity upon this river, known by emigrants as Beer Springs, which is a basin of mineral waters enclosed by the mountains which sweep around a bend of the river. In this basin, and in the bed of the river near by, are countless springs; the effervescing gas rising up and agitating the water in bubbling columns. On the bank of the river, in an opening on the rock, is a spring quite remarkable. A white column of scattered water is thrown up in beautiful form, to a variable height of about three feet; and, although it is maintained in a constant supply, its greatest height is attained only at regular intervals, according to the action of the force below. It is accompanied by a subterranean noise, which, together with the motion of the water, makes very much the impression of a steamboat in motion, and it is called Steamboat Spring. It is a hot spring, and, within two yards of the rising column of water, is a small hole of about an inch in diameter, through which, at regular intervals, escapes a blast of hot air, with a slight wreath of smoke, accompanied by a regular noise.

In the immediate vicinity of this spring are many mineral springs, the water of which is often likened to delicious beer or finely-prepared soda. The rocks in the vicinity are a bright red, and sometimes a bright yellow or clean white. There are many little hills or columns formed of the deposit of the waters; some of them a foot in diameter at the base, and tapering upwards to a height of three or four feet, and on the summit the water is boiling up and bubbling over, constantly adding to the height of the little obelisks. In this vicinity is a volcanic plain, and the mouth of a distinctly-marked crater of a modern volcano, with its walls reddened and glazed by the fire, in which they had been melted, and which had left them contorted and twisted by its violent action.

In passing down Bear River, the diet of the expedition was almost entirely confined to roots purchased of the Indians: some of the roots, when properly prepared, have a delicious flavour, and others quite a villanous one.

In remarking upon the condition of the numerous Indian root-diggers scattered over the great region west of the Rocky Mountains, and south of the Great Snake River, Captain Fremont says, that their subsistence is almost solely derived from roots and seeds, and such small animals as chance and great good fortune sometimes bring within their reach. They are miserably poor, armed only with bows and arrows, or clubs; and, as the country they inhabit is almost destitute of game, they have no means of obtaining better arms. Those in the northern part of the region mentioned live generally in solitary families among the rude and inhospitable mountains, while in the southern portion of the country they live in villages. They eat anything that will afford nourishment; roots, seeds, grass, and every living animal thing, insect or worm—all are devoured. Nearly approaching to the lower animals of creation, their sole employment is to obtain food; and they are constantly occupied in a struggle to support existence. Families of them were sometimes found encamped among the rushes on the borders of rivers, and seemingly know nothing, and entertain no thoughts beyond obtaining something to eat, and are generally in a half-starved condition, even at this.

The party descended Bear River until it spread out into the lake with very low banks resembling salt flats at low water, and after making a circuit at the edge of the highlands for several miles they reached a high eminence, from which, on the 6th of September, they looked down upon the long-sought Salt Lake. It was doubly a relief to them, as being the terminus of the present object of their explorations, and refreshing to look out upon the wide waste of waters after having for a long time been shut up in mountain defiles. So far as could be seen along the shores there was not a solitary tree, and but little appearance of grass. An India-rubber boat belonging to the expedition was filled with air, and the first boat navigation attempted on this interior sea. The boat had been poorly made and soon leaked badly, and required one man at the bellows to keep the cylinders sufficiently filled with air to prevent the boat from sinking. The channel in a short distance from the mouth of the river became so shallow that the navigation was at an end, being merely a sheet of soft mud, with a few inches of water, and sometimes none—forming the low-water shore of the lake. Here were millions of screaming plovers. The party with the boat, consisting of Capt. Fremont and four others, took off their clothes, and getting overboard, commenced dragging the boat—making by this operation a very curious trial, and a very disagreeable smell in stirring up the mud as they sank above their knee at every step. After proceeding a mile in this way, they suddenly came upon a small black ridge upon the bottom, beyond which the water became exceedingly salt. This remarkable division separated the fresh water of the river from the water of the lake, which is saturated with salt. The party were now afloat on the unknown sea in a gunboat with pasted seams. So long

as they could touch bottom with their paddles, however, all were gay ; but soon the water deepened, and a southern current was found to be setting, and the stories of the whirlpools began to cross their minds. The lake was beautifully transparent, and a swell was capped with white patches of foam, and the spray became immediately converted into a crust of common salt on their clothing, and also on their hands and arms. They at length landed upon a low, cone-like island ; but not daring to let the boat touch the sharp rocks, they got overboard, discharged the baggage, and lifted the boat gently out of the water. Here they encamped. The cliffs and masses of rock along the shore were all whitened by an incrustation of salt where the waves had dashed up against them. The highest point on the island was 800 feet above the surface of the lake. From this point they had several views of unlimited extent with their best glasses. The lake appeared to be enclosed in a basin of rugged mountains, which sometimes left marshy flats and extensive bottoms between them and the shore ; and in other places, the mountains came directly down into the water with bold and precipitous bluffs. The island was destitute of either water or trees ; but at nightfall large fires were made, to excite the wonder of any straggling savage on the lake shores, and the party lay down to rest in security. The camp was ascertained to be in latitude 41 deg. 10 min. 42 sec., and longitude 112 deg. 21 min. 05 sec. from Greenwich, and the elevation 4,200 feet above the Gulf of Mexico.

A high gale the next day made it difficult to reach the land in the frail linen boat ; but the landing was effected, and a pail of the lake water taken on shore to be converted into salt, and five gallons of water, roughly boiled over the fire, gave fourteen pints of very white salt, and lately being analysed, yielded over 97 per cent. of very pure common salt. Mr. Joseph Walker, long a resident in the part of the country west of the mountains, states that on the upper part of some of the streams entering the Utah Lake are immense beds of rock salt ; and it is known that some of the affluents to the Colorado are impregnated with salt by the cliffs of rock salt between which they pass ; and from those deposits probably the Great Lake obtains its salt.

The party now proceeded on their return to Fort Hall ; but, before reaching it, their food had become exhausted, and a fat young horse was killed, to the evident delight of most of the party, while Capt. Fremont and his friend Preuss could not overcome some remains of civilised prejudices, and preferred to starve a little longer. The next day some seeds were purchased of some Indians, and soon after an antelope also. The Bear River country, Capt. Fremont suggests in his report, should be thoroughly explored ; and we may here remark, that he is now, under the Government, absent on his third expedition, with orders to explore this whole region, and his return is looked for with the deepest anxiety. The Bear River and its tributaries must in all time, as now, be the recruiting station for travellers. The bottoms are abundant, the water good, and the grasses ample and nutritious. A great article of food with the Indians along the Snake River, and generally west of the

mountains, is service berries; and these, with other vegetables used for food by the Indians, were often purchased.

On arriving at Fort Hall on the Snake River, or Lewis's Fork of the Columbia, additional horses and several oxen were purchased, and a portion of the men sent homeward, on account of the difficulty of finding sufficient subsistence for the whole in the long journey yet before them.

We will quote here the precise language of Capt. Fremont as to the character of a portion of the region of country watered by the Columbia. "Beyond Fort Hall, on the line of road along the *barren* valley of the Upper Columbia, there does not occur, for a distance of nearly three hundred miles to the westward, a fertile spot of ground sufficiently large to produce the necessary quantity of grain, or pasturage enough to allow even a temporary repose to the emigrants to Oregon." This river passes through a low valley so broken up with rocks and fissures, as to be impassable even for a man on foot: a melancholy country; one of fracture, violence, and fire.

In passing down the river, on the points of the neighbouring mountain range, occasional turns were made into the river; and, on one of these visits, a subterranean river was discovered, bursting out directly from the face of the escarpment, and falling in white foam to the river below. The Snake River here is 1,786 feet wide, with banks 200 feet high. The out-leaping, subterranean river, was 22 feet wide, issuing from a picturesque spot, overshadowed by bushes, 45 feet above the river into which it falls, and 152 feet below the summit of the precipice.

Near this place they discovered a tribe of Indians who were very poorly clad, and who subsist mainly upon fish; but were uncommonly fond of loud and jolly laughter—very talkative, and joyous, and uproarious, and contented to grow fat and to grow poor with the salmon upon which they subsist. The general impression left upon the mind after reading the numerous incidents connected with the Indians in villages, or scattered, as related in the report of this expedition, is this: that their great and their constant occupation, the cause of their wars and all their various struggles, is the procurement of a subsistence. Hunger is their great unsatisfied want; and yet year after year of experience, and sometimes of friendly teaching, are not sufficient to arouse them to the importance, in times of plenty, of providing for the future.

The expedition took the emigrant trail to the Lower Columbia River. The road was a difficult one, often passing through a mere desert, and amid mountains and along narrow chasms.

It is somewhat remarkable, that on the eastern, or Atlantic slope of the Rocky Mountains, the creek bottoms are fertile and covered with rich grasses and with good soil, while on the western slope the distribution of good and bad soil is often reversed, the river and creek bottoms being often sterile, while the mountain is often fertile and covered with rich grass—pleasant to the eye, and good for flocks and herds. Some of the white spruces in this vicinity were found to be twelve feet in

circumference, the larches ten feet ; the body of the spruce covered with branches nearly to the roots, and the larches towering up a hundred feet without a limb.

We shall not have space to trace the party very closely in their journey down the Columbia River to Vancouver for supplies, nor to describe the character of the country in that vicinity. This is the less important, as other causes have directed attention generally to the soil, climate, and features of the country of Oregon. • It is sufficient for our present purpose to say, that they had a pleasant though fatiguing journey down to Fort Vancouver, often seeing St. Helen's and some other peaks of the Cascade range of mountains, pouring forth smoke and fire from their snowy cones, and scattering their ashes, like fine snow, to a distance of fifty miles.

After obtaining a supply of provisions, the party still keeping with them their peace-maker among the Indians, the French howitzer, they commenced on the Cascade range their homeward march, through the unknown and unexplored region south and south-east of the Great Basin between the Rocky Mountains and the *Sierra Nevada*. The best maps, and the best information which could be obtained, seemed to have settled upon one point as certain—that there was a great river flowing from the Rocky Mountains to the Bay of St. Francisco, and called *Buenaventura River*, and boldly laid down upon many maps. Capt. Fremont intended to explore, as far as practicable, the south-western border of the Great Basin, as far as the *Buenaventura River*, and then follow that river up to its source—trace out the sources of the waters of California Gulf, and then reach home by the Arkansas. The party consisted of twenty-five picked men. The country was wild, the Indians unfriendly and savage ; the winter had just commenced ; but all were ready for the enterprise. Provisions for three months were secured, and for the service of the party there were 104 mules and horses, and a drove of California cattle were driven for food. The howitzer was now the only wheel-carriage accompanying the expedition.

The mountains were now upon the right, from which many isolated peaks were looking out like giants, and the whole region is volcanic. The valley is cut up by gulches and basaltic rock. Several mountain streams were crossed, and they were now in a region of snow, at the first of December. The trail led through large open pine forests, and along rapid streams, with some beautiful meadows.

They encamped one night on the border of an extensive meadow, or lake, surrounded by timbered mountains. Great courage and hostility were attributed to the Indians of this quarter, and their smoke was found rising from the middle of the lake, and many places along the shores. Safety was only to be secured by great precaution. The howitzer was fired. It was the first time the Indian guides had seen it discharged ; and the bursting of the shell at a distance, which was something like the fire of the gun, amazed and bewildered them with triumphant feelings ; but on all the camps in the vicinity of the lake, the effect was different, for the smoke on the lake and on the shores

immediately disappeared. On visiting some of the Indians, it was found that they wore large shells in their noses. This lake is the Plamath. From this point the journey assumed a character of discovery and exploration. The well-marked Buenaventura River, and in the existence of which no doubt was entertained, led to no further anxiety than to pass safely across the intervening desert to the banks of that river, where, in its softer climate, both men and horses might find shelter from the rigours of the winter, and from the inhospitable desert. It was now the middle of December, and the snow several inches in depth, and which, in the course of a day or two, as the party travelled over broad mountains, increased to the depth of three feet, with a sharp crust. Suddenly they came to the verge of a vertical and rocky wall of the mountain. At their feet, more than a thousand feet below, they looked into a green prairie country, in which a beautiful lake, some twenty miles in length, was spread along the foot of the mountain, and its shores bordered with green grass. Just then the sun broke through the clouds, and illuminated the country below, while around the party the storm raged fiercely. From this spot towards the east, not a tree was to be seen. The lake upon which they were looking was the first waters of that great interior basin which has the Bear River Mountains for its eastern, and the Sierra Nevada for its western rim, and the edge of which they had entered upwards of three months before, at the Great Salt Lake. Winter Bridge and Summer Lake were names given to these spots, presenting such contrasts.

In travelling along the valley and near the base of the ridge, several lakes were discovered and named. Every attempt to take an eastern course presented an impassable country, and forced the party to take a southerly direction, where they passed many basins among the mountains, which probably in some seasons are connected by the floods. A broad Indian trail was visible, and some of the horses were stolen in the night by the Indians, and driven to the mountains. On ascending to the summit of what appeared only a ridge of low hills, upon the opposite side of which it was supposed might be found Mary's Lake, the party were surprised to find themselves on the summit of a bed of broken mountains, and the whole country presenting a dreary and savage character. The snow was deep and the air cold. The result of the journey began to be uncertain. The country was singularly unfavourable to travel, the grass scarce, and the hoofs of the animals were worn and cut to lameness, and they could scarcely be got along. All hope of finding Mary's Lake was now abandoned; the Great Desert was on the east and north, and a southerly direction was taken in expectation of reaching the Buenaventura River. Amid the mountains was discovered a lake of great beauty, set like a gem in the mountains, the peaks of which shot up 3,000 feet above. From the surface of this lake, a remarkable rock, nearly as regular in form as the famed Pyramids of Egypt, rises to the height of 600 feet, and from this the lake received its name of Pyramid Lake. This, and the other lakes on this route, are formed by the mountain streams of the Sierra Nevada. The elevation of Pyramid Lake is 4,890 feet above the sea, and 700 feet higher

than the Great Salt Lake, from which it lies nearly west, and distant about 500 miles.

Every attempt to find the long-sought river had failed, and Captain Fremont determined to cross the Sierra Nevada into the valley of the Sacramento River whenever a practicable pass could be found. In seeking a pass, they made the acquaintance of some Indians who subsist principally upon the nut of a species of pine not before known to botanists. These Indians, living in the heart of the mountains, could not ride a horse, and had no knowledge of horses. The snow was so deep in the valleys, that the party were obliged to travel along the steep hill sides.

The snow was covered with an icy crust and a footpath was cut as they advanced, but occasionally one of the horses plunged outside the trail, and slid along the field to the bottom, a hundred yards or more below. The horses floundered in the deep snow, and were frequently brought to a stand. While thus buffeting their way, an old Indian came to them and endeavoured to impress upon them the impossibility of getting over the mountains. But sledges and snow-shoes were made, and the journey continued. The general depth of the snow was five feet, although, in some places passed over, it was twenty feet deep. The men were rapidly becoming weak from insufficient food, and, after eating a portion of their horses and suffering greatly, the intrepid commander and his little band, on the 20th of February, 1844, encamped on the summit of a pass, having travelled 1000 miles from the Columbia River. The elevation of the encampment was 9,338 feet above the sea. This was 2000 feet higher than the South Pass in the Rocky Mountains; several peaks in view rose several thousand feet still higher.

There were still immense fields of snow to pass, and already the horses and men were giving in for want of sufficient food, and some of the men showing a state of derangement. The times were, indeed, hard—when stout men lost their minds from extremity of suffering, when horses died, and when mules and horses, ready to die of starvation, were killed for food. Yet, in all this, no one murmured.

One of the party, Mr. Preuss, while descending one of the mountain steams, missed the camp, and was lost for two or three days, during which time he had subsisted on wild onions dug on the stream with his knife, and upon large ants which he found, and which had an acid taste. What he most felt the lack of was a smoke of tobacco!

After perils of great magnitude and vast numbers, they at length reached the beautiful valley of the Sacramento River, each man, weak and emaciated, leading a horse or mule as weak and emaciated as himself. Of the 67 horses and mules with which the party commenced *crossing* the Sierra, only 33 reached the valley, and they only in a condition to be led. To sustain life even at this extremity, mules, dogs, roots, seeds; and every sort of game which could be taken, had been eaten. In the valley of the Sacramento they found an American settlement, and here a refit was made for effecting the journey home.

With abundant provisions, 130 horses and mules, and 30 head of cattle, a great part of which were nearly as wild as the buffalo, the party directed their course homeward. The chain of snowy mountains over which they passed, forced them to the south about 500 miles to Walker's Pass, where they took the Spanish and Santa Fé trail. This route made a distance of about 2,000 miles of travel, with not a settlement in the whole distance, to the head waters of the Arkansas; but it solved the question of any great river leading from the Great Basin. The weather and scenery were delightful as they journeyed up the banks of the San Joaquin River, where were many bands of wild horses, and multitudes of new and beautiful flowers.

In entering Walker's Pass, Captain Fremont was strongly disposed to travel directly across towards the Great Salt Lake; but a Christian Indian who visited him at this time, gave such intelligence regarding the arid and barren character of the Basin, that it led to the continuation of the journey to the Spanish trail. This course had its advantages, as it settled the question that the Snowy Ridge was a continuation of the Cascade Ridge of Oregon, between which and the ocean there is still another and a lower range parallel to the former and to the coast. The valley between the Sierra and the coast range has the Sacramento and San Joaquin Rivers discharging their waters in San Francisco Bay. The coast below the coast range of mountains contains the stream, the mouth of which, gave the idea of a great river from the Rocky Mountains. This stream runs almost parallel with the coast, and merely collects the waters of the western slope of the coast range and discharges them at Monterey. The Columbia River, then, is the only river on the Pacific slope of the continent leading from the ocean to the Rocky Mountains.

After leaving the San Joaquin River and crossing the range, a vast desert plain spread before them, from which the boldest traveller might well turn away in despair, and along the line of the trail were the bones of many horses which had perished. This trail is infested by numerous bands of Indians, who plunder the caravans and steal their horses. A Spanish party of several persons on the trail had been attacked by the Indians just previous to the arrival of Capt. Fremont's party at a camping ground, and two men killed and two women carried off captive. Carson and Godey, two of Capt. Fremont's men, pushed forward upon the Indian trail and pursued it during the moonlight night, and about sunrise discovered their encampment. They tied their horses and crept cautiously to a rising ground near four lodges, and, raising the war-shout, they charged upon the camp, regardless of the number. The Indians received them with a flight of arrows, one of which passed through Godey's shirt-collar, barely missing the neck. The men rushed in, and two Indians were stretched on the ground fatally pierced with bullets, and the others, except one boy, fled. The Indian scalps were brought off as trophies of this daring deed.

In this march, a body of Indians was found, many of whom had long sticks, hooked at the end, which they used in hauling out lizards and

other small animals from holes. They were of hostile disposition, and had a cast of countenance like a beast of prey. One of the party, while out in search of a mule that had strayed, was shot by these Indians and thrown into the river.

In May 1844, the party arrived at the Utah Lake, the southern limb of the Great Salt Lake, having in eight months travelled 3,500 miles, during which time they had been in sight of snow every day. They soon reached the buffalo country, and the success of the hunters gave them good fat cow beef, mountain sheep, and other game in abundance. The region of the head waters of the Platte, the Arkansas and Grand River Fork of the Colorado of the Gulf of California, were examined, and also the three remarkable mountain coves called Parks, in which these rivers take their rise. New Park is a circular valley of thirty miles diameter, walled in all round with snowy mountains, well watered and abounding in grass.

A pass over the mountains, 9,000 feet above the sea, led to another mountain valley called Old Park, in which the Grand River takes its rise. Here about 200 Arapahoe Indians attacked them, mounted, painted, and ready for war. The American flag was planted, and a short parley ended in a truce with something more than the usual amount of presents. The escape of the Grand River from the South Pass was observed and crossed, and then traced up to its high piney-mountain rill. The utmost vigilance was now required, both night and day, to avoid being surprised and plundered by the Indians.

In this wild and dangerous region were a company of six trappers—Americans—who had lost two of their companions by the hostility of the Indians, they having been killed. The trappers joined the expedition on the homeward way.

They passed over the ridge of the mountains near the head waters of the Arkansas River, at an elevation of 11,200 feet.

In passing down the mountain streams, they were met by a party of squaws of the Utah tribe, who, with sad lamentations, told them that just upon the other side of the ridge their village was fighting with the Arapahoes, and that some of their chiefs had been slain. The village consisted of 300 warriors, and the women pleaded earnestly for the aid of the expedition in the conflict, and offered to furnish the best horses belonging to the village. It was thought best not to interfere; but they could not but feel unusual excitement at being within a few hundred yards of a fight in which 500 men were closely engaged, and in hearing the sharp cracks of their rifles. The party pushed on with all possible speed, crossed a stream, and fortified their camp fifteen miles below.

After a few days' rugged travelling, they reached the base of the mountains, and rapidly continued their journey home, by way of the Arkansas River for some distance, and then crossed to other rivers. They tarried a while in the buffalo region, to obtain a supply to last to the frontier. Here their camp was overflowed, and all their perishable collections almost entirely ruined, and the hard labour of many

months in botanical specimens and other matters destroyed in a moment.

A village of Pawnee Indians was discovered on the banks of the river, who were returning from their meeting with the Camanche Indians. The Pawnees received the party with unfriendly rudeness. All the goods Capt. Fremont had remaining were given them, but without satisfying them, and it was with difficulty he could get his party extricated from them. The Pawnees intended to attack the camp of Capt. Fremont, but were prevented by the Pawnee Loups, as appears by the report of Major Wharton, who visited the Pawnee villages a few months afterwards.

On the 6th of August, the party disbanded at St. Louis, having been on duty fourteen months, during which time there was no case of sickness with either of the men.

We have already occupied much space upon this subject, and will only add further, that the return of Capt. Fremont from a thorough examination and survey of the Great Basin is anxiously looked for. Many persons fear he may never return from his perilous undertaking: but he has great experience, a large party, and is most perfectly equipped for the expedition; and his report, which may be expected next winter, will be of exciting interest, and furnish materials for a further condensation.

We regret that we are entirely unable to give an idea of the value and beauty of the specimens in botany which were preserved and classed—the facts and specimens in mineralogy, and many other matters of interest; but we hope the facts given will be of sufficient interest to our readers to repay the labour we have bestowed, and the space the account occupies.

THE EMIGRANT: A TALE OF AUSTRALIA.

BY W. H. LEIGH, ESQ.

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CHAPTER XVIII.

"He little dreamt, when he set out,
Of running such a rig."—JOHN GILPIN.

"OH, it's a beautiful world! and here we are all for the shore! Oh, it's a glorious sight! Now for the seeing what we shall see. It's a most wonderful planet, this same oblate-spheroid!—What think ye, sirs? I've got on one of my very best under ones—red-and-white stripe! Old fumbling Moss! lend's a pair of top-boots and white corduroys. Oh, it's a most grape-eating and wine-drinking country! Hang it for me! where's this vile old Fumthoam? where is the man of boots? Here we all are—first boat actually landed, and I passing the best of my sunny existence in waiting for Sir Ochus Moss!—Sir Ochus!"

"Holloa, Mr. Turkey! I'll be with you in the twinkling of a bed-post."

"Your carriage stops the way, friend Ochus!"

"Does it so? Just get in it, Mister Turkey, and tell the driver to go and get a pot of half-and-half—or *all* half, if you can afford it him, that's a generous ——— Blow me! it's a hot country!—Here I am on deck at last! Well, it does look beautiful!—my wig, but it does. So that's the town, eh? Well, blow me, it puts me in mind wery much of a box of dominoes all arranged agin a green baize tablecloth—don't it, Turkey? Well, it's a rum sight! and the lots of boots!—Look here, Toby! here's a fellow a actilly holding up for us cowcumbers and lobsters. Blow me, if it ain't a dish wot I'm mighty fond on!—Ain't that feller a black, pig-eyed-looking schemer?—Well, it certainly is a rum go, this! Just look, Turkey, at the emigrants, how bedizened they all be! And how do you like my kick—these boots?—eh, Mr. Turkey? D'ye think I look anything like a ——— (cycling his nether encasements)—anything like a ———"

"Yes, redoubtable Moss, *very* like a whale."

"A whale, Mr. Turkey!—what! a fish?—look fishy, did you say, Mr. Turkey?"

"No, most ever-to-be-renowned Moss."

"A whale is not a fish—you are a giant!"

"It ain't a fish, and I'm a giant! Well, then, come, let's just bundle our corpses into this 'ere crinkum-crankum alongside. Arter you, Mr. Turkey: what are you a-looking at?"

" Silence, thou forlorn hope ! There's Venus de' Medici ; let me have one glance at that aquiline nose and those superabundant ringlets, and then I'll ——"

" Here's a feller, Turkey, wants thrippence for a water-melon ; will you have a shy at it ?"

" Oh, thou unreclaimable dross, Ochus Moss ! Thou hast no more soul than a gridiron : always belly—thou art all paunch ! Come, trundle those out-of-all-Heroding boots of thine over the side : I long for the shore."

" Ditto, old Methodist parson. I'll have something to talk about as soon as I plant my precious hoofs on that brown country. I'll bring about as heavy a pound of bakker aboard when I come back, wot has been up this blessed ship's side a one fine while, I know."

" Come, sit thou down," impatiently cried Mr. Turkey, as his old fat friend stood rocking and rolling the boat almost gunwhale under,—
" sit down, Moss, and just turn your unworthy eyes once again upon that lovely form in white muslin that is looking at us from the poop ; and when you have done so, here is my penknife—cut your gristle."

" What ! cut my windpipe for the sake of a woman in white muslin ! Pooh ! Ha, ha !—Turkey, I wouldn't cut ——"

" Silence, Moss ! don't let it out ! Look at her, Moss—her eyebrows beautifully pencilled, arched over those drooping, plaintive lids ! and ——"

" By Gum ! Turkey, don't bother me about people's eyebrows, when I'm a-landing in a forrin country !—Look at this little gimlet-eye-holed looking codger abaft—ain't he a *native* !"

" There ! she descends in a chair !" exclaimed Turkey, holding his hand to his eye. " There ! she *is* coming ashore. I dare not bring myself to open my unworthy lips to such a celestial being ; but I *will* see her land. I *will*—I certainly *will* watch to what part she bends her steps. I see the Captain is with her ; and that bullet-headed, curly-wigged old Sukey, too, has just brought herself to an anchor in the bows ! Smite me, but —— *I'm resolved !*"

Thus did Mr. Turkey rhapsodise, as the Malay crew with rapidity neared the shore ; and his companion, the unsophisticated Moss, as Turkey jocosely termed him, gave vent ever and anon to his delighted feelings as the beauties of the scenery every instant unfolded themselves. The boat containing them at length pulled up alongside the wooden pier, and those in the boat immediately essayed a landing—not without some trifling mishap, as poor Moss, in his anxiety to step out of the boat, missed the pier-step, and was instantly up to his middle, before the boatmen could seize him. This little incident caused a roar of laughter from the idlers who had assembled at the jetty to witness the strangers, and very much disconcerted Moss, who had not only to undergo the misery of being quizzed by every worthless fellow, but, when he did actually mount the pier, he found that, his boots being full of water, at every step he took the liquid gushed out at the tops, to the vast diversion of a set of youngsters who, after witnessing his accident, had assembled around to see him walk. This was not to be

endured; so, whilst his friend Turkey was watching the ladies' boat making for the pier, Moss availed himself of the opportunity to take off his boot and empty the obnoxious contents. Whilst he is so engaged, we may turn our attention to the ladies, who, with Messrs. Blair and Rennie, the Captain and Doctor, had just arrived at the pier-ladder. Mr. Turkey rushed down the steps, held out his hand, and in the most gallant manner possible handed out the ladies. Pauline came last, with the exception of Susan, who, from her perturbation and the anxious eyes she continually turned upon the Hottentots on the pier, was nearly falling a victim to the same unpleasant fate which had so distressed Mr. Moss.

All out in safety and on the pier, Mr. Turkey entered the boat and brought out several articles belonging to the ladies—amongst which was a bouquet belonging to Pauline, which when about to present to its owner, he politely prefaced by saying, that “most beautiful flowers had been seen in Africa, but he much doubted if that sunny clime could produce anything capable of rivalling those flowers which he had the honour to travel with from the North.”

Pauline and the Misses Blair smiled very goodhumouredly as Turkey delivered, with the greatest gravity, that high-flown compliment, and, as he took off his hat, wished them much pleasure in their cruise ashore. Then turning a wistful eye at the gay group, as they quickly bent their course to the town, Turkey exclaimed, “The Cape will now see what *England* can produce.”*

“Mister!” said a black, touching the shoulder of Turkey, and arousing him from his meditations, “is you anyting to do wid dat fat old massa dat step into de sea?”

“Why?” inquired Turkey.

“He say him want your penknife.”

As Mr. Turkey wended his way towards the spot where he had left Moss, he saw that a crowd had assembled, and were giving way to the most uproarious merriment. As he drew nearer, he could plainly distinguish the voice of Mr. Moss; and upon looking over the shoulders of the people, he saw that gentleman, with one bootless leg, sitting on a soap-chest, and straining every muscle to get off his remaining *boot*, or even to restore it to its proper position. The big veins stood out upon Moss's forehead, vexed as he was, on the one hand, by his refractory boots—goaded and irritated, on the other, by a mob who had congregated to bait him and enjoy his discomfiture. The sight was too ludicrous for Turkey to withstand, and as he looked at his enraged friend tugging and cursing at intervals, he felt himself unable to resist partaking, in common with the crowd, of so rich a treat at Moss's expense.

“Where is that d—d Turkey?” cried he, staring about him in agony; “where is the fellow? Blow the boots! d—n Africa! [roars of laughter;] cus the country! I can't get the boots—neither on

* “A sight might thaw old Priam's frozen age,
And warm ev'n Nestor into amorous rage.”

nor—off. [Renewed laughter.] I can't go barelegged, like a hover-grown Scotch wench, into the town. [Another tremendous tug at the offending leathers.]—Where's Turkey? I'm uncorked—quite beskumpered! Where is that man? I'm in a dreadful sweat, and my feet swell up like a man wot's hung at Newgate: they're actilly throttled with this wet leather. [Laughter; the delighted crowd still crying out, 'As him was once more.'] You black, unearthly scare-mouches!"—"You John Bull!"—"Bull, am I? Wait till I've got 'em off, one way or t'other; I'm blowed if I don't gore you! I'll soon touch some of yer up in the bunt!"

Thus did the unhappy man rave and scold, tug and moralise, by turns, till Turkey, unable to see the poor fellow in such a trim any longer, rushed to the rescue, and with his penknife opened the seams of his tight boot, so as to enable Moss to get a fair start—which he instantly did, tucking the unlucky boots under his arm: and in this manner (Moss deploring his unlucky mishap, and Turkey soliloquising on his *Venus de' Medici*) did the two gentlemen enter Cape Town.

Mr. Turkey found that the ludicrous picture of his friend drew down the gibes of every wag as they proceeded; and a goodly number who had witnessed the whole of the exhibition still followed at a short distance, unwilling, as it appeared, to lose any part of the fun,—for assuredly it had diminished not one iota in interest from the moment the unlucky wight had miscalculated his footing. To behold a short, thick-set man, with a large fat face unusually red with heat and excitement—to witness him, in a dashing blue coat, yellow vest, and white tights, carrying a huge walking-stick in one hand and his broad-brimmed hat in the other, whilst an enormous pair of top-boots were tenaciously held, wet as they were, under his arm, as in a vice—and, above all, to hear his maledictions upon the country, and all it contained, as each step he took among the hot sand scorched his unprotected feet,—was, even to Turkey himself, who sincerely pitied him, a most side-shaking spectacle.

"I tell you what it is," cried Moss, "I can tramp no further! Here's a pretty pickle I'm in! Oh, if my poor old master Abraham Barlow could but clap his eye on me now! And am I to walk up to my knees in sand? I'm blistered now up to my very calfs! Is there no possible means of —— Stop, Turkey; I've trod on a bottle! and, oh Lord! I must sit down a minute on this old hanchor!"

The miserable Moss threw himself down to examine his stockings; but as no blood appeared, Turkey assured him 'twas all imagination, and urged him to try to travel a bit further, where he could distinguish the sign of a "public." Moss, hearing this welcome intelligence, endeavoured to rise, when—

"Turkey!" roared he; "what—why, what the devil ails me now? I can't stir a peg! Odds bobs! if I ain't a sat down on a dab of pitch! and" (sagely applying his hand to the hinder part of his tights) —"and, blow me, if I ain't regularly burked! Look here, Toby!" (turning himself round, and exhibiting a most unfortunate surface of that adhesive material.)

At this unforeseen calamity, Moss renewed his lamentations, and Turkey gave full vent to the hilarity he could no longer restrain. Moss hobbled along after the convulsed Toby, and was enabled shortly to get a seat in a bullock-waggon—in which vehicle, drawn by a team of fourteen oxen, and surrounded by as many laughing rogues of boys who had been noisy witnesses of his distresses, did Mr. Moss arrive at the inn where his companion had already taken up his quarters.

CHAPTER XIX.

“And thus I am absorb’d—and this is life.”—CHILDE HAROLD.

“It’s a very pretty place, this same Cape Town,” said Mr. Rennie to Mr. Blair, as those two gentlemen were promenading the streets the evening of the day after their arrival. “But I must say, the mosquitoes in the night, blowing their abominable trumpets, and digging their wonderfully poisonous little trunks into all parts of one’s body, is anything but a recommendation to it.”

“Had your bed not any mosquito-curtains?” inquired Mr. Blair.

“No. What are they?”

“They are simply a thin kind of gauze, drawn so tight round the bedposts as to effectually keep ‘the vexatious intruders away.’ You must speak about some. But if you are already bitten, I would recommend,” continued Mr. B., “a solution of opium,—it allays the irritation; and, perhaps, a cooling quart of salts might assist the operation.”

“Ha! ha!” laughingly replied Mr. Rennie. “The opiate I am willing to try; but as for the salts—no, friend, no!”

“Look, Rennie, what fine streets! The houses are all, you see, in the square, neat, Dutch style,—roomy, of course, for the climate. I cannot, however, admire the colouring of most of the houses in hot countries—of a glaring white. It certainly may be said to reflect the heat; but it is painful to the eye.”

“And yet,” interrupted his companion, “how pretty they look! Now, just turn your eye up this comfortable and clean-looking street, with its rows of three and four-storied square houses, with their little platform-looking buildings in the front of them, and all shaded by the beautiful waving acacia. And, above all, look at Mynheer von Dunk himself, sitting there in the shade, smoking his canaster, and, beyond all doubt, quaffing his Schiedam. What a picture of Oriental indolence!”

“No doubt,” said Blair, “that is what may be at once reckoned an illustration of the Eastern saying, ‘I will sit upon the carpet of resignation, and smoke the pipe of patience.’ And if that greasy-looking worthy does not personify both resignation and patience in his very look, I am at a loss to conceive what does. How mechanically the automaton opens and shuts his heavy-lidded eyes, as though even the labour of winking were too much for him! But, bless me, my friend, look what a lovely creature hands him his glass!”

"So she is—a very sylph! And 'To what vile uses may we not return!' to think of her occupation being the handing of Dutch gin to a ——— I won't call ugly names. Let's be gone. And, with your leave, we will adjourn to some hotel or other, where we may refresh ourselves with a bottle of what in Britain we call 'Cape nastiness.' Let us try the prophet in his own country."

"With all my heart, friend; let us crack a bottle, and judge for ourselves. Yonder's the 'London Hotel,'—let's patronise it."

"Just turn your eye, Rennie, upon these enormous oak trees growing before the door," said Mr. Blair, as they were in the act of entering the hotel; "and, above all, look what an amazing size the acorns are! at the very least, double the size of English ones."

"They are indeed, Blair," said Mr. Rennie, "beautiful trees, and very fine acorns. Come, let's be doing."

The bell being rung, and the waiter making his appearance, a bottle of the best Cape growth was ordered—to be a white wine. It was speedily produced, and pronounced by the gentlemen to be excellent—little inferior to the best Madeira.

"But how is it," said they, one to the other, "that the stuff we get in England is of such a vile and decidedly earthy and unpleasant flavour?"

That, as a puzzle, served to amuse, till Blair observed, that "possibly it might be Madeira palmed upon them as Cape, to flatter the wine-growing properties of the Colony. But," continued he, "we shall find out the secret at Burchell's this evening. I expect he will produce a sample of his very best."

"No doubt he will," added Mr. Rennie; "he is a very liberal man, and should keep some of the best in the place. He has resided here long enough to know how to obtain it."

"What a strangely old-fashioned room this is! Look at the oak wainscoting, how it is rubbed and polished! and even the floor is of the same material, and equally burnished."

"I'll just carry a thought into execution, Blair," said Rennie, rising and pulling the bell. "Oh, waiter, bring in a few grapes."

"Yes, sir."

"Well done, my friend. Here they are. Well, to be sure, these *are* fine fellows! Why, this bunch must weigh, at the least, four pounds; and every individual grape the size of a pigeon's egg! Surely these grow upon a land overflowing with milk and honey, oil and wine!"

"Why, indeed, Blair, one would think so; but they do not quite come up to the bunch that the two men who discovered the promised land carried between them on a pole!"

"No; but, Rennie, we will substitute this bottle of wine for the pole the two worthies used with their grapes, and I doubt not, by its assistance, we shall be able to carry off a bunch ourselves! Now for a treat! Transparent! you can see every seed! What a glorious thing in a hot clime is the grape!"

"No sooner, we hear," said Rennie, "was Noah out of his ark, than he planted a vineyard."

"That shows your ancient learning," quoth Blair, "and Noah's sharpness; but he was certainly too much of the bacchanal, nevertheless—he indulged, it is to be feared, too deeply in his potations."

"Ah, poor old gentleman! he was doubtless so glad to get over his voyage, like us," said Rennie, "that he desired a little of the divine juice in rather larger doses than ordinary. Let us be merciful!"

"Ay, true; charity covers many sins. It is to be regretted there is so little of that estimable commodity in the market. There seems an unaccountable malignant disposition in some persons, raking up even the ashes of the illustrious dead to feed their hyena appetites, or upon any bit of frail humanity their unsparing talons may bring to light.—Come, my friend, let us jog. We shall just have time for a walk through the parade adjoining, and off for a quiet dish of tea with our old friend Burchell. What's to pay, waiter?"

"One shilling, gentlemen."

Exit Mr. Rennie.

Blair, turning to the waiter, "And here is an extra sixpence for yourself, my friend."

This, trifling as it may appear, was a most important sum, and Sambo looked at it with a proper feeling ere he deposited it in that depth of solitude, far from all its fellows, his pocket—very soon, too soon, alas! doubtless, to be driven a wanderer again over the earth. Sixpences, their fourpenny cousins, or mighty grandfathers of the crown royal, are not kept long in the custody of the thoughtless coloured race; they are too much given toward the enjoyment of the present moment—or may, with some show of truth, be said ever to prefer a mirror to a telescope.

"The curfew toll'd the knell of parting day," and found, seated around the hospitable board of the merchant Burchell, most of our old friends, with the exception of Moss and Turkey, who, report said, had been seen that very morning setting out upon an equestrian trip, accompanied by a Hottentot rider. We should also have said that Pauline was not present, that young lady having been conveyed, immediately upon her arrival, to Sir Benjamin Briscoe's, the Governor.

"And how, Miss Blairs and ladies all, do you like our town? Do you see any objects worthy your admiration?" inquired Mr. Burchell, rubbing his hands, and preparing for quite a romantic burst of sentiment in its favour.

Nor was he altogether disappointed; for the ladies, with one voice, gave verdict in its favour: it was "A love of a town! So full of variety—what with the most extraordinary teams of eighteen or twenty bullocks, with their branching horns of size immense, dragging, in lengthened pairs, a light covered waggon that one of those strong animals certainly appeared able to draw himself; and then the Hottentot driver, with his terrible twenty-feet-long whip, and his funnel-shaped hat—his whooping, whipping, and galloping this un-
 ●nth team at frightful speed round a sharp corner,—and all performed

by that giant of a whip !—That single feature of Cape Town can never be sufficiently admired. It would sadly puzzle some of our London beaux to guide a team of twenty oxen, without reins, at full gallop through a town, and only be allowed the Hottentot whip !”

“ Indeed, Miss Blair,” said Mr. Burchell, “ you are perfectly right. The waggon with its paraphernalia is the first thing that strikes the stranger ; its wonderful team of cattle, and their unusual size, to say nothing of their expanding horns. But you must know, ladies, that, light as that waggon appears, it is extremely strong ; and I very much question if any other *very* different kind would answer the country. I admit it looks ungainly ; but it is not so : it is easily manageable, either ascending or descending the most fearful passes, which they so frequently have to travel. A curious sight was recently exhibited at a place near here, called Hottentot Hollow, where engineer Mitchell had constructed an easy road up the mountain, which had used to occupy the farmers many weary hours in its ascent, and cause them vast delay and inconvenience, not to name danger. This road being finished, a certain day was named for its opening for general travel. The Governor and suite went in state. It was quite a holiday for us. And when we arrived, we discovered a crowd of farmers, with their waggons all arranged strictly in line, with gaily-caparisoned and sprightly nags, ready for the start up the pass. The word was given, and away went the boors, shouting, cracking their whips, and galloping furiously, in an incredibly short time, to the summit, amidst the cheers and gun-firing of the delighted spectators.”

“ It must have been a curious sight,” said Mr. Blair, “ and one reflecting much honour upon the engineer, and promising vast benefit to the Colony.”

“ Indeed it does, sir,” answered Mr. Burchell. “ If we could only get now, what is talked of very sanguinely—a *railroad* across the sand flats, from Cape Town to Stellenbosch—that would be our next grand move on the board.”

“ It certainly is time that the Colonists roused themselves, so much still depends upon their utmost exertions. It is of little avail friends of the Colony labouring at home, if their endeavours are not seconded by those whose interest they are slaving to serve. But it is to be lamented that your glorious Colony should have ever been placed under the hands of such despots as Somerset—a man of stern, jealous, wayward, and uncompromising disposition. His determined hostility to the freedom, and even establishment, of the press in South Africa, went a vast way towards enlightening the Colonists what kind of man the all-blasting “ family influence ” had forced down the throats of the else happy inhabitants. Giving a Colony, be it old or young, a bad Governor, is at once to uproot—if an old Colony—a vast deal of what has been done, and to blight the promising buds, and scatter them to the wind, of what would, with proper care, have produced valuable fruit : if the Colony be in an infant state, and has the infliction of that dreaded incubus, an inefficient head-piece, it may, to use a homely comparison, be likened to a clock without a mainspring, a ship witho●

a rudder or compass. There are more of the seeds of good or evil belonging to a Governor, than people at home dream of in their philosophy."

"Indeed, Mr. Blair," replied Mr. Burchell, "the truth of your remarks is very apparent. We have suffered a vast deal in consequence of the errors and imbecility of our rulers; but we *hope*—and it is but a faint one—that such short-sighted policy may be speedily amended, and that men of absolute talent may be in future placed amongst us. We want an energetic man of business, who will see with his *own* eyes and hear with his *own* ears, and not stoop to such degrading and petty favouritism, which in weak and wavering minds is a very certain attendant, ever pregnant with injury and ruin. We care not who a man's grandmother might have been, so that he himself be an *Englishman*, possessing an English heart, and will turn a patriotic eye to the struggles of his fellow-countrymen. Such a man was the ever-to-be-remembered Earl of Caledon, whose wise, beneficent, and philanthropic exertions have been the admiration of every one who has had the happiness, as a Colonist, to experience them. His Lordship's impartial and firm administration of the laws, his Christian-like conduct towards the unfortunate natives, and the numerous and untiring efforts he made to ameliorate the social condition of those entrusted to his sway, evince the workings of no ordinary mind, and exhibit what is too rarely found in men of his office—a hearty benevolence, and desire to succour the meanest of his people."

"How long, sir," inquired Mr. Rennie, "did that nobleman govern?"

"His Lordship," returned Mr. Burchell, "held the government of the Cape from 1807 to 1811, and then returned to bless by his presence his native place, Caledon. What a difference between that real man, and that terrible *fellow* (that, gentlemen, is my distinction)—that terrible *fellow* Somerset! We have no reason, thank God, to dread the return of those fearful times when our freedom or slavery was at the caprice of a tyrant. A Legislative Assembly will furnish to the historian more ample and interesting domestic details than a pure or mixed despotism, however enlightened, can ever yield."

"A truce," laughingly interrupted Miss Blair,—"a truce to you, gentlemen, and your discussion upon old women! A Governor of a Province or a Colony, or whatever he governs, has from time immemorial (including the illustrious Sancho Panza himself) been but an elderly lady! My opinion of all Governors and all M.P.s is alike—simply to benefit, on the one hand, Self and Co., and, on the other, to gratify a little harmless ambition.—Pray, Mr. Burchell, where is there a nice ride? The Captain wants a jaunt to the top of Table Mountain, and I want to go there too; but my giddy sister wants a gallop over the flowers: we learn you have lovely flowers?"

"I believe, Miss Blair," replied Mr. Burchell, "our flowers and our fruits are unrivalled. An indifferent assortment of the latter are to be found in my garden; but the glorious flowers—the scores of species of blossoming heaths,—the—the——— I tell you, Miss Blair, I cannot recapitulate the thousands we possess. Imagine the contents of ten

thousand English greenhouses in their best season planted thickly together, a balmy air around, and cloudless sky, as you now experience, overhead—and fancy yourself on a fleet barb, bounding, like a startled deer, over their fragrant heads,—and then you may conceive slightly what our spring-time scatters upon our plains.”

“And are we to see no flowers now? are we too late, sir?” ejaculated Miss Emily.

“No, dear lady; you will still see many glories, but recollect, this month of February, beautiful as it is, is our autumn, and the children of the sun have mostly put on a livery becoming the sober season; but I hope, at your leisure, to produce a very large bouquet for you, even if I am reduced to the necessity of filling up with a few aloe blossoms.”

“Thank you, Mr. Burchell. I fear those centurions of Albion, who are so very chary of showing us their beauties, might possibly be *rather* too unwieldy; not but that I should enjoy the exhibition, after your collecting such a bouquet,” smilingly observed Miss Blair.

“Now, Miss Blair,” said the Doctor, who had enjoyed the recent sally of the gigantic aloe bouquet,—“Now,” said he, “have you any wish to speculate in a few cigars?”

“Cigars!” exclaimed the ladies. “What! for our private use?”

“Ha, ha! what next, Doctor?” cried the Captain. “Are you going to introduce Spanish customs amongst us?”

“I’ll tell the ladies my reason for asking. When I was a younger man than I am now ———”

“Hem! Beg pardon, Doctor: you were saying—when you were a younger man!” jestingly said Mr. Rennie.

“Just so,” resumed the Doctor—“I had the happiness to receive from a young lady, as a gift, a box of cigars. I thought little of it at the time. There were a thousand in the box; I smoked several every day—they proved delicious! Whenever I smoked one of those fragrant and soothing weeds, my mind, however disturbed it had been at the present minute, began gradually, step by step, lower and lower, to arrive at its wonted serenity; then, as I puffed, unconscious of my past feelings, my mind imperceptibly began to dwell upon the present,—my single and forlorn state—my utter friendlessness—a sort of half a body—a perceptible and eternal lack of something; then, as my cigar burned lower and lower, and its balmy and continued influence grew soothing and more soothing still, my mind stole a march, and the naked future stood before me! I saw a lone figure still walking along the rough valley of life, and still, in the horizon, the same unvaried sterility—all unsocial, cheerless, and lone. My cigar still burned; the ashes, hanging by me, as they did, to the very last grasp, at length fell; it was to me a sort of ‘Corporal Trim dropped his hat,’ a *memento mori* prophetic of my end. I was now totally alone; the vital spark had fled from my favourite cigar—its last graceful curl of smoke turned as with a parting kiss upon my bent and thoughtful head, and dissolved like a dream away in the singing zephyr. I stole meditatively to my box of cigars, more sensible, every step, of my forlorn condition. I was in the act of taking another weed from the box, when the

thought flashed as a courier past all others, and I candidly demanded, Who gave me these cigars?—"Who?" cried I, asking the empty winds, and startled Echo mocked me. "Yes!" cried I, brightening up like an April sky as the delicious thought lit up my very soul, "HELEN gave me these cigars! I will in return offer her—what less?—my heart!" Big with the joyful thought, I hastened to her home, smoking even other four to soothe the excitement of delicious dreams that now reigned triumphant in my bosom. The fourth cigar opened me the valley of life again; but, lo! no longer was the road of rock and precipice—no longer I saw the solitary man wending his weary way; no—all was changed,—flowers, beautiful flowers, nodded a welcome around, songs of birds carolled in rivalry of music on every waving tree, and I beheld a youth and maiden tripping in the midst, and the most comfortable old pair sitting, surrounded by innumerable children, waiting for them, 'neath a woodbined cottage porch, in the distance. My soil was fire! my heart grew and panted with unusual might. I was at Helen's door! She was at home. I flew into her presence—there was a man with her! I cried out, in the strength of my love, "Helen!" She moved slowly toward me,—the angel moved slowly to the door—it flew open to her gentle touch. I was outside. She tripped lightly from my side a moment, and I heard her own sweet lips shout into the very ears of the strange man, "Are you not nearly choked? Throw up the window! Oh gracious! how unbearably that puppy stinks of tobacco-smoke!" I rushed, like a cannon-ball, I knew not whither.—I dashed the hated cigars, box and all that belonged to them, upon the floor of my desolate room; I danced the Indian war-whoop upon their scattered and hated fibres—and I am still alive!"

The conclusion of the Doctor's story drew forth much laughter and applause. Mr. Burchell, who had dwelt upon it from its commencement with the most earnest attention, was convulsed with laughter at its conclusion. The evening whiled agreeably away. A plan was proposed and duly arranged for performing a visit to the top of Table Mountain, the first opportunity. Mr. Burchell had offered his vineyard for the use of the emigrants, who were to be landed for a run-ashore to-morrow, and all was gay,—the ladies expressing their determination to visit Mr. Burchell frequently during their stay, and that gentleman goodnaturedly assuring them that he had many a treat in store, especially the aloe bouquet. The gentlemen quaffed another and still another parting-glass, pronouncing it very much improving upon acquaintance; whilst the lone Doctor gave way to his ruminations, and sallied forth smoking, at the very least computation, according to Miss Blair, his four-and-twentieth cigar!

CHAPTER XX.

"All things are here of *them*."—CHILDE HAROLD.

"Now, dear Pauline," said Lady Briscoe, as they were sitting in the orange-bower in the garden of the Government House,—“Now, dear,

do let me hear a little of your romance. I cannot bear to gaze upon you, love, and to think that in so young and fragile a creature, the worm—the canker-worm—should be gnawing in fatal secret the promising flower. You little imagine, love, that I have been expecting you some time back. Lord B. said, the probability was you would honour me with a visit; and at the receipt of his first letter, I merely imagined that you were about to be married, and that the envied man was upon some out-of-the-way errand going to bring you to the Cape: but his Lordship's second letter, saying you were actually about to depart, and without any allusion to a gentleman, caused me a good deal of speculation. Now, my dear, you *are* here, absolutely alone, and not going to remain with me, as I fondly indulged the hope, but proceeding to the Australian Colonies! I am sure, love, you will readily excuse my freedom of remark, but really—to see—to consider—it appears to me a romance in real life: and then you are so pensive, so lone in your habits, I could almost guess what is really the foundation of all this.—But no, dear Pauline, I cannot bear to see you weep; be assured that you are too dear to me. I fear I have been so unfortunate as to cause you pain. Be assured I shall never forgive myself if I have offended you. I will never more allude to the subject. I am but too happy to enjoy your visit, short as it appears it will be.”

“Dear lady,” gently said Pauline, looking upon her friend through a starting tear, and warmly pressing her hand, “you will, I am sure, forgive me; you have not given me pain—it is I that have caused uneasiness in your generous bosom, possibly by my rashness. To whom could I confide the secret of my bosom—to whom indeed!—more worthy than dear Lady Briscoe? Pardon the erring weakness of your sex, and look down upon me with forgiveness. I fear I have erred in my decision; but it has been an error of judgment, not of the heart. Listen to me with tenderness, my mother's friend, and pity my unhappy condition.—I was engaged to a gentleman in our adjoining county—I fear we only loved too deeply; the day was already appointed for our marriage—every arrangement had been made, and—”

“Compose yourself, dear,” kindly said Lady Briscoe.

“—And,” continued Pauline, “as the time drew nigh, we were never a day without being in each other's company. It was late one evening, Charles (that was his name) was returning to a gentleman's house in the neighbourhood, when, in crossing a meadow, the night being very dark, he stumbled upon something which lay in his path. He stooped down to examine what it was: it was the body of a man! Charles felt the face—it was warm; he endeavoured to raise the body by main strength, when he was seized by the throat, and received a terrible cut with a knife on the back of his head. Charles instantly released hold of the man, and hastened to the nearest cottage for assistance. It was a tavern, and several persons were in it drinking. The whole party, upon hearing the alarm, instantly with lanthorns repaired to the meadow. There they found the man just in the same part where Charles had left him. He was not quite dead, but had a most fearful gash on his forehead, which was bleeding profusely. Upon one of the

party inquiring who did the deed, the man faintly gurgled, 'Him—it was him!' alluding, as it appeared to all, to my unfortunate Charles. The wounded man was instantly conveyed to the tavern, when parties were despatched for a doctor. The doctor soon arrived, and Charles, in his presence, demanded of the dying man whether it was he who wounded him; to which the man, in his last gasp, uttered, 'Yes.' Hereupon the doctor took down the evidence; and Charles, in his confusion, endeavoured to relate what had happened: but he was too bewildered with the awful charge laid to him, to make himself appear innocent, and the bloody state of his hands and clothes from his contact with the unfortunate deceased—not to mention the gash at the back of his neck, which the dying man had evidently made under the delusion that Charles was one of his murderers,—these circumstances went against poor Charles; but one weighed far heavier than all the rest against him, and that was, the man who had been thus brutally deprived of life was a gamekeeper, residing upon a neighbouring estate, with whom poor Charles had had, unfortunately, some recent dispute. All this being stated, taken down, and sworn to in presence of the doctor, that functionary handed my poor dear innocent Charles into the custody of the police. The crime with which he was charged did not admit of bail, and the Assizes hurrying rapidly on, he was arraigned as a murderer at the bar.

"During this awful period, I, in common with his friends, felt but little fear that his innocence would be immediately established. He employed no counsel, trusting to the innocence of his heart to acquit him. What, then, was our horror—who can paint the blow that was in store for us!—after a long trial, and a vast store of circumstantial evidence, the Jury pronounced him Guilty; and the Judge, in commenting upon the enormity of his crime, told him his life would be spared in consideration of his youth and the former good character he had borne; but he implored him to exercise the remainder of those days it should please a merciful God to allow him to live, in supplication in prayer, as an atonement for his great sin; and he (the Judge) would not advise him to entertain the slightest hope of remaining in this country—he must be transported for life.

"On hearing this dreadful sentence, Charles, with a loud and untrembling voice, thus spoke:—'My Lord, and Gentlemen of the Jury, I have been arraigned and convicted by my countrymen of committing one of the foulest crimes with which it is possible to stain humanity. I have already told you how I unfortunately became mixed up in this matter. I have stood before you unassisted by advice or Counsel. I am as innocent, even now after you have thought it your conscientious duty to convict me—I am as free from the stain of that man's death—as my Judge who now occupies his seat before me. I am guiltless in the eyes of God—I am proud even in my misfortunes, and triumph over my unhappy fate. My intentions to the murdered man were those of succour; I did what every man under such circumstances would have done, and I am branded with the infamy of his destroyer! My hard case I leave to the justice of my God, feeling fully assured

that *He* will rise up a defender of the innocent, a pronouncer to short-sighted man that my penalty was unjust, and that which I must now bear as a foul crime upon my heart was its best endeavours to aid the unfortunate. Gentlemen, for your patience I thank you—I am resigned.”

“And has he left the country?” inquired Lady B.

“He has been gone now three months, to some part of Australasia, but I know not whither.”

“And you are ——”

“You have guessed, dear Lady Briscoe: I am travelling to endeavour if, by being near him in his exile, I can relieve the horrors which must necessarily crowd upon his existence.”

“Noble Pauline!” exclaimed Lady Briscoe, “be assured Sir Benjamin shall know of this. Dear girl, let me haste to his apartment—not a moment shall be lost. Don’t give way to despair: trust in a wise and good Providence; He will see justice done—rely on His mercy,” said Lady Briscoe, kissing Pauline fervently. “There now, dear—I will fly to Sir Benjamin, and you run about among the flowers; and don’t give way to despair—it’s too monstrously unjust to stand the test of truth. There, now—adieu! run away among the flowers.”

Pauline did not run among the flowers, as the amiable Lady Briscoe would have had her: for though she felt herself much relieved, now that she had a sharer in her troubles, and one who would enlist so powerful a friend as Sir Benjamin in her cause, she yet sat quietly in the waterfall bower at the bottom of the garden, and mused upon her fate, and the fate of one she held still dearer, and wondered *when* and *where* she should see him, till she at length caught herself humming—

“Ah! whither fled now, dearest love?

In what clime rovest thou?

The hand of Him who rules above

Shower blessings on thy brow!

Beneath a bower of Indian trees

Pauline lone sitteth now:

Her prayers to Heaven load the breeze,

For blessings on thy brow.”

“Well done, Lady Pauline!” said Lady Briscoe as she came skipping to the bower; “that *was* indeed a pretty ditty. But I have just seen Sir Benjamin, and he is in a pretty way about such a conviction! ‘Why not move heaven and earth for a fresh trial?’ says he. He remembers, a short time ago, reading an account of the whole transaction in the papers, with the editor’s severe censures upon the unjust verdict. He will have some conversation with you about it after dinner; but he is now reading over again the evidence, &c. &c., and as there is a ship sails to-night for Australia, there will be a letter despatched by her from Sir Benjamin to the Governor of Sydney. Hope for the best, Pauly,—hope for the best! Come, now, for a romp among the flowers. Here are my little grandchildren.—Come, run to Miss Pauline. Now, little urchins, scamper about; but don’t go near the waterfall, to get your little trotters wet. Come now, then, away! There’s old Sambo Jack—tell him to gather some pretty flowers. There, away you run!”

THE BLACK-EYED CREOLE.

BY WM. SALMON.

Though the dark tints, thy cheeks that so deeply have dyed,
 Are not caught from the rays of sweet Italy's skies;
 Though the blood that shines through them partakes not the tide
 Through the veins of Iberia's damsels that flies;
 Though not from such fountains thy lineage is traced,
 And the tinge and the blood from swart Africa roll;—
 Yet I would not onc shade of the deep hues effaced
 That darken around thee, my black-eyed Creole.

Though red glows the rose as a queen among flowers,
 And the lily's pale coronal shines like a star,
 Let them grace other fanes—I would hang round my bowers
 Gems as purple as those of the shrined lotus are,—
 And would bend to their beauty with worship as free
 As the Hindoo in prayer who pours out his soul;
 When those sweet lotus flowers were emblems of thee
 In the flush of thy beauty, my black-eyed Creole.*

In the twilight's dusk hues is thy loveliness drest,
 And ebon as night are thy hair and thine eyes—
 'Tis a twilight as sweet as now purples the West,
 'Tis the radiant night of our winterless skies;
 And the depth of that tinge which never shall change,
 'Neath Lybia's sun or the snows of the Pole,
 Is a type of the heart that never can range,
 And the faith and the love of my black-eyed Creole.

As the torrent whose waters leap wildly below
 The instant they touch the steep cataract's brow,
 So thy love never linger'd one moment to know
 If prudence would sanction or smile on its vow;
 And the first sigh of love that swept over thy heart
 Stirr'd its depths with a might that did mock at control,—
 Nor, e'en if thou wouldst, from the spell canst thou part
 That for ever hath bound thee, my black-eyed Creole.

Oh! who could e'er find any malice in fate,
 While with rapture he hangs upon lips such as thine?
 And who would e'er sigh for the splendours of state,
 While thy dark eyes upon him so meltingly shine?
 Let pomp, power, and wealth form a heaven for those
 Who would dim with their haze the bright stars of the soul—
 My hopes and my happiness firm I repose
 In the heart and the arms of my black-eyed Creole.

Kingston Jamaica, Feb. 1846.

* In the East, the Lotus (*Nymphaea nelumbo*) has long been considered sacred. It is held in such reverence by the Hindoos and East Indians in general, that they paint their gods sitting upon it, and adorn with it their altars and temples. Sir W. Jones mentions a native of Nepaul who made prostrations before this plant in his presence. It grows in Jamaica.

ON THE EXTENSION OF OUR TRADE ON THE WEST COAST OF SOUTHERN AFRICA.

THERE are but few spots now, in the known world, which British enterprise has not explored and laid open, not only to her own commerce, but to that of most foreign nations. Indeed, new marts have hardly been discovered in an equal ratio to that required by the extent and progress of mercantile energy, which, in the five divisions of the globe, has everywhere penetrated and laid open the hidden treasures of long-unknown climes, and transplanted the productions of art and nature to our own shores. Fostered by the long and enduring peace which the world has uninterruptedly enjoyed for so many years, commerce has increased and multiplied, until the field for her enterprise has become circumscribed, compared to the resources and capital at her command. For this reason, we see the remotest nooks of the earth explored, wherever a chance exists for disposing of the merchandise of England, or to open the resources of a new country, and transport its productions to other parts of the globe.

Along the ice-bound shores of the polar continents, or the arid and burned-up coasts of the torrid zone; among the inhospitable lands of the Arctic Circle, or the luxuriant islets of the Southern Seas; everywhere we see the flag of British commerce. Nor does she confine herself to the ocean, as the wildernesses of Northern America and the burning deserts of Central Africa can testify. Nor does *she* alone profit by this energy; for, already, all the powers of Europe and America benefit by the example and activity of her merchants, and their vessels compete now for the wealth laid open to the world.

Thus, the discovery of a new field for mercantile activity becomes a most important object, since rivalry and competition already glut the trade of the older marts, and in parts where formerly but one or two vessels monopolised the productions, now as many hundreds compete for the same proportion. The opening a trade, therefore, on a new field, must always be of paramount importance to the mercantile community.

Of all parts of the globe, it is an undoubted fact that Africa has as yet concealed the greatest portion of her valuable resources; and as she still offers a wide untrodden field to the energy and enterprise of the traveller, so does she also retain concealed in her mysterious bosom endless sources of wealth to commercial activity.

Late travellers have proved the existence and declared the practicability of rendering available many most valuable productions, both mineral and vegetable; and, now that the Utopian investment of capital appears to be somewhat directed from the questionable channel in which it has lately flowed, it is, perhaps, a fair opportunity to attract the attention of the mercantile world to a more legitimate and ortho-

dox use of their superfluous wealth ; by which means they may not only enrich themselves, but strike a most praiseworthy blow in the cause of humanity.

At the present moment the valuable productions of interior Africa are neglected by the savage natives, either from an ignorance of their value, or because they devote their entire energies to the waging constant warfare on each other, for the purpose of procuring slaves ; a traffic which the policy of civilised traders takes care to render profitable to them, and which, therefore, they prefer to the more legitimate, but, at the same time, irksome and less productive, occupation of commerce.

When we regard the enormous sums at present floating about the world in uncertain speculations and visionary schemes, and the amount of capital which is unable to find a vent for investment, it is much to be regretted that attention has never been drawn to this continent, in whose soil are locked up inexhaustible mines of mineral wealth, on whose surface grow vegetable productions of every species valuable in the commerce of the world.

However, over this field of enterprise has long floated a cloud of obscurity, which, hitherto, has effectually enveloped it in mystery. It is not improbable, now that the public mind seems bent on speculative attempts, that an impetus may be given to commercial exploration in this comparatively neglected quarter of the globe ; and it may be anticipated that a valuable trade may be opened at more than one point on the African coast.

Africa has been for centuries the chief mart whence England has drawn its most valuable merchandise. Notwithstanding the immense number of human lives which have been sacrificed, at the shrine of humanity it must be confessed, as well as to the mammon of avarice ; nevertheless, great advantages have accrued to this country, by the field opened to the enterprise of its merchants, and the employment given to shipping and sailors, by the traffic carried on with its, unfortunately, pestilential shores.

Gold, ivory, gums, fruit, oil, hides, salt, dyewoods, &c., are amongst the most valuable of its products ; whilst its mineral resources are unknown. The productions above mentioned are exported chiefly from that portion of Africa north of the equator ; whilst Southern Africa presents a field fresh and unexplored to the merchant and traveller.

A few years ago, when mercantile enterprise was not nearly so energetic as in the present day, the commercial field of Africa was large, and held by but few merchants, who, unopposed, neither dreaded nor met with rivalry. Enormous fortunes were realised by the few who were embarked in the trade, and the difficulties to be encountered deterred others from intruding upon the monopolised field.

Soon, however, as an apparently lasting peace unlocked the vast capital which had been so long confined, then mercantile enterprise sought wider fields for speculative adventure. Where formerly one ship sailed for the African coast, now a hundred leave our ports. Rivalry produced the natural results. Africa became no longer a mart where money was to be amassed with little or no outlay : the trade increased,

or, rather, was spread out from few hands into many : the original merchants extended their operations with considerable energy into unknown regions, where their traders had to contend against barbarous savages and a pestilential climate. The coast became crowded with ships, which snapped up, here and there, whatever they could obtain, and frequently, it is to be feared, filling up their cargo with living merchandise when nothing else was to be procured.

At this day the African trade may be said to be on the decline, notwithstanding that some few houses have opened and confined to themselves, at various points on the coast, an exclusive and lucrative traffic. However, there are, as we have before observed, many parts of this continent, particularly in Southern Africa, where excellent openings exist to conduct a flourishing trade, and where, if establishments were formed, a most important commerce might be carried on with the rich countries of the interior.

From the Cape Colony to the equator, both on the eastern and western coasts, the country, in a commercial point of view, may be said to be perfectly unknown ; its capabilities being lost sight of in the lucrative though hazardous traffic in human merchandise.

The Portuguese, who alone possess settlements on the coast, have utterly neglected to bring out the resources of the interior ; although two centuries ago they carried on a most valuable trade, which has been suffered to decline, until nothing but the tradition of it remains. At that time they had acquired considerable geographical knowledge of the countries lying round their possessions, and had even extended their explorations entirely across the continent ; De Souza, one of the early governors, having despatched more than one expedition from the Congo on the west coast, to the settlement of Sofala on the east. Indeed, in one of these journeys discoveries of mines of gold and silver were made, which induced the Government to attempt the working of them, and there are accounts of this having been effected with tolerable success ; but the locality is doubtful, although on old Portuguese and French maps they are laid down with some appearance of accuracy.

From the northern limit of the Cape Colony to the 10th degree of S. latitude, the Portuguese possess the most available points for carrying on a traffic with the interior ; but, without the limits of their Colonies, and in their immediate vicinity, are many available spots where the trade so feebly conducted by them might, with the greatest facility, be induced into other channels, if in the hands of our enterprising countrymen. Perhaps no part of the globe has been so little known as the great extent of coast between the Cape Colony and the Benguela and Congo settlements on the west, and the Sofala and Mozambique on the eastern coast of the continent. The reason of this has probably been, that the whole line of coast, excepting part on the east, presents but an interminable view of cheerless desert, beyond which even nothing has been supposed to exist but a succession of sandy plains and rugged mountains, utterly sterile, and productive of nought save drought, famine, and disease, to those rash enough to cross their dreary wastes.

From the tropic, northward to the equator, the interior presents a

new and valuable field. The desert coast which extends in unbroken sterility from the Orange River to 15 degrees S. latitude, is, assuredly, but a belt of sand which has been formed in course of ages by the action of the ocean, and does not extend, in any point, to more than forty miles from the sea-shore. Many streams are doubtless absorbed by the thirsty sand, on their way to the sea from the interior: thus—the Swakop or Somerset River, the Kinsip or Boat River, the latter running into Walwich Bay, and the former a few miles farther north, which flowing near their sources, yet lose their waters in their passage through the desert, although they undoubtedly steal silently along beneath the sand, and water is procurable, in most places, a few inches below the surface; whilst at short intervals, large pools or ponds remain at all seasons in the bed. After an unusually rainy season in the interior, however, they then run with force throughout their entire course, and abundance of water is left in their channels even during the dry months.

Nourse's River, in latitude 17-degrees 15 minutes S., by recent accounts runs throughout the year, and many smaller streams may also find their way to the ocean, although their waters never make their appearance above the sand of the desert.

This part of the West Coast may be styled a perfect *terra incognita*, and might have remained for ever unexplored, but for the attention suddenly attracted to it by the discovery of the guano deposits along its shores. But although the coast has now been pretty well examined as far as the tropic, still the regions of the interior remain *in statu quo*, although they are well worthy the attention of speculators.

From Walwich Bay, the valley of the Swakop, passing through the desert, and furnishing in its bed abundance of water and pasture, leads to a fine country inhabited by the Damaras, an inoffensive race of negroes. They possess large herds of cattle, their plains abound in game of every variety, and north of the line of Swakop ivory may be procured in immense quantities. As this valuable article of commerce has never been an object of trade with the natives, the elephants have been allowed to roam unmolested through the large forests of the interior. They are found in immense herds, and dead ivory is strewn about the plains. Gold and silver have been brought from the interior by the natives, and gums, dyewoods, hides, tallow, skins, are amongst the productions of the country.

The great drawback to the opening a trade with this part, is the want of a water communication with the coast. The Swakop, as before said, is in no part of its course navigable, and can hardly be dignified by the name of a river; but there is a practicable route for waggons and pack-oxen, which is the usual mode of transport in Southern Africa.

Nourse's River may supply a water communication, and is better adapted by its position as an outlet to the trade of the interior; for south of the Swakop the country is poor and valueless, and it is to the north of the tropic that it may be rendered available to trade. These two points, however, with the Bembarooghe River, south of Cape Negro, must be the localities on the coast where factories should be established, with branch posts at intervals for some distance into the interior.

From Walwich Bay an extensive trade may be carried on with St. Helena in cattle alone, which can be obtained from the natives at almost a nominal price; whilst the manufacture of tallow at the Bay may be easily and profitably conducted.

The vicinity of the coast, however, it must be remembered, is a perfect desert, save in the valleys formed by the beds of the rivers. The climate is, however, pleasant and salubrious, and a day or two's journey transports one to a country abounding in game.

At the head waters of the Swakop, a distance of about two hundred miles from the coast, a post established at the head-quarters of Jonquer, a Namaqua chief, would collect the trade from the immediate region; whilst branches might be gradually introduced into the country of the Damaras, and other nations to the north-east. By this means, the ivory, gums, &c. which at present find their way to Benguela might be monopolised by traders established to the south of this settlement; whilst the natives, finding a ready market for their goods, and a greater value given than they obtain from the slave-dealers of Benguela, would gradually turn their attention to collecting the valuable productions of the country, and forsake the slave traffic which they are now engaged in.

Walwich Bay forms an excellent harbour, being sheltered from the prevailing winds, which are from the south-east, following the trend of the coast. The harbour is formed by a spit of land which projects from its southern extremity, and extends to the north for about three miles, being from a quarter to three quarters of a mile in breadth, and but a few feet above the level of the water. Inside the spit, the water is always smooth as glass, the anchorage varying in depth from three to twenty fathoms, with good holding-ground.

Fresh water is procurable from wells in the bed of the Kinsip, a mile from the head of the Bay.

From these wells there is a road, used by the natives, to the Swakop, which it strikes about ten miles from its mouth, and here there is abundance of water and pasture for cattle. At this point it would be necessary to collect the cattle, where they would be more secure from wild beasts than higher up.

Nourse's River has been reported by Capt. Stenning, the intelligent master of the barque "John Cock," who examined minutely this part of the coast in the spring of 1845, to be apparently a strong running stream, with sufficient water on the bar to admit the entrance of a large boat. He approached within a short distance of the shore, which therefore must be free from rocks. The existence of this river has been questioned—therefore Capt. Stenning's information is very valuable; and if it is navigable to any distance, it will prove a most important outlet for the trade of the interior.

In Little Fish Bay, a tolerable harbour, with fresh water running into the bay, a post may also be established, perhaps the best spot on the coast. This bay has lately been resorted to by slave vessels, and more than one cargo has been reported to have been shipped from this point.

A Portuguese half-breed was fixed upon the river as a *dépôt* for goods, which he barter with the natives for ivory, gums, &c. &c. He has

procured gold-dust, it is said, in small quantities from the interior. He is doubtless connected with the slavers, having engaged in this trade merely as a blind to the real motives of his establishment.

This is a great ivory country, and the natives are frequently seen with ornaments of rough gold, which they bring from the interior. They are a savage, treacherous people, and great caution must be used in having intercourse with them. Firearms, iron, and coloured cloths are in great demand; but they think little of glass beads and other gewgaws generally so sought after by the negro. In this they resemble the Damaras, who despise clothing of all kinds, caring for nothing but iron for their spears. They are without firearms, which it would be good policy to keep from them if possible. The Namaqua Hottentots have taken advantage of their want of this formidable arm, and have possessed themselves of the country of the Damaras, lying south of the Swakop.

The Namaquas, from intercourse with traders, and a residence amongst the frontier Boers, from whose neighbourhood they have emigrated as the country became more thickly peopled, are tolerably advanced in civilisation, most of them possessing Christianity; but they are great rogues, and capable of any treachery.

(To be continued.)

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS AT THE PORT OF ST. JOHN, NEW BRUNSWICK,

FOR THE QUARTER ENDED 5TH JANUARY, 1846.

IMPORTS.

Articles Imported.	Quantity or Value.	Articles Imported,	Quantity or Value.
Horses	10	Fish, pickled	1 barrel
Bulls	1	Oysters, Lobsters, and	
Pigs (sucking)	2	Turtles	£681 3d
Swine and Hogs	100	Flour (Wheat)	319 brls
Berries, Nuts, & Vege-		Almonds	2837 lbs
tables used for dyeing	£21 11s 11d	Apples, green	4695½ bushels
Biscuit and Crackers	£393 9s 8d	Apples, dried	56 bushels
Books	£739 2s 7d	Figs	3 cwt 2 qrs 6 lbs.
Candles, sperm	10351½ lbs	Nuts	5889 lbs
Carriages & Vehicles	17	Pears	5½ bushels
Clocks and Watches	£1454 13s 4d	Raisins, in boxes	24227 lbs
Coals	135 tons	Fruit unenumerated	£242 9s 7d
Cocoa	2 cwt 1 qr 21 lbs	Glass Manufactures	£730 2s 4d
Chocolate, paste	51 lbs	Corn, Indian	1 bushel
Coffee, green	617 cwt 2 qrs 18 lbs	Beans	1 do.
Coffee, roasted	24 cwt 23 lbs	Meal of all kinds	5234 lbs
Coin and Bullion	£107250	Wheat	2 bushels
Cor dage	143 cwt 16 lbs	Hardware	£4199 18s 6d
Corks	919 gross	Hemp, Flax, and Tow.	138 cwt 20 lbs
Cotton Manufactures	£1047 10s 4d	Hides, raw	20544
Cotton Wool	£1072 1d	Hops	4886 lbs
Drugs	£1034 9s	India-rubber Boots &	
Engine (Fire)	£175	Shoes	7264 pairs
Extracts, Essences, &		Goat Skins, dressed	72½ doz
Perfumery	£221 1s 1d	Lamb & Sheep Skins,	
Fanning & Bark Mills	2	dressed	290 7-12 doz
Fish, fresh	£1 15s 9d	Calf Skins, dressed	5583½ lbs

Articles Imported.	Quantity or Value.
Kip Skins, dressed . . .	4 lbs
Upper Leather . . .	17449 lbs
Sole Leather . . .	53225 lbs
Leather not described	£214 8d
Women's Boots & Shoes of Jean, Kid or Moroc.	33 pairs
Girls' Boots & Shoes of Leather	2 pairs
Men's Boots & Shoes of Leather	5 pairs
Leather Manufactures not described	£513 15s 2d
Linen Manufactures . . .	£1 13s
Ale and Beer	585 gallons
Cider	14865 gallons
Vinegar	901 do.
Machinery	£319 16s 6d
Mahogany	£907 10s 11d
Medicines	£505 11s 7d
Molasses	172 cwt 7 lbs
Vegetable Oils	£310 9s 11d
Palm Oil	1276 gallons
Fish Oil	1441½ do.
Oil unenumerated . . .	£19 16s 3d
Paper Manufactures . . .	£1773 17s 10d
Playing Cards	72 packs
Potatoes	73 bushels
Poultry	5 dozen
Butter	1 cwt 2 qrs 2 lbs
Cheese	49 cwt 3 qrs 8lbs
Lard	34 cwt 24 lbs
Bacon and Hams	62 cwt 3 qrs 11lbs
Other Meats, salted . . .	4289 cwt 2 qrs 4lbs
Meats, fresh	11 cwt 3 qrs 12lbs
Rice	318 cwt 24 lbs
Salt	2 barrels

Articles Imported.	Quantity or Value.
Silk Manufactures . . .	£229 17s 11d
Seeds	£349 3s 6d
Soap	16 cwt 23 lbs
Pimento	60 lbs
Pepper of all kinds . . .	2425 lbs
Spirits and Cordials . . .	8 gallons
Sugar, refined	95481½ lbs
Syrups	5 gallons
Seeds, garden	£335 8s 4d
Tallow	374 cwt 2 qrs 17lbs
Tea	134291 lbs
Tobacco, unmanufact. . .	107240 lbs
Tobacco, manufact. . . .	269966 lbs
Segars	592½ lbs
Snuff	115 lbs
Trees and Plants	£74 1s 3d
Vegetables(except Potatoes)	£3 11s 6d
Wines	110 gallons
Beech Wood	200 feet
Woollen Manufactures . .	£876 19s 4d
All other Articles not enumerated	£6633 9s

*Articles Imported for Warehousing at the
Ports of Montreal and Quebec.*

Cotton Manufactures . .	£73 11s
Fancy Goods	£52 5s
Molasses	1100cwt 1qr 25lbs
Pork, salted, 7608 brls.	13585cwt 2qr 24lbs
Silk Manufactures	£29 1s 2d
Segars	310 lbs
Snuff	5461 lbs
Tea	5595 lbs
Tobacco,manufactured	12635 lbs

EXPORTS.

Articles Exported.	Quantity.
Ashes	137 barrels
Butter	185 kegs
Cranberries	144 bushels
Canada Balsam	12 casks
Carriages	2
Copper	8 cases
Cheese	15 casks
Eggs	4800 dozen
Flax Seed	12084 bushels
Hops	37 bales
Horses	168
Iron Scrap	20 tons
Iron Pig	95½ do.

Articles Exported.	Quantity.
Iron Sheet	278 boxes
Mules	1
Merchandise, valued at	£373 7s 4d
Nutmegs	826 lbs.
Oatmeal	2 barrels
Pine Planks	15443 pieces
Bags	76 bales
Salt	7518 bushels
Salmon	201 brls., 6 tierces
Segars	6 cases, 57½ boxes
Tea	35½ chests
Tin	28 boxes
Tobacco,manufactured	44½ boxes

RIDES, RAMBLES, AND SKETCHES IN TEXAS.

BY CHARLES HUTTON, ESQ.

AUTHOR OF "COLIN CLINK," "BILBERRY THURLAND," ETC. ETC.

CHAPTER II.

Bowie-knife described. Colonel Bowie. Unhealthiness of the Country. Appearance of the People. Our Emigrant Band. Austin. Galveston Doctors. Story of Tom the Sailor. Southern Planters and their Annual Migrations. Slavery. Black and White Labour. Mexican Inroads. Unsafe Travelling. The Santa Fé Expedition. Story of M'Allister. Texas bankrupt and powerless. Public Hospital. Failures of Intending Settlers.

HAVING already mentioned the bowie-knife, as not only so common but so formidable a weapon, both in Texas and the whole South, the reader will perhaps not be displeased to hear a little more of it,—the various tragical hand-to-hand exploits which have been from time to time performed, even amongst the "highest circles" of that quarter of the world, through its agency, having conferred upon it a degree of bloody and horrible distinction never yet acquired by many of its elder brethren of the same craft. Let it not, however, be regarded altogether in the light of an engine of human slaughter; since, in many other respects, it is one of the most useful of articles to the settler and frontiersman. The same blade which this morning, perhaps, was buried to the hilt in the body of an enemy—or it may be of a friend, with whom its owner had a "difficulty"—will also serve to-night to carve the venison for supper; to skin and cut up the hunter's game; to extract hooks from the gullets of ponderous red-fish, when its master goes a-fishing; or to supply any other need, no matter how small (if not too small for its own size), for which a knife can possibly be required. In short, Butler has accurately pre-described its various uses—aided, no doubt, by a wonderful spirit of poetical prophecy—in the following charming portrait of the dagger of his "Sir Knight":—

"It was a serviceable dudgeon,
 Either for fighting or for drudging;
 When it had stabb'd, or broke a head,
 It would scrape trenchers, or chip bread;
 Toast cheese or bacon, though it were
 To bait a mouse-trap, 't would not care."

Some of the tribe, nevertheless, are too exalted for these menial offices, and imbued with a spirit akin to that of many heroic men in our own times, who hold nothing worthy of themselves but "glorious war," and would rather rust in sulky repose for ever than for an instant condescend even to think of becoming useful in any other, and probably better capacity.

To the best of my knowledge, this instrument was devised by Col. James Bowie, an American, and a man of desperate valour. He considered, and apparently with justice too, that in close fighting, a much shorter weapon than the sword ordinarily in use, but still *heavy* enough to give it sufficient force, and, at the same time, contrived to cut and thrust, would be far preferable, and more advantageous to the wearer. He accordingly invented the short sword or knife, which has since gone under his name. It is made of various sizes; but the best, I may say, is about the length of a carving-knife,—cast perfectly straight in the first instance, but greatly rounded at the end on the edge side: the upper edge at the end, for the length of about two inches, is ground into the small segment of a circle and rendered sharp; thus leaving an apparent curve of the knife, although in reality the upturned point is not higher than the line of the back. The back itself gradually increases in weight of metal as it approaches the hilt, on which a small guard is placed. The bowie-knife, therefore, has a curved, keen point; is double-edged for the space of about a couple of inches of its length; and, when in use, falls with the weight of a bill-hook. I have heard it stated, that a blow from one well wielded is sufficient to break a man's arm. Certain it is, that I have myself seen skulls of Mexicans brought from the battle-ground of San Jacinto, on which Texas gained her independence, that were cleft nearly through the thickest part of the bone *behind*, evidently at one blow, and with sufficient force to throw out extensive cracks, like those of a starred glass. This is more true to fact, than complimentary to Mexican valour. At the same time, it proves that old adages may occasionally be mistaken.—“He that fights and runs away,” does not always “*live* to fight another day.” Bowie went to Texas during the troubles which preceded the independence of that country, and was lying sick in bed at the Fortress of the Alamo, when, on the 6th of March, 1836, it was stormed by Santa Anna and taken. Bowie was murdered there upon his pillow. The hand that formed the dreadful knife could no longer wield it.

The celebrated Colonel Crockett, of Tennessee—of whose unmatched huntings and bear-excursions few readers but must have a vivid recollection—also fell in the battle of the Alamo. The authorities say, he was found almost buried amid the corpses of Mexican soldiers whom he had slain before he himself fell. Perhaps I ought scarcely to have mentioned this circumstance, which is to be found in most histories, only that I wished to add to it the pleasing fact, that Crockett's favourite watch, which he had disposed of to a gentleman in the States during his long tramp through prairie and forest to the Texan frontier, was recently, and with generous consideration, returned to the Colonel's widow, when the possessor, for the first time, heard of his death.

Although the act of carrying arms in secret is held to be illegal, yet it is quite general, I believe; unless, perhaps, with the immediate inhabitants of a tolerably well populated town. They are generally at hand in the majority of stores; in liquor-shops, either placed under the counter, or, more usually, behind the bar upon the wall, within reach of the individual attending, and immediately before the eyes of the

customer. When openly carried, the knife is in a sheath attached to a body-belt; when secretly, either in a narrow pocket, purposely made, down the straight part of the trousers' thigh, so that the bending of the body is not incommoded nor the weapon discovered; or in a similar casing down the back, between the shoulders. It is hence considered by some individuals as sufficiently indicative of evil intentions on the part of an opponent, if, in the event of a warm dispute, or of presumed offence given, you see him pretend to scratch the back of his head, or make any other equally genteel and polite attempt to conduce to his own personal comfort and private satisfaction in that significant and suspicious region of a loafer's earthly tenement of clay.

The ruder orders of people farther South—for there, no more than in England, are the “ruder” orders to be considered as merely synonymous with the “lower” orders—have a custom, I am informed, of occasionally deciding desperate wagers of battle by hooking themselves together by the bands they wear, and thus fighting with the knife, since neither can get away, until one falls or both are killed.

The majority of instances of summary knife or pistol law which occur or have occurred in Texas may be traced to one of three principal causes:—to political excitement; to the custom of the people in assembling nightly at hotels, groggeries, liquor-stores, and certain burrows called Ten-pin alleys (for, *nine pins* being forbidden by law, they set up ten, and roll away day and night with impunity); and last, and perhaps most fertile cause of all, to the endless disputes amongst neighbours, and the injustice too frequently practised by one individual towards another, to which the wretched administration of the law—or rather, more truly, its non-administration—gives most ample scope and impunity. Indeed, in this last respect it may confidently be calculated on by the emigrant that he will have to carry his own law in his own person, and enforce it too, if need be, with such weapons as I have just spoken of. This is the case, as far as ever I could learn (and that without contradiction) throughout the country. In the first city of the Republic, I know, of my own knowledge, that the local executive—the best, we may suppose, in Texas—is nearly powerless, and its Court consequently the most hollow and ludicrous farce in the shape of a court of justice that ever, surely, bore the name. Other matters, more direct to my present purpose, prevent me from going into that highly-important subject at this moment; but it shall by no means be overlooked in a proper place.

Another peculiar characteristic of the state of refinement and social intercourse amongst the people of this country is, their inveterate habit of swearing and cursing. I say *peculiar*, because though no unusual thing elsewhere, yet its very excess, its depth and recklessness, constitute its singleness and singularity there. The current of thought and meaning very often flows into and becomes lost in an ocean of oaths, like a fresh stream in a putrid sea,—oaths too of a character so entirely new and diabolical, that one would be apt to imagine the genius of Depravity herself had tasked her utmost powers to produce them for the especial use of this rising State. They likewise laugh uproariously

and explosively, as it were,—concluding, as a matter of course, with a loud shriek not unlike the conclusion of the Indian war-whoop, and from which it is probably derived.

We had not been located many hours, after our arrival, in the habitation of an English lady (Mrs. S.), whose husband was then in England on business, than accounts began to pour upon us of the unhealthiness of the climate; and no trifling fund of anticipatory pity was exhausted upon us for the disappointments and miseries which we all were doomed to endure. The almost inevitable fatality of the mainland, and of those parts of the interior—Brazoria and the Brazos, for instance—where at present the greatest quantity of cotton is produced, was strongly dwelt upon; *unless* the Northern emigrant who purposed settling on the land had taken the precautionary measure of becoming “acclimated”* by a year or so’s residence on the island. Abundant illustrative cases not of doubtful significance were quoted in support of these representations; nor, in fact, did that kind of ocular demonstration derived from an inspection of the crowd of people we daily saw, appear in the very least to deny them. Most of the men, particularly such as had spent much time up the country, walked with a loose, dangling gait, as though no tensility existed in the muscles of the body, and each joint of the bones had been separated, and subsequently reunited with bad wire, after the fashion of an anatomy. This did not arise, as might be ingeniously surmised, from the fact of their carrying such enormous loads of fat and lean as to make the supporting timbers of the living pile creak and stagger beneath their burden,—because verily they looked more like those spare-boned horses to which some ‘cute Yankee alluded when he asked their owner whether he was a horse-builder. “Why?” demanded the other. “Becos, old feller,” replied Jonathan, “I see you’re already *set up the frames!*” While with literal accuracy it may be said, that real Texan complexions generally are of a yellow kid-glove colour—or, let us in other language say, of a sort of witch-like and superhuman buff.

Notwithstanding all this, we could not believe. The books said otherwise; and individuals might speak from misinformation, from partial observation, or from prejudice because they were home-sick. Incredulity had taken hold of us, and we were willing. Besides, we were in glorious spirits—in excellent health brought fresh from home, and breathed from off some thousands of miles of the great life-giving deep; and we felt that nothing could hurt us, that we could live anywhere and go through anything. Alas, alas! what a different tale did nine months tell amongst even our thirty passengers! What hope did that brief period blight—what magnificent prospects demolish! what manly strength did it tear down to the earth as though it had been very weakness—what weakness reduce to an after-life of misery, and what misery hurl into the grave! I think I see now the glad, active, and hopeful band as it *landed* on that anticipated shore of earthly happi-

* This word is not in the dictionaries; but as it is both useful and expressive of its meaning (*accustomed to the climate*), I have not hesitated to adopt it.

ness, full of eagerness and spirit and life, and contrast it with the wretched remains of that same band, when, heart-sick of glorious Texan promises without realisation, drooping over their own losses and sorrows, clad in mourning for the prairie-buried dead, and bidding a final and everlasting adieu to the bones of those who had once been "flesh of their flesh and blood of their blood," they slowly retraced their steps to the same, but now melancholy shore, in the last faint hope, in too many instances, of possibly once more reaching the home of their birth alive.

I would now earnestly call the attention of all readers interested in Texan matters, and particularly of that class who may be migratorily inclined, to the brief facts which follow. They certainly contradict, not the inferences only, but the very words, of certain visionary bookmakers who have gone before me, but on that very account, I think, if on no other, ought to be the more esteemed. Upon this question of salubrity of climate, "truth is strange:" with Hamlet, let us "therefore, as a stranger, give it welcome."

That Galveston Island is the most salubrious portion of the whole Texan sea-board, or low flat country, appears to be universally conceded. That is, it is more *healthy* than any other portion of the confessedly *unhealthy* coast ranging from seventy to one hundred miles inland from the borders of the Gulf of Mexico. Yet within that range are comprehended all the towns, cities, and locations of any importance at present existing either in positive log and plank upon the soil itself, in the round marks made on the maps at the discretion of the surveyor, or in the prophetic imaginations of the Rev. Mr. Newell of New York, the Rev. Mr. Lawrence of New Orleans, or of ——— Kennedy, Esq. of our own country. Austin, the capital of the Republic, is certainly laid down *beyond* that line nearly another hundred miles from the ocean; that remote (and, with reference to the hostile Comanche Indians, unsafe) spot having been selected by the wisdom of the Texan Congress as only sufficiently removed from the coast (it is 200 miles from Galveston) *just to ensure the perfect safety of the health of its inhabitants.*

Begging pardon for the digression—What does the reader think of the capital city of a country consisting of at most some fifty or sixty wooden houses *really* built, and some thousands of stately stone erections of the imagination, forming visionary streets, and adorned with splendid public edifices of marble, dug from undug quarries, and not yet existing in embryo even in the brain of an architect? The Rev. Mr. Lawrence, who, in 1840, visited this interesting spot, either in his own proper person or in that of a friend equally trustworthy with himself, says, in allusion to Austin, "Some distance towards the extreme north part of the city" (the log-houses before mentioned), "is a broad and beautiful street called Congress Avenue, passing through the whole extent of the *CONTEMPLATED CITY.*" This is just as much as to say, there *is* a line marked out by the plough upon the prairie, to *be* called Congress Avenue when it *is* an avenue, and upon which many wonderful things are to be done, that *will* look very fine when they *are* done and *do*

look fine! Yet by this rascally kind of castle-building are poor, anxious, and striving emigrants deluded into a wilderness, to live like wild men mayhap, if they live at all—or, more probably, to perish outright, because they have no means left wherewith to return!

I will, however, resume my subject.

Of all this immense district then, comprehending, in a general sense, the whole of the most thickly-located and populated parts of Texas, Galveston Island is admitted to be, by far the most healthful. Citizens come from these places on the mainland to the island to recruit their health; the sick from all quarters of the world are invited to it for the recovery of their wonted life and vigour; and the inhabitants of New Orleans particularly have been wooed to pay it a loving visit while "Yellow Jack," the dreadful fever of the South, was playing his mortal game of bowls amongst the unlucky wights whose destiny confined them within the influence of the vapours arising from the cypress swamps of the Lower Mississippi. In fact, at one time "Galveston Island" was as universal a medicine as is now, or ever was, Dr. Morison's pills. Under these circumstances, I ask, how comes it that Galveston swarms with doctors? that doctors find plenty to do amongst a population of from two to three thousand? (I guess at it, since the authorities literally cannot *afford* to pay for the taking of a census;) that yellow fever and mitigated cholera are no strangers there? and that the visits of Southern Americans and Orleanians for the sake of health have totally ceased, after only one or two experiments? Perhaps Messrs. Newell, Lawrence, and Kennedy, who know so well the healthful properties and the virtues of Texan air, will endeavour to reconcile these facts to the satisfaction of that public whom hitherto they have so wofully misled. At the same time, the charges of *doctors* (eight in ten at least of whom never had their diplomas) are most enormous. It is no uncommon thing to hear a labouring man state something to the effect that, "It's of no use working here; for if one contrives to save up seventy or eighty dollars beforehand, and then gets 'chill-and-fever' for two or three weeks, it all goes in physic, and then one's just as forward as when one started."

And such, in fact, is the case. While patients decline *in purse*, doctors acquire a highly healthy action of the same vital organ; and though hundreds of the medically-*advised* drop into their graves, I do not believe that Galveston Island can yet boast of containing the honoured bones of one solitary medical *adviser*. Like tarantulas, they can kill anybody except themselves. Should the inquisitive and curious reader wish to know why *they* especially contrive to escape while other people are seized, I reply—because they supply themselves out of the pockets of their patients with innumerable comforts and conveniences, calculated in that climate to mitigate or ward off disease, which the poor suffering patients, who have to work for their living, cannot, in nineteen cases out of twenty, ~~supply~~ supply themselves with.

Individually, I was cognisant of the fact that a common seaman before the mast was charged by one of these biting prussic-acid rascals no less a sum than seventy dollars (about £14 English) for somewhere

near three weeks' attendance, draughts and boluses included! Jack, however,—(Tom I ought to say, for that was his name,—Tom Allen, a Scot)—Tom swore he would never pay it; and Texan society may confidently repose its faith in his promise—he is sure to keep it, for the best of reasons—because he never could pay. Incidentally, I may give a sketch of this man's career in Galveston. He was a seaman on board the ship "Francis," in which we left England, and was, beyond comparison, the most able navigator on board. He had been to almost all parts of the known world, had fought as a pirate amongst the Turks, and had every nook and corner of the earth beneath his eye far more clearly than many a well-schooled student at twenty, with all his globes, his geographies, and his tutors. The Captain quarrelled with Tom on the voyage, because Tom grumbled at short commons and no grog. A regular cat-and-dog, or dog-and-badger life, did they in consequence lead of it, until our passage was concluded. The Captain used to threaten to shoot Tom through the head; a threat to which Tom replied by coolly reminding the old skipper that "two could play at that game,"—as in truth they could had it been tried, for the latter had too much of the old pirate in him not to keep a "bosom friend" of that kind with him ever after hostilities commenced.

When we arrived in port, and the cargo was begun to be unladen, Tom discovered various casks of bottled London porter stowed away in the hold, belonging to his old enemy the Captain. This was a glorious revelation. He now determined to be revenged for the short allowance and grog-stopping to which the crew had been subjected at sea, by discussing this identical porter while engaged with the rest of the men in unloading. He accordingly broke open the casks, took out the bottles, knocked the necks off and drank the contents along with his comrades, singing out "Yeo, oh—oh,—he-ave—oh!" all the while, to divert the attention of the first mate, who stood at the head of the hatchway on deck superintending the delivery of those portions of the cargo taken from below. By afternoon all the men below (in the hold) were gloriously drunk, and, long before sunset, totally unable to work. The mate found fault, Tom grew rebellious and independent, the men backed him up, and, eventually a desperate and bloody fray took place on the wharf, in which Tom was worsted, and for which he was afterwards lugged off to prison. On the following day he was tried, and convicted in a tolerably heavy fine, which being paid out of his wages, left him at liberty again, and he returned to the ship.

That same night, however, he and two others,—one the cook, named Harry, and the other another Tom, a ship-boy, called, for distinction, *Young Tom*,—contrived a plan of escape from the ship altogether. At midnight they executed it so well, that, by getting on board a fisherman bound towards Houston, they were sailing up Buffalo Bayou before the old skipper of the "Francis" knew where to look for them.

Young Tom made, however, a grand mistake: he left, in the hurry, his trunk on the wharf; and when he next heard of it, it was found to have nothing inside, although it was quite full of new clothes when he left it there! Tom Allen and Harry obtained employment in the con-

struction of a boat for some settler upon the Bayou ; while young Tom (who eventually left his bones to bleach and dry in Galveston sand under circumstances of a very pitiable nature) rambled off over the prairie in quest of adventures and a living, and finally got elected to the office of cowherd to a gentleman squatter, who, after the accustomed Texan fashion, never paid him a penny for his service.

I may, however, return to this unfortunate boy's story on a more fitting occasion.

Tom Allen, that hardy seaman,—he it was who was suspended by ropes for half a day together with his lower extremities dangling in the sea, while he fixed our jury-rudder after getting aground as before related, and that at a time when every other man on board positively refused to do it from dread of sharks, which abound in the Gulf ;—Tom Allen, I repeat, soon fell sick, and subsequently, after the departure of the old ship for England, was brought down to the island more dead than alive. Then it was that he swallowed, in the course of so brief a period, seventy dollars' worth of doctor. After that he got into the dockyard ; and, in case his intermittent fever does not cause his promotion to heaven, or his degradation to the other place, I should feel inclined to conclude, that in the long-run he is destined to become a shining light—a sort of sea-gem—upon the naval arm of Texas.

The reason why all that low flat portion of the mainland before alluded to should not only be less salubrious than the island—and, indeed, that its unhealthiness should increase in some given ratio to its distance from the sea—is plain enough. It is almost entirely attributable to the fact of its being less under the influence of those fine sea-breezes which almost constantly blow from the south, tempering the burning atmosphere as they pass, conferring most life where most strong, but dying away altogether long before they have reached a hundred miles inland, and thus leaving the dead, swampy level to reek and steam in a sweltering calm, and under an almost vertical sun, between which and the rank earth below, perhaps, not once a month is seen a single passing cloud. To any man who knows what kind of soil and temperature are required for a good rice-land, the simple fact that all these levels and bottoms are considered eminently fitted for the cultivation of that hot and wet-growing grain, will suffice as a more than necessary proof of its generally total unfitness as a location for emigrants from any temperate region, and most especially for the natives of such a climate as this of Great Britain. Even Southern planters, men born to the climate, and upon similar soil,—in Louisiana, Florida, the Carolinas, or any of the States neighbouring Texas, who do not work in the fields with their own hands, and avoid exposure as much as possible,—whose circumstances are easy, and who suffer none of the privations which multiply so unexpectedly about the uncaptalised emigrant,—find quite enough to do to maintain their health, and that of their families, through a continuance of seasons in these latitudes, and with such a face of country. The immense annual migration which takes place amongst this, as well as all other portions of the great populations of the South—thousands of miles, perhaps, up the Mississippi to the Lakes,

or by sea to the great Atlantic cities of the North—sufficiently attests the sense which *they* entertain of the anti-consumptive and invigorating nature of the air from which they first drew the breath of life.

"Oh, but," exclaim Messrs. Newell, Lawrence, Kennedy, and a whole host of land-speculators, whose highest earthly interest it is to get a population into the country by hook or by crook—"Oh, but Texas is quite different. There are no wooded swamps like those of Louisiana and Florida in this delightful country. Rolling prairies, fine uplands, swelling lawns——"

Yes, yes, gentlemen; it is a very beautiful country, beyond all question, to *look at*: but that is not the point at issue. Neither are there any fine uplands in the swamps, nor rolling prairies on the sea-board level. And as to all the rest, the difference between that part of the coast of the Gulf within the boundaries of the United States, and that comprehended under the general name of Mexican, is much more political than physical. Let the reader take a glance at a good map, and he will find the low sea-board of Texas just as full of inlets, straggling arms and bays, lagoons, and the like (all indicative of a flat, pestiferous country), as is the adjoining coast of Louisiana, Alabama, &c.

Colonel James L——, a gentleman of the class of planters above alluded to, and a resident of Galveston, to whom, amongst others, I took out letters of introduction, held a plantation upon the Brazos, upon which I understood some two or three hundred slaves were employed. Even he did not venture to reside upon it, but contented himself with occasional visits. The last time he went there previous to my departure from the island, he fell sick shortly after his arrival, and was detained two or three months, with little hope of recovery; neither did he entertain of Galveston, as a "delightful summer residence," an opinion sufficiently magnificent to induce him to detain his family there through all times and seasons—the risk being much greater than any father, whose means enabled him to avoid it, would choose to run where the health and lives of his children were concerned. To multiply instances of this kind would be a superfluous work: I would merely put the question to common sense—Is it reasonable to suppose that a British farmer, an agricultural labourer, or a "pale-faced" mechanic, can, with the least security of health or life, be transported from a cold, moist climate, in which all his previous existence has been passed, into a sultry and burning one like this, in which Southern born and bred citizens are barely fitted to dwell? Above all, is it to be conceived that upon any extensive scale (individual exceptions amount to nothing) a population of such immigrants can work in the sun, and perform all those out-door labours now performed only by native or slave toil, with perfect impunity to health? The idea is preposterous in the extreme! In fact, the whole mass of observation which I have been enabled to make, as regards constitution and climate, in the South of the North American Continent, tends altogether to confirm to my mind the physical impossibility of ever bringing transplanted white labour successfully to take the place of black or slave labour. Indeed, this impossibility may be

regarded in the light of one of those great natural agencies whose instrumentality—though too little attended to by Exeter Hall declaimers—has been both very great and active in perpetuating slavery in the Southern United States. Only let us look at this question *geographically*, and we shall find the most pathetic, affecting, and tender-hearted abolitionists are to be found most strong and abundant precisely in those places and parts where slave, or rather I will say black, labour can most readily be dispensed with *as* black labour, and where, in consequence of its possessing no organic superiority (for such I believe it to be under a tropical sun) over any other description of manual labour, white cultivators become as good as, or perhaps better than, black ones. In short, where the necessity is least felt, there people easiest become convinced that no necessity whatever exists anywhere else. I must candidly admit that it would give me infinite gratification to see a very large Colony of that very numerous body—abolitionists who never saw a slave, nor ever felt a Southern sun—planted down in "Slaveholding America," to do away with slavery by their own bodily exertions in the picking of cotton and cutting of sugar-canes. Nay, I could even feel a pleasure (malicious, if you will,) in seeing them try the experiment upon the cotton lands of more favoured Texas.

This process, I feel convinced, would abolish a good deal of virtuous, but overstrained abolition, and, at the same time, convey very successful experimental proof that Northern emigrants, who have to toil with their own spades, and saws, and bill-hooks for a livelihood, ought to confine their interesting operations to some part of the American Continent considerably more than thirty degrees of latitude north of the equator, and leave the other side of that parallel to the agricultural cares of a race which, originally born in and fitted for the fiery furnace of an African sun, Nature seems to have created with fitting powers to labour where no other race can, with anything like equal advantage, and thus have provided against that waste and unproductiveness which constitutes no part of the economy of her known laws. This does not justify slavery. I know it. But it justifies the employment of black labour, and the *non*-employment of white, in countries the physical arrangements of which, according to the system and order of the Creator himself, are opposed to the constitution and nature of the human animals born in climates so distinct, that scarcely two different elements can be more materially dissimilar.*

Now, the district of country along the sea-border of Texas, of which I have already spoken as comprising not only nearly all the modern,

* Lord Morpeth's recent letter to the Editor of the *Liberty Bell*, an American publication in the abolition interest, does not convey any impression that during his Lordship's recent tour through the United States of the South, he was very much terror-stricken, "disgusted," or "justly indignant," at the slavery existing there. And hence, we may naturally conclude, that there was not much either very disgusting, or very revolting, in the shape of human tyranny to be witnessed. There are more "horrors" and "deep stains" in any given Exeter Hall speech, than can be found actually existing within the whole area of the largest slaveholding State in America.—C. H.

but also the oldest American settlements, as well as Mexican forts, missions, and towns, is precisely that portion which Mr. Kennedy briefly and slightly passes over as "a narrow strip of country running parallel to the Gulf." He forgot to tell us that this strip contains nearly the whole body of living Texas at this time, and must continue so to do for many a long year yet to come, unless some political Prometheus should suddenly spring up and endow both the Government and the people with infinitely more power, both to stretch themselves farther back into a healthier region, and to defend their frontier when they have done so, than they now possess. It is quite as much as they can do at present to maintain the "narrow strip" of Mr. Kennedy in its integrity, and as much security as is needful to give something like assurance of safety to the newly-settling emigrant. How long they will be able to do even as much as that, has become a very doubtful question since Mr. Kennedy's book appeared. The Mexicans have again made sudden and successful inroads upon them, and are still making preparations for a much more combined, formidable, and sustained attempt to recover the country, than was ever made during the war of the revolution to keep it.

Apart, however, from this source of danger, which of itself places the settler or frontiersman of the West in continual jeopardy, and entirely precludes the present extension of settlements in that direction, the hilly and really fine and salubrious country backwards, and in the rear of the "narrow strip," is also so openly exposed to similar marauding and harassing expeditions of the Mexicans, as well as to the far wilder, more fierce, and deadly attacks and surprises of hostile Indians (calculated, if I recollect aright, at 30,000 strong), that nearly all the fine land, the magnificent rolling prairies, and the hilly country, so especially recommended as adapted for wheat and other grain, are, to all practical intents and purposes, *as unavailable as if they did not exist at all*. While Mr. Kennedy therefore sits on some dry part of the "narrow strip," and sings of the almost immortal beauties of the inaccessible interior, he reminds me only of one of the visionary heroines of Lalla Rookh—

*"One morn a Peri at the gate
Of Eden stood disconsolate."*

But he must not by any means be mistaken by the people at home for a correct Texan guide-post.

The plan of Indian warfare is too well known. "The patient watch, the vigil long," of the Red Man may eventually disarm suspicion on the part of the white settler; but it is as watchful and sleepless as ever. It will break at last abruptly, like the splitting of an earthquake, and the doom comes without affording a moment of preparation for it. One of the principal merchants in Galveston,—a relation of one of the English Poor Law Commissioners, and a man as well acquainted with Texas as any individual in it,—has repeatedly expressed to me his decided opinion, that Austin may, at any unexpected time, and in all probability will, fall before the fire, and its inhabitants beneath the tomahawk, of the deadly Camanches.

Any person rising from the perusal of such works as Mr. Kennedy's, would naturally conclude that an emigrant had nothing to do but select his locality in any part of this paradise he pleased, and squat down upon it in the same conscious security as though he were going upon the occupancy of a new farm in his own straggling parish.

One would be inclined to take it for granted, that a horse with a man on his back may travel from Arkansas to Coahuila, and from Galveston to Santa Fé, without risk or peril, from either biped, quadruped, centipede, or snake.

So far, however, from this facility of location in the "Garden" of Texas being matter of fact, the truth is, that a tolerably round party, well armed, accoutred, and provisioned, is required *even* (with absolute safety) *to go and look at it*. These precautions are necessary, both for mutual protection and the sustentation of life, in that wilderness of sweets—that land flowing with milk and honey.

It was in consequence of this insecurity, arising from the unpopulated and unsettled state of the country, that several gentlemen, both English and American, joined the recent celebrated Texan SANTA FE "TRADING" EXPEDITION, by way of escort, and were afterwards captured by the Mexicans, deprived of their arms, papers, and beasts of burden, and marched, barefooted, some thousands of miles down to the city of Mexico, where those that survived this perilous journey were subjected to every indignity and barbarity that the low revenge of Santa Anna could suggest, and, in the end, barely escaped with their lives. When in Galveston, I was invited to join the party which was then in course of formation; but, independently of other minor considerations, I ascertained so much concerning its outfitting as left no doubt whatever on my mind that something else, besides trading in the ordinary way for Mexican bullion and peltries, was in contemplation, and hence, luckily, declined to form one of the number. The assertion that hostilities of any kind were meditated, has, I am aware, been strongly denied by the Texans since the total failure of the expedition itself; but assuredly, whatever might be the meaning of the leaders and captains, there were many amongst them who conceived it at least within the bounds of possibility that a *leelle* plunder might by chance happen to be brought back again. Mr. Kendall, one of the Editors of the *New Orleans Picayune* newspaper, having obtained all necessary passports, &c., from the Mexican Consul in New Orleans, to enable him to penetrate into Mexico with security, joined the expedition because of the protection it afforded in passing through the whole extent of the Texan Paradise against wild Indians, roving Mexican marauders, and other nameless dangers. He, along with the greater part of the band, fell into the hands of the Mexicans before they reached Santa Fé, and performed the journey to Mexico as above stated. His passports afforded him no protection,—they were violently taken from him, and, in conjunction with all other papers found on the persons of individuals forming the party, were burned before their faces in the public square. Since his return home, that gentleman has published some highly-interesting and vivid sketches, both of inland Texan scenery and of the melancholy march to Mexico, with the adventures that attended it.

One of them, both for its brevity and its strikingly Mexican character, I may venture to relate,—premising only, that Salezar, mentioned in the extract, was captain of the prisoners' escort.

Mr. Kendall says,—“As we were about starting, after the events I have just detailed, a man named John M'Allister, a native of Tennessee, and of an excellent family, complained that one of his ankles was sprained, and that he could hardly walk: he was nearly lame in the other ankle, and could never walk without limping. On starting, he was allowed to get into a cart, which had been employed to carry some of the more feeble of our men; but, finding it too heavily loaded, after being a mile on the road he was ordered out, and told to limp along the best way he could. Salezar had frequently told those who were unable to keep up, that he would shoot them rather than have the march delayed. Although he had already struck and severely beat several of the sick and more unfortunate, we could not believe him brute enough to murder a man in cold blood, whose only crime was that he was lame; but in this we were mistaken. On being driven from the cart, M'Allister stated his inability to proceed on foot. Salezar told him to hurry on. Again the unfortunate man declared himself utterly unable to walk, and this in the presence of half-a-dozen of his comrades. The worse than brutal captain, now wound up to a pitch of fury, commanded him to follow the cart, or he would order him to be shot. ‘Then shoot!’ said M'Allister, throwing open his blanket; ‘and the sooner the better!’ Salezar took him at his word, and a single ball sent as brave a man as ever trod the earth into eternity. His ears were then cut off, his blanket and pantaloons stripped from him, and his body thrown by the roadside as food for the wolves!”

The reader will, after this, agree with me, that I have since had good cause to congratulate myself on not having saddled a mule or mustang (wild horse) and joined the expedition to Santa Fé. He will also conclude, that settling in the richest and only (to Northern people) valuable, because healthy, part of this magnificent country, is not quite such an easy, quiet, pleasant summer-day's job as some writers, who have never tried it, would fain persuade their more uninformed countrymen that it is. High time enough, indeed, will it be to invite poor emigrants into these flowery wastes, when the Government of the country possesses something like power and means to protect them when there—two important items, which at present neither exist at all, nor have the most remote prospect of ever coming into existence. Whatever individuals go to settle in these, the only worthy places for British settlers, must do so at risks and hazards of life and property not a few—under privations and inconveniences literally incalculable (from their entire isolation from all towns and societies), and rest content, in case of attack from without, to fall first, and thus fulfil the generous office of outposts and scouts, to warn of the approach of an enemy their more amphibious and fenny fellow-citizens, whose constitutions enable them to congregate on the “narrow strip” between themselves and the Gulf.

To speak plainly, the chief object of every "friend to Texas" (meaning thereby any man who is not too rigidly scrupulous about the means which he adopts to serve the cause) is, to establish a good frontier defence of citizen-soldiers, farmer-fighters, out of the green emigrants who henceforwards may chance to embark their little all in a country which, though independent this year, can offer no security against being subjected again to Mexican dominion the year after. I say it can offer no security for this, because the national forces are utterly contemptible;—the Government is totally bankrupt, as declared by the mouth of the President himself in the spring of last year: it has no credit, for it cannot raise a loan from any nation in Europe; while its own currency, which consists *entirely* of paper "promises to pay," is so miserably reduced as to render a dollar note (4s. 2d. English) not worth a picayune (3d.) in New Orleans; while in the country itself, and amongst the Texan people, its current value is little more than sixpence "good money." Neither can the people themselves sustain a prolonged contention by fighting in their own persons, clothing their own backs, and paying their own wages out of their own pockets. To attempt to parallel any struggle which either has taken or might take place in this comparatively paltry spot, with such an event as the American Revolution, is more ludicrous than to place the conquest of a mouse alongside the taking of an elephant.

I must not, however, grow too discursive.

It has been said that Galveston abounds in "doctors," who find plenty to do, although that town is more healthy than any other place of size or note in the whole country. Glad indeed would the inland settlers be to have one of these medical gentlemen amongst them, or even within the very reasonable reach of fifteen or twenty miles: but they are not excessively fond of running greater risks than necessary, and especially in localities where—although their practice, as far as prairie-crossing is concerned, must be very extensive indeed—they yet do not contrive to get enough, with all their monstrous extortioning, to warrant them in putting their own heads in rather doubtful pickle. The consequence is, that the lonely settlers of the country generally cannot, in cases of any extreme of necessity, obtain medical assistance of any kind or quality. "Every man his own doctor" is just as needful as that every man should be his own farrier, or his own footman. The solitary squatter in these magnificent solitudes must either patch and physic poor diseased nature according to his own knowledge and discretion, or leave her altogether unplastered, "unanointed, unannealed," to conquer the enemy with her own weapons, or to sink under the conflict, just as circumstances, under Providence, may decree.

Connected with matters of a sanatory nature, I must not forget to add that Mr. Kennedy has mentioned the existence in Galveston of a General Hospital for the reception of the sick. Whether it be a junior St. Bartholomew's or a Guy's, we are not informed: nor did I ever ascertain whether any saint in the calendar had or had not any patronage over it. Of this fact I am certain—that, as the juveniles of Co-caigne have it, it was a "regular Guy" to look at. A mile and a half from any human habitation, it stood alone in the desert, dead, silent,

and seemingly aloof from all living and active Christian sympathy. It was nothing more than a long and ordinary weather-boarded and shingled house, one story high, raised on cedar blocks about two or three feet from the ground, with two windows in front, a door in the middle, and a flight of four or five wooden steps by which to communicate within and without. On one side it looked out upon a landscape of wild sea swamp, covered with hundreds of shrieking and screaming aquatic birds; while an old and ruined wooden fort, combined with the wrecks of once gallant sailing vessels, now fast embedded in the sands of the bay, formed the background. On the other hand, the prospect was that of a wide flat wilderness of sandy shore, upon which the breakers of the Gulf, whether at ebb or flow of tide, were everlastingly casting the foam of their madness, and chanting to the ears of the poor sick and dying within, day and night, the doleful and solemn song of eternity!

Would that I could now lay before the reader a drawing made by my own hand of this veritable hospital as it stood at Midsummer in the year of Our Lord 1841! It now lies before me, and calls vividly to recollection many a mad hunting expedition, many a "wild-geese chase" in reality—many a desperate fishing-bout, and many a sad, musing, melancholy walk, that I have had with some now dead, within the reach of its dreary and fevered eye! Ruin and wreck are painful landmarks, but somehow that poor hospital—that shell of misery, that great coffin of the unburied dead—seen over the prairie from afar, was to me a ramble in the waste, a far more melancholy landmark than either wreck or ruin.

Towards the maintenance of this deplorable caricature every emigrant is compelled to contribute one dollar, payable to the Mayor of the city: in default of this, the captain of the vessel in which such emigrant arrived is held liable, and is farther empowered to detain the baggage of passengers until the "hospital money" shall be paid. Even a regular citizen and inhabitant of Texas, coming from a visit to the United States, or any foreign country, is obliged to pay this tribute over again as often as he goes away and returns.

Bilious fevers, of different degrees of intensity; ague and fever, producing irrecoverable prostration of the system, delirium, and eventually death; with cholera, in different mitigated stages, constitute the general diseases in Texas of a formidable character. At the town of Houston, which is admirably situated in a swamp, the latter malady most extensively prevails, and numbers die there every season. The filthiness and corruption of the water, which there is execrable, appear to be one main cause of this periodical summer mortality; aided, doubtless, by the miasma of the pestilent surrounding neighbourhood. A tolerably correct idea may be formed of the nature of the locality of Houston, from the fact that after the setting in of the rains the town becomes next to totally inaccessible save by water; neither carriage nor horse being able to drag or flounder through the deep miry ground by which it is at that season, as it were, entrenched.

Houston is seventy or eighty miles inland (a long distance within the "narrow strip"), and yet Mr. Kennedy says that "persons who arrive in summer will be quite safe by retiring fifty or sixty miles inland." To

"retire". to Houston *in summer* is exactly the same to a stranger as retiring to a churchyard to see his own grave dug. Take newly-arrived emigrants on the average, and not two in ten would survive twelve months.

Perhaps, after all, the best proof that can be adduced in evidence of the essential and radical unhealthiness of the country that "requires no physicians," is to be found in the following curious fact:—The disease, if it be properly termed such, is common enough in Galveston, as many a limping hero and heroine there can well attest. Should an individual chance, especially during the burning summer months, to knock off, or graze by accident, any portion of the skin of the hands or legs—parts most liable to such petty disasters—the chances are sure to be very much in favour of the injury, however slight, becoming at first difficult to heal, and eventually a kind of running ulcerous sore, eating into the flesh deeper and deeper, until rest and sanative applications so far avail as to arrest the progress of the complaint. It might be supposed that this corrupt state of the system originated in an evil mode of life, or from excessive drinking. The fact is not so. Females as well as men, people who totally abstain from all vinous or fermented drinks, equally with those who make constant use of both wine and spirits, are liable to it. Nay, I have known worse cases amongst the former class even than the latter, and hence am partly induced to conclude that the atrocious compound of liquid matter, vegetable essence, and insect life and excrement, there termed "water," has more to do with it than is ordinarily suspected. The slightest mishap of this kind will frequently confine a patient to his house for weeks together, and generally continue, from first to last, during a period of several months.

The actual difficulties of effecting the location of suitable land, settling down upon it, and working successfully through the host of impediments and privations that beset the savage life of a new beginner in a new country, are literally inconceivable, as contrasted with the previous conceptions of the intending emigrant, when, in the ardour of anticipation, he overclimbs the greatest obstacles with the same facility as the imagination may climb to the summit of the Andes, and suffers only in fancy a thousand miserable necessities and pains, any one half-dozen of which when embodied in fact may chance to make life itself appear (under such circumstances) no very desirable inheritance. This truth may receive some verification from the prodigious numbers of failures which occur in such venturous trials, to one single attempt that can be regarded as successful.

Out of the thirty individuals who went out in the same vessel with myself, not more than three entertained for a moment any other views than those of obtaining land, either by purchase, or through the medium of the Government grants,—of squatting upon it, and becoming for the remainder of their natural lives good citizens of the new Republic. Look at the result. Of all this number, not one succeeded in effecting the object for which he had left home and country, crossed thousands of miles of ocean, and gone to Texas. Before Christmas of the same year, some of them had returned home, or gone into the United States; some were dying, some dead, and some almost perishing from sheer

want, either because they could get nothing to do, or were too sick and reduced to work at all; and some others, alas! were imprisoned upon the island, merely because their resources being completely exhausted, they had not left the means wherewith to get away.

When occasion shall call for the relation of some of their stories more in detail, the public will perceive how easily, and by what a rapid process of transition, the earthly paradise of a couple of octavo volumes may be converted by disease and anxiety into a bodily and mental pandemonium. May I never again see such ruin of body and fortune, such wreck of heart, as it was my fate to witness in Texas!

'SUGGESTIONS TOWARDS IMPROVING THE VALUE AND IMPORTANCE OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.

BY COLIN T. CAMPBELL, ESQ.

(Continued.)

TURN we now, and consider, whether the Colonists themselves may not promote their own value and importance. We have suggested how their friends and advocates at home may contribute in so doing (vol. vii. p. 431): let us see whether no assistance can be given by those in the Colonies.

As we began by suggesting the necessity of supporting and circulating the Home Colonial Press in our previous paper, so would we now commence by a few words of advice as regards the Colonial Press generally. In order that our Home Colonial Press may be of any use in reference to furnishing us with authentic information regarding the state of the Colonies in any and every department, they must principally depend on their brethren of the broad sheet in the Colonies. Here then is at once a necessity—and a very important one—for an open, intelligent, and faithful source of accredited information. Without such a source from which to draw, what resources are left the Home Colonial Press? What are their best efforts? They would be blind leading the blind—ignorant of what was going on, unable to arrive at proper conclusions, they would be powerless, valueless. The Colonial Press, therefore, must of necessity—out of self-defence, as it were—direct every energy, employ every means, create every opportunity, bring to bear every possibly available resource, to the continual support, enlightenment—nay, very existence—of their Home organs. We depend on them for the latest and most accurate information on points affecting their best interests: how can we co-operate effectually, unless we are in full possession of every particular? Is the Colonial Press aware of its importance to Home friends? We fear many of them will have to confess they never fully took that point into consideration, or be chargeable with gross dereliction of duty and abuse of confidence and trust reposed in them. However, let them make amends, and *reform* their editorial character, and they will find the advantage, as well as the honour, that awaits them.

We have said (to include all under one head) that we should support

liberally and largely every means by which the religious, moral, and social advancement of the Colonies may be promoted. To enable us to do so, under a just sense of the extent to which this should be seconded, we need the fullest particulars, in regard to population, the relative difference between the sexes, the nature of the various employments in which they are engaged—the increase or decrease, and the advantages, or disadvantages, under which they may lie with regard to the points successively considered; in regard to Government, the administration of justice, the laws, the restrictions, the burdens, the privileges, or immunities,—in short, the whole system of their political and commercial government; in regard to religious and educational advantages, the means of grace they enjoy, what they further need, the number and nature of the schools that exist, how many additional and in what exclusive branches of study they more particularly stand in need of—what advantages they may possess with reference to public libraries, literary institutions, &c.; in regard to a true and faithful account of their exact position, both as regards the prospect that is afforded to the capitalist, or to the artisan and labourer, with the most profitable means of employing them—the nature of climate, soil—to which part of the home country it most assimilates, the resources of the country in regard to commerce and agriculture, what facilities there may be for the former and what advantages to the latter; and lastly, in a general point, of whatever may exhibit the absolute wants on the one hand, and, on the other, whatever may show the position already attained, and the advance that may further be made. The fullest and most minute details should be furnished; these could not be too explicit or too comprehensive. They might advantageously be collected and published periodically, in an exclusively statistical journal, of convenient size to bind, quarterly, or less or more frequently as the returns might be issued or obtained.

Thus, it will be seen, the Colonial Press have the rudder completely in their own hands: on them do we depend almost entirely for a knowledge of by what means we may most be of service to them. But we attach a necessity, *outré* that we may have above stated, to the management of the Press, of circulating these particulars. A few copies regularly sent to the leading newspapers in this country, in those districts from which an emigration would be most desirable, would be required as a matter of course, irrespective of those to the Home Colonial Press and leading Metropolitan Journals; and all subscribers to Colonial newspapers should send their copies to their friends and relatives.

As regards individual Colonists, they should endeavour to be as explicit in their accounts of the Colony in which they are settled as possible; stating the exact facts, and not holding out hopes which could never be realised. These sometimes have done a great deal of mischief: state facts, and leave the parties to judge for themselves. Let these communications be frequent: in many cases they are the greatest consolation to distant friends. Take an individual interest in everything connected with your Colony, assured that a common good is a general welfare. Exhibit life and animation, and let us know you are "up and doing!"

Hastings, April, 1816.

SOME ACCOUNT OF PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND.

(Continued from vol. vii. p. 179.)

3. *Batoo Lanchang Je'utong*.—There is a district in the Panguluship of Soonghy Glugore next to be described, of the same name, and hence for the sake of distinction Jelutong is added to this, and Glugore to the other district. At one time they together formed but one division, which for the sake of convenience has for many years past been separated into two as above noticed—the north-west and larger of these forms the present district. Batoo Lanchang derives its name from a large rock on the sea-beach, near to the village of the same name in the division of Batoo Lanchang Glugore, which is held in much reverence by the Malays—it is by them called a Tapat Crammat, or Holy Spot. When attacked by severe sickness or by other worldly calamities, they make solemn and religious promises, if these shall terminate favourably, to hold thereafter a *kanduri*, or feast, at the Crammat. In such cases they prepare large supplies of rice and other kinds of food and fruits, and invite a party of friends to their *kanduri* (that is, to a feast), which being completed, offerings and thanksgivings are made to the Crammat, and then some of the rice, &c. is put into a small kind of boat, sometimes made of wood, but more frequently of leaves and plantain stalks, called lanchang, which is rigged with a leaf for a sail and then sent off to sea. All this having been religiously performed, the Malays feel satisfied they have observed their vow, or, as they express it in their own language, *suda bayer nayet*.

Batoo Lanchang Jelutong is bounded as follows:—on the north, by the line forming the southern boundary as well as by a part of the line forming the western boundary of the Jelutong District, as far as the junction of the Soonghy Cluan with the Penang road, thence for a short way by the Penang road, from which the line strikes off and runs direct to the Ayer Etam river, which it follows as far as the Ayer Etam bridge, where it terminates: by this it is separated from the Jelutong District as far as the point of union of the Penang and Soonghy Cluan roads, and after that the line forms the boundary between it and the Ayer Etam District. On the south, it is bounded by that part of the line forming the southern boundary of the Panguluship, extending between Tannah Merah and Bukit Gambier: this separates it from Batoo Lanchang Glugore and Bukit Gambier, in the Panguluship of Glugore; on the east, by the sea; on the west, by a portion of the Ayer Etam river, extending for a short way southward from the Ayer Etam bridge, thence by a line running along the west side of the Chinchew Chinese burying-ground and Cockchyes Hill, from which it ascends to the top of a small hill between Cockchyes and Low's Hill, then descends and runs along the western edge of Low's Hill to Bukit Gambier, where it joins the southern boundary; this separates it from the District of Ayer Etam. The area

of Batoo Lanchang Jelutong may amount to 1600 acres, of which three-fourths may be cultivated. It presents very different characters from the two last districts: the surface, instead of being a level plain, forms a succession of valleys, hillocks, and hills; the soil is more varied, and is generally superior.

There are several kinds of soil; but they run into each other at so many different places, that it is somewhat difficult to separate the district into parts of any extent having distinct peculiarities of soil. The hills, from their summits to within a few hundred feet of their base, have a very gravelly soil, in which quartz abounds in larger pieces than is usually met with; the soil has a pale reddish yellow appearance, in which it a good deal resembles the Batoo Feringhee soil, and, like it also, is of a poor quality; there is very little top soil, and, indeed, in many places none whatever—the surface being occupied by immense rocks of white granite, here embedded deeply below, and there projecting far beyond it. Low's Hill, the highest of the hills in this district, estimated to be a thousand English feet, was formerly planted out with from five to six thousand clove trees, besides a few nutmeg trees; but there is not at the present time a tree of the kind standing. The cultivation has been long abandoned, partly on account of the soil not being adapted, but chiefly from the place being found unhealthy. There never was a bungalow on it. The soil of the base of the hills and the hillocks is of a much better character; it is redder in appearance, is intermixed with alluvial matter; the quartz it contains is more divided, and therefore its grain is altogether finer. Such a soil, when it contains a fair proportion of alluvial matter and not too much clay, has been found well adapted to the growth of the nutmeg and clove. A number of the spice plantations of this district are situated on these parts, and the trees are thriving well. The soil of similar situations in the other Panguluships is in all respects very much like that which is now described. Having left the base of the hills, and at a short distance from it, the soil becomes sandy; but the character of this varies much in different parts. That furthest west, or nearest to the hills, is much the best, and, although sandy, is not a bad soil. It has a dark appearance, and rests upon a subsoil of white clay, at a depth of from six to seven feet: this is not well suited to the wants of the nutmeg, as the appearance of the nutmeg plantations in these places abundantly testify; but the clove, and all kinds of fruit trees, thrive remarkably well—the best cocoa-nuts in the Island are found in this part of the district. The sandy soil further east, on the other hand, is in many places intermixed with an adhesive white clay, similar to that which forms the subsoil of the former, and generally the sand rests upon the clay at depths varying from one to eighteen inches; it is one of the worst soils in the Island—few plants flourish on it, the Cashew tree seems to be the only one that will grow; the land is principally used as a waste for grazing ground—a small part, about 40 acres in extent, of the lowest-lying land, is laid out in paddie fields, which yield very indifferent crops. In the district of Jelutong, there is a small piece of land of precisely the same character, which has been turned into a spice plantation; but although much care has been bestowed upon the cultivation, and large quantities of manure applied to the trees, they are of

very inferior quality. As the sea is approached the soil becomes more open, and contains a greater proportion of sand and less clay, on which cocoa-nut trees are planted and look well. On the east side of the Soonghy Glugore road, there are about three acres laid out in the cultivation of the Seree vine and vegetables.

Of the uncultivated portion, 200 acres may belong to private persons, the rest to Government. The latter is all hill-ground, of which the greater part is in a state of lalang jungle, having at one time been cleared and planted with plantains by Chinese squatters, and since that abandoned: the remaining part is very steep and rocky, and situated on the east face of Low's Hill. The rest of the uncultivated land is also in this neighbourhood, and it is difficult to say for what kind of cultivation it would be adapted. The soil is too poor for the nutmeg, and the expense of manure, and the carriage of it to so great a distance and height, would be greater than the profits of the cultivation would warrant. The clove tree on a similar soil in the neighbourhood did not succeed; there is not sufficient shade for the coffee tree; perhaps betel-nut and fruit trees are the only kinds of cultivation that could be grown with success.

The district is divided among thirty-three proprietors.

The different productions are estimated as follows:—

	Bearing.		Not Bearing.		Total.
Nutmegs	6,087	..	12,029	..	18,116
Cloves	1,240	..	1,182	..	2,422
Cocoa-nuts	14,480	..	2,262	..	16,742
Betel-nut	3,179	..	748	..	3,927
Fruit trees	2,874	..	376	..	3,250

Although the cultivation is thus shown to be extensive, the population is small, which arises from the circumstance of there not being a single village, or cluster of dwellings of any kind, in the district: it is estimated at 300.

The roads in this district are the Soonghy Cluan, and the Soonghy Glugore: the former partly bounds the district, and has been already described; the Soonghy Glugore road runs along the west face of Mount Albina, and is one of the steepest in the plain; it crosses the district, and after a short course unites with the Soonghy Cluan road, and is then continued to the southward under this name.

Batoo Lanchang Jelutong affords several picturesque views from different places; those from Low's and Cockchyes Hills, and Mount Albina, will be most admired. Low's Hill, as above noticed, is now a waste; Cockchyes Hill is planted with nutmeg trees, which have come into bearing; Mount Albina was formerly the site of a large dwelling-house, but of this there is now no vestige—the natives believe the hill is haunted with evil spirits.

The largest Chinese burial-ground in the settlement is in this district; it belongs to the Chinchew or Hokean Chinese; the one in the Tanjong Tokong District belongs to the Macao Chinese. A grant of a portion of the present burial-ground was obtained many years ago from Government, but, on its becoming filled, about forty-eight orlongs more were purchased by general subscription amongst the Chinchew Chinese

community, and it now may occupy a space of eighty acres : there are moreover several private cemeteries belonging to different Chinese, and altogether Batoo Lanchang has obtained from these people a preference, for this purpose, over all other parts of the Island. A hilly situation is generally chosen, the highest points of which are preferred, being, as they suppose, nearest to heaven ; and their practice in depositing the body is to place the head upwards, and the feet, of course, directed towards the foot of the hill : a tablet, when erected, is always fixed at the foot of the grave, so that on one side of the hill the tablets will all look to the east, on another side to the west, &c. A stone wall of a foot or eighteen inches in height encloses an oval-shaped piece of ground in front of the tablet, the surface of which is levelled and polished with chunam ; a gutter runs through the wall, and opens a little way down the hill, which serves to carry off the rain or water collected from the grave, or the surface of the hill further up. Sometimes two or more graves are placed parallel to and close to each other : in such cases there is only one oval space in front common to all ; each, however, is furnished with a tablet, but, generally, there is an inscription on only one of these, which indicates it to be the grave of the head of the family. A small stone will usually be observed at the left-hand side of the oval space ; this is to commemorate the Tokong of the dead, at which the relatives of the deceased annually offer prayers and sacrifices for his benefit. A Chinaman feels great concern for the comfort of his remains : these are often directed to be sent in a substantial box—made of hard planks, several inches in diameter, which he had procured for the purpose before his death—furnished with several, but always an odd number, of suits of clothes, and with articles of diet of every kind, to be deposited in a tomb the building of which he had himself superintended. The tomb of Che Wan—one of the first settlers in the Island, and a man of considerable note in his day—is well worth looking at ; he devoted the last two years of his life in erecting it, and the granite of which it is built was cut into pillars under his own eye ; after it was completed, he actually lived in it as a hermit for a few months before his death, and, after his health had suffered much, he was forcibly removed by his relatives to his house in town, where he died a few days after. The coffin is of so substantial a material, that the body, after being deposited in it, is sometimes kept in the house for several months before interment, without inconvenience of smell. Lim Wha, a wealthy Chinese merchant, who died here about twenty months ago, was thus kept for three months and a half, and was then buried in a private piece of ground in this district, and there is a fine tomb now erected over the spot. Fickqua, a Macao Chinese, died here some years ago, and his body was kept in the coffin for upwards of twelve months, and there-after shipped in a vessel to Macao.

4. *Ayer Etam*.—This district is bounded as follows : on the north, by hill jungle and by the Waterfall river, as far as Dhoby Ghaut village, by which it is separated from the fifth and sixth divisions of the Panguluship of Tulloh Ayer Rajah ; on the south, proceeding from west to east, by the Ayer Etam river, from where the river commences at the top of

Low's road to as far as the Otaheite bridge south of the village of Ayer Etam, then by a line running directly east to the eastern mountain range to a valley situated, as noticed in the preceding district, between Low's Hill and a small hill more to the north end of that range, where it terminates: this boundary separates it chiefly from the Pyah Trubong District, but also for a short way, at the extreme east, from the district of Batoo Lanchang Jelutong. On the east, advancing from north to south, it is bounded by the Waterfall river, from the Dhoby Ghaut village to where that river unites with the Ayer Etam river (see Sepoy Line, &c.), then by the latter river for a short way south of the Ayer Etam bridge, and then by the line described as forming a part of the west boundary of Batoo Lanchang Jelutong, until that line is joined by the south boundary line of this district in the valley above noticed: the Waterfall river on this side separates the district from a small part of the fifth division of the preceding Panguluship, the rest of the East boundary separates it from Batoo Lanchang Jelutong. On the west, the boundary runs through high forest jungle, from the top of Low's road, north, to the Great Hill, down the north end of the ravine between it and the Highlands of Scotland, and has to the north-west the Panguluship of Tulloh Ayer Rajah, and to the south-west the Panguluship of Baleh Pulo.

Ayer Etam is a very large district. It includes a part of both the west and east mountain range, and the northern part of the valley lying between the ranges, as well as a portion of the eastern plain in the vicinity of the mountains, is also comprised within its limits; the valley will be more fully noticed in the description of the following district—Pyah Trubong—from which it takes its name. The area of Ayer Etam may be estimated at 8,000 square acres, three-fourths of which is hill, and the remaining fourth flat land.

The mill land is all more or less adapted for agricultural purposes, but as yet very little has been cleared for cultivation; on the west range there may be about fifty acres cultivated, along the side of the Ayer Etam river near to Low's road; and recently about one hundred and fifty acres of the jungle of the east range have been cleared by Chinese agriculturists, and by them planted with spices, fruit and plantain trees, all of which are growing luxuriantly. These two pieces embrace the entire hill-land cultivation of the Ayer Etam District. The hills, however, here appear on several accounts better suited for the wants of the agriculturist than those of many of the other parts of the Island, and for this reason, as well as for others to be noticed, they may probably ere long be brought to useful account by the planter. The soil of both the mountain ranges has much the same character, being composed of a red clay intermixed with sand, and having a stratum of vegetable mould on the surface; but the proportions in which the former are mingled together, and the depth of the latter, vary very much in different parts of the hills of both ranges: in some there is a predominance of sand, in others too much clay, which is equally bad—especially for certain kinds of plants, as the nutmeg; and the mould on the surface also varies from an inch to several inches in depth. As a general remark, it will be found

correct that the soil of the hill improves from north to south ; and that the northern hills of the western range are less fitted for cultivation than either those further south of the same range, or than those of the eastern range. The hills of the Panguluship of Ayer Rajah, besides having an inferior quality of soil, as noticed under the head of Tulloh Bahang and Tanjong Tokong, are moreover in a great degree inaccessible, from there being no roads to their base, and from the lands intervening between them and the public road being now the property of private individuals: on these accounts those hills will probably long continue waste lands. The hills in the Panguluship of Tulloh Jelutong, on the contrary, are situated at a moderate distance from George Town, have a tolerably good carriage road to their base, have several villages in their immediate vicinity from which labourers—Chinese, Malay, or Kling—may be obtained, besides having a superior quality of soil plentifully supplied with water from rivulets flowing in all directions, all of which are circumstances favourable to cultivation. In the Ayer Etam District, the hills of the eastern range are rather rocky; the hills of the western range at the north end of the district are more so, in some places to such an extent that no kind of cultivation could be undertaken; those to the south, on the contrary, are comparatively free; but by far the greater part of all might be brought into a state fit for the production of either the nutmeg, clove, coffee, ginger, plantain, or other kinds of fruit trees. Of the 6,000 acres of hill-land in this district, about 5,000 still belong to the East India Company, and it may be worth the while of those who have a high idea of the cultivation of coffee in the island to take a look at the lands. The steepness of the hills may be an objection; but, from their being at a distance from the hills reserved for a *sanatorium*, there will probably be no objection arise to clearing, and from the good quality of the soil and the abundant supply of water—two essential requisites for the agriculturist—coupled with the moderate rate at which lands may be purchased in perpetuity since the recent Land Act was introduced, there is little doubt that before many years pass large tracts will be converted into valuable plantations.

The flat land of this district, comprising about 2,000 acres as before observed, belongs nearly in whole to private individuals, and of this not more than 300 acres remain uncultivated. The soil is generally better than that of the other parts of the plain which have heretofore been described. At the north end of the district it is somewhat sandy, but still here and there it is of a good friable character, and has a sufficient intermixture of vegetable mould; at the south end the plain is more undulating, being in some places raised into hillocks, between which are fields of paddie land; the soil is therefore more varied, and is decidedly better than at the north end. Indeed, the only part of Ayer Etam where the soil is of a very indifferent quality is that known as the ball practice ground, and a piece of land north and south of this, of considerable length but of no great width, in which the soil a good deal resembles the soil of that part of Batoo Lanchang Jelutong described as being a stiff white pipe clay, covered with a layer of sand, varying from one to several inches in depth. The cultivation consists of spices, cocoa-nut,

betel-nut, orange and fruit trees, sugar-cane, and a small extent of paddie land. Some of the largest and most productive spice plantations in the Settlement are in this district. It was here, near the property called Ayer Puteh, in the neighbourhood of Ammee's Mills, that the cultivation of the nutmeg and clove was first commenced by the East India Company, and a very few old trees are still in existence, which probably are some of those that were originally introduced from the Molucca Islands. The Company, after persevering for a few years without any prospect of success, transferred the grounds and trees to four individuals,* who further prosecuted the cultivation, and called their speculation the *Spice Concern*; they extended their operations to several parts of the Island, of which Ayer Puteh, now the property of R. Ibbetson, Esq., formed one of the principal. The Spice Concern however did not succeed, and, after a while, all the shares were sold to the late David Brown, Esq., of Glugore, who carried on the cultivation under the circumstances and ultimately brought it to the state of perfection formerly observed (see Sepoy Line, &c). It was in this district also that one of the Company's Botanical Gardens was formed, on a small piece of ground of about sixteen acres in extent, on the banks of the Ayer Etam river, near the Ayeh Puteh village; but this has likewise for many years past been the property of a private individual. The paddie land formerly amounted to about one hundred and fifty acres, but of this fifty acres has been lately drained and turned into land fitted for the production of sugar-cane; the cultivation of the cane extends over one hundred and sixty acres, besides the fifty acres recently converted for that purpose. The sugar estate is called *Otaheite*; in 1839, a sugar-mill, driven by water from the Ayer Etam river, was erected there: this estate, the property of Messrs. Brown and Co., was commenced in 1838, and was the first formed and conducted on the West Indian principle in this Settlement. The properties in this district being generally large, the number of landholders is comparatively small, and does not exceed thirty; the Chinese who have recently opened up the hill-land on the eastern range appear only to be squatters, and on this account they do not enter into the estimate formed of the number of proprietors, nor does their cultivation form any part of the table which follows. The population is reckoned at one thousand.

The following is estimated to be the number of plants :—

	Bearing.		Not Bearing.		Total.
Nutmegs	20,616	..	16,765	..	37,381
Cloves	2,806	..	3,500	..	6,305
Cocoa-nuts	6,784	..	1,436	..	8,200
Betel-nut	13,956	..	2,240	..	16,196
Fruit trees	3,343	..	842	..	4,185

The principal supply of guavas brought to the market is from this district; but as the trees are not cultivated, they are not included in the number of fruit trees in the table.

The district is well supplied with water; besides the numerous small

* Sir Robert T. Farquhar, Lieut.-Governor; G. Caunter, Esq., Magistrate; James Scott, Esq., Merchant; and C. Smith, Esq., Planter.

streams which run down the face of the hills in different places, there are the Pyah Trubong, the Ayer Etam, the Ayer Puteh, and the Waterfall rivers, which traverse its plain. The Pyah Trubong belongs more especially to the next district; its origin and course therefore will hereafter be more particularly noticed. The Ayer Etam commences by a spring issuing from the hill at the top of Low's road, between Mount Elvira and Ibbetson's Hills; the stream then pursues its way along the ravine between the hills to the plain, receiving in its course the waters of numerous other streams, so that by the time it reaches the valley it has attained a considerable size. Rather more than half a mile before it reaches the plain, the river forms a pretty fall, which, however, is with difficulty approached, owing to the side of the ravine being there very steep and rocky, and covered with dense jungle: close to the bottom of the hill there is a dam supplied with water from this river, which is used for feeding the Otaheite sugar-mill. The Ayer Puteh takes its origin from streams which run down the two sides of the south end of the ravine, between the Highlands of Scotland and the Great Hill, (see "Highlands of Scotland," section 2,) and from another stream proceeding from the Highlands, which, after a short course in a small confined valley in the Ayer Puteh Estate, unite and take the name of Ayer Puteh. The Pyah Trubong and Ayer Puteh, after winding through the valley a considerable way, unite with the Ayer Etam, which continues its course to the Dhoby Ghaut. The origin of the Waterfall river has already been given under the head Ayer Trujun; and it was then observed, that it terminated by uniting with the Ayer Etam at Dhoby Ghaut, also that their junction formed the Pinang river.

The extent of road altogether in this district may be about three miles; they are not kept in very good repair towards the south. A road, which has received no particular name, unites the Waterfall road with the Pinang road, and runs pretty near to the base of the west mountain range: as much of this road as is included between two bridges, the one crossing the Waterfall river, the other the Ayer Etam river, belongs to this district. A short cross road, called Scotland road, joins the last and the Pinang road at Dhoby Ghaut. The Pinang road, after it reaches the Ayer Etam bridge, is called the Ayer Etam road, which name it retains in its progress through the district until it crosses the Otaheite bridge, when it changes its name for Pyah Trubong. A road strikes off from the Ayer Etam road at the four-mile stone, which leads to the Chinchew burying-ground, noticed in the former district; another road at the five-mile stone leads off from it to Ammee's Mills. About half a mile further from town, at the Ayer Etam village, a third road runs off, which is the commencement of the one known as Captain Low's road, leading to Baleh Puloh. The Otaheite bridge is about five miles and three-quarters from George Town; the base of the hills is about the same distance. Besides the two bridges before alluded to, three new stone bridges have been erected during the last twelve months: one is the Ayer Etam Bridge, the second the Otaheite Bridge; the third is situated between these two, near to the road leading to Ammee's Mills, and is called the Ayer Puteh bridge.

The Ayer Puteh village, situated close to the bridge of the same name, occupies a spot of ground that was formerly the Company's Botanical Nursery, and is a collection of Kling huts at which palankeens are kept for hire and coolies may be engaged for labour. The Ayer Etam village, situated about half a mile further south, is a large cluster of houses, chiefly Chinese. Here the charcoal-burners locate, and the village is a kind of emporium for the article.

"Ammee's Mills," which have been so often alluded to, are situated on a picturesque spot near the base of the west mountain range, and were erected about the year 1808 by Lowe Ammee, a very indefatigable and intelligent Canton Chinaman, who had some time before removed from Calcutta to this island, and established himself as a baker. The ground comprising this estate is about twenty-six orlongs in extent, and was originally planted out with pepper, and yielded abundantly; but, in consequence of the fall in price of the article, the plantation was neglected and ultimately allowed to go to ruin. Before this, however, Lowe Ammee substituted some cocoa-nut and other fruit trees for the withering pepper vines, and perceiving the advantages which a commodious natural basin, situated in a commanding part of the estate, held out for erecting water-mills, by which he would be enabled with more facility to supply the daily-increasing demands on his bakery, he immediately commenced operations, by excavating and opening a course from numerous rills at the foot of the hills, from which the water was successfully conveyed into the basin. With the pecuniary assistance of a European merchant, and the encouragement held out to him by Admiral Sir Edward Pellew (afterwards Lord Exmouth), Lowe Ammee built the mills and a substantial bungalow contiguous to them, at a cost, it is said, of forty thousand dollars. The bungalow was converted into a splendid tavern for the accommodation and comfort of visitors, and there was a constant succession of pleasure-parties to the Mills, and nothing was wanting which could give the highest gratification—convenient and airy apartments, neat and clean furniture, substantial and good fare, excellent wines, beer, &c., at moderate prices, together with two very comfortable separate bathing-houses for male and female visitors, built on the borders of the basin, and several shower-baths. This port being then the naval depôt, Lowe Ammee soon cleared his outlay, and in the year 1811, when the Expedition proceeded to the conquest of Java, and the mills were working incessantly day and night, he gained nearly a lac of dollars on the bread and other supplies he furnished. Instead, however, of returning to China, as many of his friends recommended (being then advanced in years although in robust health), he resumed pepper-planting on large tracts of land, which not only cost an enormous expense in clearing, but still larger sums in the planting out and taking care of the vines, which commence producing about the third year. Lowe Ammee now found his resources much cramped, and every prospect of prices falling, he leased his plantations to a company of Chinese for trifling sums and retired from business. After selling his mills and other landed property, he returned to China about seventeen or eighteen years ago, at the advanced age of seventy-six years, respected

by all classes of the community. The mills, &c. built by Ammee are now in a complete state of ruin, and the floors of some of the outhouses are turned into vegetable gardens. Another mill, on a smaller scale, has been more recently erected, and cold shower-baths are still kept up, to which Chinese and others frequently resort. The place is yet well worthy of a visit.

There is also a Hindoo Temple in this district, erected by a Bengalese washerwoman originally named Luckia, who came to this island from Calcutta, under the auspices of its founder, Mr. Light, accompanied by several followers, both male and female, of the same calling, perfectly versed in their business; and such was the extent of the patronage she enjoyed, that in a very few years she became possessed of considerable property, and amongst the Hindoos acquired the *sobriquet* of Rannee Dobin, Queen Washerwoman. She shortly afterwards, retired from business, in favour of her children and relatives, but, previously thereto, made suitable provisions for them and built the temple, which she endowed with ample annual rents derived from a fruit-garden. Owing, however, to the mismanagement by her executors of her charity, a few years after her death, no assets remained with which to make the requisite repairs of the temple, so that it soon became much dilapidated, and is now almost in ruins. The liberality of the old Rannee towards the poorer classes of the Hindoos was extensive and unceasing, and she continued to retain the respect and esteem of her countrymen, and no doubt would have lived many years longer; but, having been discovered to be implicated in a very daring robbery which was committed in the H. C. warehouse, about the year 1811, she was tried, found guilty, and sentenced to be put in the pillory and imprisoned for two years, which preyed so much upon her mind that she did not long survive the termination of her sentence.

The statements which follow, drawn up from the records of the Pinang Registry of Exports and Imports, exhibit a correct view of the trade and shipping which have passed through that office; but the trade statement can only be taken as an approach to the truth, as many parties exporting and importing neglect to pass their merchandise through the office.

It will be observed, that the imports and exports of merchandise are separated from those of specie, and that the merchandise from and to Singapore and Malacca is added to the total amount imported and exported from the other places; so that the actual amount of imports and exports for 1843-44 do not appear in the table, being less the value of the merchandise from and to Singapore and Malacca.

The value of the imports of merchandise and specie from the places mentioned in the table in 1843-44, was 5,079,314 rupees, and of merchandise from Singapore 1,134,403, and ditto from Malacca 23,069—making the actual imports amount to 6,236,786. In 1844-45, again, as appears from the table, the first amounts to 5,615,569 rupees, the second to 1,139,652, and the third to 16,630—the whole imports being in value 6,771,851 rupees,—and thus exhibiting, during the last year, an increase of these equal to 535,065 rupees. The amount of exports

of merchandise and specie to the same places in 1843-44 was 4,894,205 rupees, and of merchandise to Singapore 1,118,208, ditto to Malacca 35,801—making the total amount of exports of that year 6,048,214 rupees. From the table of exports in 1844-45, we observe the value of the first is 5,169,190 rupees, of the second 1,223,221, and of the third 77,281—being in all exports amounting to 6,469,692 rupees,—which shows an increase in these in favour of 1844-45 of 421,478 rupees. It thus appears the value of the trade of 1844-45 is equal to 13,241,543—being an increase over the trade of the preceding year of 956,543 rupees, or nearly one million of rupees.

The second table exhibits a great decline of the shipping between this and Bombay, and, to a less extent, of that to and from a few other places. In some of these the circumstance can perhaps be accounted for. For example, our communication with Bombay is generally by vessels trading between that port and China; and as these vessels are usually of large tonnage, many of them may have been deterred from calling here owing to the intricate nature of the south channel, which for many years, until lately, has not been marked by buoys, and strangers without a pilot were consequently in danger of grounding on the banks. The decrease in the exports to Acheen may be caused by the revival of the American trade here. The American vessels now more frequently load at this port for America or China than they did a few years ago, when they used not unfrequently to take only their dead weight here, or at Singapore, and afterwards proceed to Acheen with specie or other cargo, to purchase pepper, betel-nut, &c., to fill up with.

In the imports by square-rigged vessels, there is an increase of one in the number of vessels, but a falling off in the tonnage of 1298 tons; and, in the native vessels, an increase of 208 in number, and in the tonnage of 1617—making therefore the actual increase of tonnage only 319 tons. In the exports, the increase as above is, for the square-rigged vessels, 32 in number, and in tons 1235; and in the native craft, in number of vessels 213, and in tonnage 15,866—exhibiting on the whole exports, therefore, an increase of 17,101.

It thus appears, while our imports are increasing at a trifling rate, our exports are rapidly becoming greater, which at least speaks favourably for our agricultural capabilities and progress; and from the statement it would also seem our communication and commercial intercourse with the neighbouring Native States are rapidly advancing.

THE BELGIAN COLONY OF ST. TOMAS DE GUATEMELA.

It is interesting to watch the struggle this infant Colony is making for a permanent existence. Situated in a locality the most favourable on the Atlantic for centralising the commerce of Central America, it possesses one of the most commodious and picturesque harbours in the world. No natural difficulties of a very serious kind oppose themselves to the formation of a safe and easy road thence through Guatemala to the Pacific. A bridle path from St. Tomas to join the present road from Isabal to Guatemala, but altogether avoiding the precipitous and dangerous road over the Isabal mountain, is nearly completed, and by this road, when completed, the journey to the Pacific might easily be performed on mules in eight days. The present Director of the Colony, the Baron A. Bulow, ever energetic and enterprising, is busily engaged in plans for the future. Although abandoned in a great measure by the Belgian Company, the Baron Bulow, undeterred by the difficulties of his position, is resolved, without further reference to the Company, to depend upon the natural resources of the Colony—with the primary object in view, of liquidating his engagements with the Belize merchants, who have hitherto afforded him funds and other assistance, and also to maintain the Colony in a position of respectability. The Colony possesses within itself certain resources in furniture, woods, houses, town lots and lands for agricultural purposes, which, if disposed of, would produce a far larger sum than would liquidate the claims of the Belize merchants and meet the immediate necessities of the Colony. For these purposes the Director proposes to sell the mahogany trees on the lands of the Company, bordering on Lake Isabal, from which he expects an immediate supply of funds to a considerable extent. By the sales of merchandise in the stores of the Company, a supply of 12,000 to 14,000 dollars may be calculated on for the current year: the municipal duties and taxation are presumed to afford a revenue of 3,500 dollars. The sale of lots may be estimated to give 2,500 dollars. The rent of houses, shops, and stores produces 1,600 dollars; and there are numerous debtors to the Direction, who, if the Director is enabled to continue the public works, and to meet the requirements of the Colony, would find profitable employment and the means to pay their indebtedness. The claims of the Belize merchants, incurred on the responsibility of the present Director, do not exceed 12,000 dollars, and a further sum of 2,000 dollars specially secured on the stores belonging to the Colony.

The expenditure of the Colony, comprising the maintenance of its public institutions, namely, Colonial Administration, Church, School, Hospital, Orphan Asylum, Construction of Houses, repairing and perfecting the streets, and extending the road to the interior, may be esti-

mated at 24,000 dollars annually; and should the sources which have been referred to prove inadequate for the required purposes, the Director has it in his power to pledge for a further loan the handsome building appropriated to the use of the Director, and offices of his administration, and also the line of buildings, now producing rents to the amount of 1,600 dollars annually. This measure the Director hopes will not be necessary, and he trusts rather, for the fulfilment of his objects, to the development of other resources natural to the Colony, an increase to its trade, and a revenue to be derived from the road. It is not uninteresting here to notice the change a few months of active administration have made in the Colony.

In March last year, the most remarkable features of the Colony were the sickness, the apathy, and the poverty of the Colonists. Dispirited by the ruin which had apparently come upon the Colony, the Colonists became the victims of poverty, sickness, and despondency. Squalor, wretchedness, rags, and dirt were alone to be seen on the persons and in the houses of the settlers. There was no money, no trade, and apparently no resource. At this juncture Baron Bulow undertook the direction of the Colony: although sensibly alive to the difficulties he had to encounter, sent out by the Belgian Company without funds and without any credit given by them on which to procure money, he was not deterred by the gloomy aspect of affairs. Relying upon the good faith and integrity of the Company to fulfil his engagement, he sought amongst his personal friends for the means to revive the drooping spirits of his little regency—he obtained money, commenced public works of utility, opened a road of communication with the interior, established a School and an Asylum for Orphans, improved the condition of the Hospital to a state of great comfort and respectability, erected new houses, improved the streets, built a public wharf, and by the introduction of capital, the employment of the industry of the Colony, and the force of example, so aroused the spirits of the Colonists that apathy disappeared, and the men moved, as with an object, to undertake and to perform. At the present moment, men, women, and children appear healthy and cheerful, and are neatly dressed and contented. Some ten or twelve houses are in course of erection; several of the town lots have been taken up, are fenced in and improved upon. There are three or four stores established in the town respectably supplied with goods for the necessities and the comforts of the Colonists, and during the last six months several vessels, Belgian, English, American, and Spanish, have visited the port to discharge their cargoes, and some have remained and been loaded in it.

The importance of obtaining an easy and rapid conveyance for goods and passengers to and from the interior is ever uppermost in the active mind of the Baron, and he is quite aware that by this alone can be secured a permanent commercial importance to Santo Tomas.

He has traced a route by water to Gualan from the harbour of St. Tomas, through the canal of Graciosa to the Rio Francisco, up that river, which affords a sufficient depth of water as far as the Bank of Adolphus,

where a level strip of land only 4,000 yards across divides the Francisco from the Montagua. This strip of land it is purposed to cross by a railroad, or to cut a canal through it, and arrived at the Montagua at a point named Chechavilla, that river has a general depth of water of three feet to Gualan, without a single fall or rocky impediment. The total expense of forming this route, embracing the widening and deepening the canal of Graciosa, clearing the Francisco of fallen trees, cutting the canal to Chechavillo or forming the railroad, constructing flat-bottomed boats, and of procuring from Europe two or three steam tugs, is estimated at not more than £30,000 sterling. By the execution of this plan an easy and rapid transit of merchandise and passengers would be secured to the heart of the country, and to a point from which they could be passed with facility to all parts of the Republic, and to the ports of the Pacific.

The Baron Bulow, as Director, does not possess within himself or his little Colony the immediate funds necessary for the accomplishment of this undertaking, and he proposes to form a Company with a sufficient capital for the purpose of carrying it out. It would exceed our space at present to enter more into detail of the Baron Bulow's well-considered project, but we are told that a prospectus of it will shortly appear. It cannot, however, fail to strike the most casual observer how vast the importance of rapid means of transit to a port on the Pacific in a line from Santo Tomas is likely to become, now that the North-western shores of this continent are attracting so much of the attention of parties in the Old and New World. No estimate of the advantages this line would afford can be computed by the traffic on the present road; but this alone is of sufficient importance to render the investment of capital safe and profitable. To the Belgian nation this enterprise should be of peculiar interest;—the very existence of the Colony of Santo Tomas is no longer the dream of the speculator, but will at once take rank as a port of political and commercial importance. But active and energetic as the Baron Bulow has proved himself to be, it is not possible that he can, unaided, draw out the resources of the Colony, nor even for any lengthened period maintain its existence; and it will be an everlasting shame upon, and loss to the Belgian nation, if they allow this Colony, their first attempt at Colonisation, made on so fair and promising a field, to expire of inanition, in the first stage of its existence.

THE LABOUR MARKET OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

THE Colony of South Australia has taken what may be very significantly termed a new start ; and at a time when immigration from the mother-country had almost ceased, or presented evidence of its vitality in only a few occasional droppings in : the favourable impressions produced upon the neighbouring Colonies have procured thence such a considerable influx of free emigrants, that the want of immigration from the mother-country has been less severely felt than it otherwise would have been, under the prevalent activity of the Colonists in every branch of production, rendered necessary by the paucity of English and other European supplies.

South Australia has become more than ever productive of the means of employment in all its elements of wealth ; and in consequence of the extent and undeniable value of its mineral riches, which are only beginning to be operated upon, together with the trading activity to which successful mines invariably give rise, it is impossible to prescribe bounds to the probable requirements of the labour market. We shall therefore give a *resumé* of things as they are.

The excess of mechanics and artisans connected with the building trade has greatly subsided ; but there are many still, who, having left the city for the country during the times of great depression, would return if they could be assured of constant employment. The building trade is, in Adelaide, as well as elsewhere, generally reduced to the contract system, and jobs being taken very low, the masters have no power to offer the journeymen high remuneration.

But to proceed with the current rates of remuneration, according to the latest advices.

The wages of *Bricklayers* employed at day-work are 5s. to 5s. 6d. per day. *Carpenters*, the same.

Stonemasons, 5s. to 6s. per day.

Plasterers are almost exclusively employed at task-work as in England, at prices which enable them to earn 5s. 6d. per day and upwards, according to ability.

Painters, as well as *Plumbers* and *Glaziers*, are more fully employed than in times past ; but their earnings do not generally exceed 4s. to 5s. per day.

Agricultural Labourers have arrived in considerable numbers from the neighbouring Colonies, many of them being skilled in all kinds of Colonial country work. The wages for this class of persons do not generally exceed 10s. per week and rations, which consist of 10 lbs. flour, 10 lbs. fresh meat, 2 lbs. sugar, and $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tea weekly ; but in the season of harvest and sheep-shearing they usually get something more ; and useful, deserving men seldom lack encouragement.

Labourers in general earn from 2s. 6d. to 3s. per day without rations.

Shepherds, whose wives can assist them in the capacity of hutkeepers, are generally paid conjointly £30 per year with rations. It must be understood, however, that the majority of South Australian shepherds have received their pastoral education in the Colony; steady shepherds of skill and experience being in demand at higher wages. Hutkeepers usually receive 7s. per week with rations.

Boot and Shoemakers are generally in full employ, and can earn from 25s. to 35s. per week at the trade prices.

Saddlers are by no means deficient of work, and the number of journeymen not being considerable, they can earn about 35s. per week on the average.

Tailors are more fully employed than usual this season; but prices do not appear to enable any but very clever hands to earn more than 20s. to 25s. per week; *sixpence per hour* being what may be termed the standard of wages.

Domestic Servants receive from £12 to £18 per annum, and are very much in request.

Bakers earn 20s. a-week, with an allowance of bread and flour. No want of hands.

Tanners are earning 30s. a-week. Hands enough employed.

Coopers are well employed, and earn from 25s. to 35s. weekly.

It has now become more than ever desirable that experiments should be made with respect to the suitability of some of our native woods for flour casks, butter casks, ale and porter barrels, &c. A few coopers who have good judgment in the properties of wood suitable for cask staves, and one or two clever wood hoop-makers, would, in all probability, find well-remunerating employment here. Owing to the success of our own brewers, and the consequent limited import of ales, &c., old casks are no longer to be procured in numbers at all sufficient for our increasing wants.

Sawyers have found pretty steady employment for some time past at 10s. per hundred feet superficial for gum, and 7s. for cedar or deal; but the recent influx of sawyers from the neighbouring Colonies has afforded so sufficient a supply of labour in this branch, that we have lately heard of sawyers being in want of employment.

Wheelwrights are generally employed, and earn from 30s. to 35s. weekly. The manufacture of reaping machines and thrashing machines is also made part of their business.

Miners are generally well employed at remunerating rates, but their time can hardly be said to have arrived until the funds of the large capitalists make their appearance; but if the capital is unaccompanied by a very considerable influx of miners from Britain, the best men now in the Colony will be exceedingly in request.

Tinmen, Turners, Engineers, and Founders, with all the usual town tradesmen, are apparently well employed, at fair or rather high prices.

We do not at all agree (says the *South Australian*) with those who consider the price of Crown lands too high at one pound per acre. Persons who consider that price too high forget altogether that the whole, or nearly the whole, of the purchase-money is expended in a

way which tends to make the land more valuable. In point of fact, the money cannot be considered as a payment for land: it is, in effect, a contribution by the grantee for the purpose of surveying the land, for making roads and bridges to it, and for importing labour to cultivate it. To these purposes, and to these almost exclusively, must the money be devoted; and if faithfully appropriated and administered, we cannot conceive many more important objects to which these contributions could be made: they would almost justify the contributions, supposing no land were granted.

This view of the question, which is too little considered, shows the immense advantages the gentlemen who have purchased the great mine have secured. They have got the ores for nothing, and have, in effect, only subscribed a fund for bringing out labourers and miners from Britain, for surveying the land, and for improving the fine natural roads of the country.

The accession of population will not be confined to the mere numbers sent out by the funds placed in the Commissioners' hands. It has been always found, that for every person whose passage is paid, another comes out at his own cost. If the £20,000 now available for emigration, therefore, provides the means of transport for 1500 persons from Britain, there may be confidently expected during the next twelve months, from Europe, at least 3000 persons. These will be the means of creating a vast additional capital, and of furnishing a great additional revenue to the Government; shipping in abundance will be brought to our shores, and a vast impetus will be given to trade in all its branches.

These great advantages will, however, be in a great measure frustrated, if care be not taken in selecting the emigrants. We want men and women of good character, who are able and willing to work. It is not now of so much importance whether they have families, but it is certainly better to send single men and women, or newly-married couples. We want blacksmiths and carpenters accustomed to country work, any number of miners, and any number of men accustomed to agricultural labour. Women servants are very greatly wanted; and as they are very apt to get married, constant supplies of these are necessary. Let it be remembered, that we want sober, industrious men and women—*persons who are able and willing to work with their hands.*

We do not want the idle, the dissipated, the refuse of workhouses, the denizens of penitentiaries, or the scum of large towns.

The demand is great, and the necessity for supply is most pressing. Our fisheries, our manufactories, our mines, our flocks, our herds, our fields, all with one voice petition; and their petition is for "more men from England."

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN FISHERIES.

WE are glad to find, from the following official documents, that the misrule of the Colonial Office has received a salutary check in British North America, and that no further concessions are to be granted to the Americans to despoil our fishing-grounds on the North American Coasts. We quite agree with Lord Falkland, that any such relaxation of the Treaty of 1818 as that contemplated by the Colonial Office "would, if carried into effect, produce very deep-rooted dissatisfaction to the Lower Provinces, and cause much injury to a very large and valuable class of Her Majesty's subjects."

The able Report of the Hon. the Attorney-General of Nova Scotia sets forth the danger of such concessions in its true light.

Extract of a Despatch from Lord Stanley to Viscount Falkland, dated 19th May, 1845 :—

Her Majesty's Government having frequently had before them the complaints of the Minister of the United States in this country on account of the capture of vessels belonging to fishermen of the United States, by the Provincial cruisers of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, for alleged infractions of the Convention of the 20th of October, 1818, between Great Britain and the United States, I have to acquaint your Lordship that, after mature deliberation, Her Majesty's Government deem it advisable for the interests of both countries to relax the strict rule of exclusion exercised by Great Britain over the fishing vessels of the United States entering the bays of the sea on the British North American Coasts.

I have to request that your Lordship would inform me whether you have any objection to offer, on provincial or other grounds, to the proposed relaxation of the construction of the Treaty of 1818 between this country and the United States.

Government House, Halifax, 17th June, 1845.

MY LORD,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your Lordship's Despatch of the 19th May, on the subject of a further relaxation of the construction of the Treaty of 1818, between Great Britain and the United States of America.

Your Lordship's communication has reference to matters so deeply affecting the interests of Nova Scotia, and involves so many considerations to the elucidation of which local knowledge and information are so essentially necessary, that I do not at this moment feel myself qualified to reply to it in the manner its importance demands, and I venture to request your Lordship will move Lord Aberdeen to allow any negotiations on the various topics to which it relates to remain suspended until I shall have an opportunity (which I hope will occur by the next Packet) of addressing your Lordship in regard to them.

I have, &c.

(Signed) FALKLAND.

Lord Stanley, &c. &c. &c.

Extract of a Despatch from Lord Falkland to Lord Stanley, dated 2d July, 1845 :—

I lose no time in replying to your Lordship's Despatch dated 19th May, desiring me to inform you whether I have any objections to offer on provincial

or other grounds to a further relaxation of the construction of the Treaty of 1818, between Great Britain and the United States.

In my former correspondence, (see No. 5, May 8, 1844, addressed to your Lordship's predecessor, and No. 185, date 17th October, 1843, addressed to your Lordship,) I have very fully explained that as the advocate of the interests of the Province over the administration of the affairs of which I have now for some time presided, I should deeply lament any relaxation of the construction of the treaty which would admit of the American fishing vessels carrying on their operations within three miles of a line drawn from headland to headland of the various bays on the coast of Nova Scotia; nor, as Governor of the Colony, do I now retract that opinion: but as in matters of this nature much technical knowledge as well as verbal accuracy is required in treating of details, I have directed the Attorney-General to prepare a report on the subject, which I herewith send, recommending it to your Lordship's particular attention, and to which I have only to add that I am convinced such a relaxation of the Treaty of 1818 as is apparently contemplated by Lord Aberdeen would, if carried into effect, produce very deep-rooted dissatisfaction both here and in New Brunswick, and cause much injury to a very large and valuable class of Her Majesty's subjects.

Halifax, 16th June, 1845.

MY LORD,—Agreeably to your Excellency's desire, I have the honour to report such suggestions as appear to arise from the Despatch of the Right Hon. the Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated 19th May last, and the correspondence accompanying it of the United States Minister at London, and Her Majesty's Government, on the subject of the Fisheries on the Coasts of Her Majesty's North American Provinces.

The concession of a right to fish in the Bay of Fundy has been followed by the anticipated consequence—the demand for more extended surrenders, based upon what has been already gained; and it is to be feared that the relaxations now contemplated, if carried into effect, will practically amount to an unrestricted license to American fishermen.

When their right to fish within the larger bays or at the mouths of the smaller inlets shall be established, the ease with which they may run into the shores—whether to fish, or for obtaining bait, or for drawing off the shoals of fish, or for smuggling—and the facility of escape before detection, notwithstanding every guard which it is within the means of the Province to employ, will render very difficult the attempt to prevent violations of the remaining restrictions; while in the case of *seizures*, the means of evasion and excuse, which experience has shown to be under any circumstances abundantly ready, will be much enlarged.

An instance has just occurred which illustrates this apprehension, and confirms the observations to the same effect contained in the Report I had the honour to make to your Excellency on the 17th September last on the same subject.

An American fisherman on the 5th of this month was seized in the Bay of Fundy, at anchor, "*inside of the Lighthouse at the entrance of Digby Gut,*" about a quarter of a mile from the shore—his nets lying on the deck still wet, and with the scales of herring attached to the meshes, and having fresh herrings on board his vessel. The excuse sworn to is, that rough weather had made a harbour necessary, that the nets were wet from being recently washed, but that the fish were caught while the vessel was beyond three miles from the shore.

Hence, too, will be extended and aggravated all the mischiefs to our fisheries from the means used by the Americans in fishing—as by jigging, drawing seines across the mouths of the rivers, and other expedients; from the practice of drawing the shoals from the shores by baiting; and, above all, from their still more pernicious habit of throwing the garbage upon the fishing-grounds and along the shores.

Every facility afforded the American fishermen to hold frequent, easy, and comparatively safe intercourse with the shores, extends another evil, perhaps

more serious in its results—the illicit traffic carried on under the cover of fishing, in which not only the revenue is defrauded and the fair dealer discounted, but the coasts and remote harbours are filled with noxious and useless articles, as the poisonous rum and gin, and manufactured teas, of which already too much is introduced into the country, in exchange for the money and fish of the settlers; and from this intercourse, when habitual and established from year to year, the moral and political sentiments of our population cannot but sustain injury.

In the arguments of the American Minister, His Excellency appears to assume that the question turns on the force of the word *Bay*, and the peculiar expression of the Treaty in connexion with that word. But although it was obviously the clear intention of its framers to keep the American fishermen at a distance of three marine miles from the "*Bays, Creeks, and Harbours*," there does not, therefore, arise any just reason to exclude the word *Coasts*, used in the same connexion in the Treaty, from its legitimate force and meaning; and if it be an admitted rule of general law that the outline of a Coast is to be defined, not by its indentations, but by a line extending from its principal headlands, then waters although not known under the designation nor having the general form of a Bay, may yet be within the exclusion designed by the Treaty.

His Excellency the American Minister complains of the "*essential injustice*" of the law of this Province, under which the fisheries are attempted to be guarded, and is pleased to declare that it "*possesses none of the qualities of the law of civilised States, but its forms.*"

His Excellency in using this language possibly supposed that the Colonial Act had attempted to give a construction to the Treaty of 1818, or had originated the penalty and mode of confiscation which he deprecates. But had His Excellency examined the Act of the Province he has so strongly stigmatised, he would have discovered that, as regards the limits within which foreign fishermen are restricted from fishing, the Colonial Legislature has used but the words of the Treaty itself; and a comparison of the Provincial Act with an Act of the Imperial Parliament, the 59 Geo. 3rd, ch. 38, would have shown him, that as regards the description of the offence—the confiscation of the vessel and cargo—and the mode of proceeding, the Legislature of Nova Scotia has in effect only declared what was already, and still is, the Law of the Realm under *Imperial Enactments*.

Mr. Everett adverts to what he considers "*the extremely objectionable character of the course pursued by the Provincial authorities, in presuming to decide for themselves a question under discussion between the two Governments.*"

But it is submitted that if the American Government controverted the construction given to the Treaty, the course pursued on the part of Nova Scotia, which made confiscation dependent on a judicial trial and decision, was neither presumptuous nor inexpedient; nor could the necessity of security for £60, or the risk of costs in case of failure, offer any serious impediment to the defence in a matter which, as Mr. Everett declares, the Government of the United States deems of great national importance.

Upon the other hand, if the American fishermen could only seek a relaxation of the construction given to the Treaty in England and Nova Scotia, as a matter of *favour*, "*presumption*" would rather seem to lie on that side which insisted on enjoying the privilege *before* the boon was conferred.

In any view of the matter, as the American fisherman was never meddled with until he had *voluntarily* passed the controverted limit, it is difficult to comprehend why the American Minister's proposition would not stand *reversed* with more propriety than it exhibits in its present form; for His Excellency's regret might not unreasonably, it would seem, have been expressed at "*the extremely objectionable course pursued by AMERICAN SUBJECTS, in presuming to decide for themselves a question under discussion between the two Governments,*" by fishing upon the disputed grounds, and thereby reducing the Provincial Authorities to the necessity of vindicating their claim, or seeing it trampled on, before any sanction had been obtained either of legal decision or diplomatic arrangements.

When Mr. Everett says that the necessity of fostering the interests of their fishermen rests on the highest ground of national policy, he expresses the sentiment felt in Nova Scotia as regards the Provincial welfare in connexion with this subject. The Americans are fortunate in seeing the principle carried into practice; for the encouragement afforded their fishermen by the Government of the United States is not small; and its strenuous, persevering, and successful efforts to extend their fishing privileges on Her Majesty's coasts but too practically evince its desire and ability to promote this element of national and individual prosperity. As far as I can learn, a liberal Tonnage Bounty is given on their fishing craft, besides a bounty per barrel on the pickled fish—thus guarding the fisherman against serious loss in case of the failure of his voyage; and he is, I believe, further favoured by privileges allowed on the importation of salt and other articles; while a market is secured him at home, which ensures a profitable reward for the fruit of his labour by a protecting duty of five shillings per quintal on dry fish, equal to fifty per cent. of its value, and from one to two dollars per barrel on pickled fish, according to the different kinds, equal to at least twenty per cent. of their values.

The duty on American fish imported into the Colonies is much less, and the British Colonial fisherman is unsustained by bounties: but the chief drawback to his success is the want of certain and staple markets—those on which he is principally dependent being very limited and fluctuating.

In the contrast, therefore, drawn by Mr. Everett between the advantages of the Colonial and American fisherman, the extensive home markets of the latter, independently of the encouragement he receives from bounties and other sources, much more than compensate, I believe, for any local conveniences enjoyed by the former.

The Colonists cannot understand the principle on which *concession* in any form should be granted to the American people in a case avowedly "*touching the highest grounds of national policy*," even although concession did not involve consequences, as it unhappily does in the present case, both immediate and remote, most injurious to Colonial interests.

The strong and emphatic language of the Treaty of 1818 is, that the United States "renounce for ever any liberty heretofore enjoyed or claimed by the inhabitants thereof, to take, dry, or cure fish, on or within three marine miles of any of the Coasts, Bays, Creeks, or Harbours of his Britannic Majesty's dominions in America, not included within the above-mentioned limits, provided, however, that the American fisherman shall be admitted to enter such Bays and Harbours for the purpose of shelter and repairing damages therein, of purchasing wood and obtaining water, and for no other purpose whatever. But they shall be under such restrictions as may be necessary to prevent their taking, drying, or curing fish therein, or in any other manner whatever abusing the privileges hereby reserved to them."

If this national contract does not exclude the Americans from fishing within the *indentations* of our Coasts, and from our *Bays* and *Harbours*, the people of Nova Scotia, while it remained in force, could not complain of the exercise of the right.

But we believe the Treaty does exclude them, and we but ask a judicial inquiry and determination before these valuable privileges are relinquished: the highest law opinions in England have justified our belief—Her Majesty's Government in theory avows and maintains it.

The compact, too, was in its nature reciprocal, and had the Treaty in this particular been (as it was not) hard upon the United States, there may doubtless be found in other parts of it stipulations at least equally unfriendly to British interests.

I repeat, my Lord, we cannot understand *why the Americans should not be held to their bargain*; nor can we perceive the principle of justice or prudence which would relax its terms in favour of a foreign people whose means and advantages already preponderate so greatly, and that too without reciprocal concessions, and at the expense of Her Majesty's Colonial subjects, whose prosperity is deeply involved in the protection and enlargement of this important element of their welfare.

If the present concessions to the United States are hoped to end and quiet the controversy between their fishermen and this Province, there is too much reason to fear the expectation will end in disappointment. From the greater encouragement that will be given for violation of the Treaty under the modified conditions suggested to be imposed on the American fishermen, and from the multiplied facilities for evasion and falsehood, increased and not diminished occasions of collision can only be expected; and it may safely be asserted, from a knowledge of the subject and of the parties, that unless the British Government are content to maintain the strict construction of the Treaty as a mere question of past contract and settled right, whatever that construction may be, the encroachment of the American fishermen will not cease, nor disputes end, until they have acquired unrestricted license over the whole shores of Nova Scotia.

It is hoped, my Lord, that if an arrangement such as is contemplated should unhappily be made, its terms may clearly express that the American fishermen are to be excluded from fishing within three miles of the *entrance* of the Bays, Creeks, and Inlets, into which they are *not* to be permitted to come.

Some doubt on this point rests on the language of Lord Stanley's Despatch, and the making the criterion of the restricted Bays, Creeks, and Inlets, to be the width of the double of three marine miles would strengthen the doubt, by raising a presumption that the shores of these Bays, &c., and the shores of the general coast, were to be considered in the same light and treated on the same footing.

To avoid such a construction, no less than to abridge the threatened evil, the suggestion made to your Lordship by Mr. Stewart, that at least this width should be more than the double of three marine miles, say three or four times more, ought, I think, to be strongly enforced.

I have the honour to be,

Your Lordship's most obedient servant,

(Signed)

J. W. JOHNSTON.

To the Right Hon. His Excellency

Viscount Falkland, Lieut.-Governor, &c. &c.

Extract of a Letter from Lord Stanley to Lord Falkland, dated Downing Street, 17th September, 1845:—

Her Majesty's Government have attentively considered the representations contained in your Despatches, Nos. 324 and 331, of June 17th and July 2d, respecting the policy of granting permission to the fishermen of the United States to fish in the Bay of Chaleur, and other large Bays of a similar character, on the Coasts of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, and apprehending from your statements that any such general concession would be injurious to the interests of the British North American Provinces, we have abandoned the intention we had entertained upon the subject, and shall adhere to the strict letter of the Treaties which exist between Great Britain and the United States relative to the Fisheries in North America, except in so far as they may relate to the Bay of Fundy, which has been thrown open to the Americans, under certain restrictions.

In announcing this decision to you, I must at the same time direct your attention to the necessity of a scrupulous observance of those Treaties on the part of the Colonial Authorities, and to the danger which cannot fail to arise from any strained assumption of the power of excluding the fishermen of the United States from the waters in which they have a right to follow their pursuit.

ON THE CONDITION AND PRODUCTIONS OF JAMAICA.

. To the Editor of "*Simmonds's Colonial Magazine*."

DEAR SIR,—The present condition of Jamaica is an anomaly, whether we consider it in its intellectual, moral, or social condition. We have men holding places of profit and trust, whose knowledge might be enclosed in a nutshell, and yet leave room for a pair of lady's gloves; we have abundance of law, but a paucity of justice—a superfluity of natural productions, yet a niggardness of supply of the necessaries of life; we are all *heads* and no lower extremities, thus realising the beautiful fable of the Belly and its Members, so eloquently told us by the Roman Historian; and we have chapels and churches without number, yet the population preserve scarcely the exterior decencies of life. A man will boldly seize your property and keep it in spite of public opinion and private remonstrance, and to go to law (to illustrate my meaning by another fable) is to imitate the example of the two cats, who called in the fox to decide which of the two was the owner of the oyster they had both found on the beach. Reynard, the lawyer, gravely licked his chops, wagged his tail, opened the oyster, and coolly swallowing it, handed to each of the litigants one of the shells! "There," said he, "I have decided; the case is dismissed." Thus there is a want of a *principle* of action throughout the community. Every man pulls a different way, so that the body social is rent to pieces. It is melancholy to see in many places the half-ruined boiling-houses, and other buildings incidental to a sugar estate, dropping, as it were, to pieces for want of funds to repair them.

The most remarkable of these are the former dwelling-houses of the original proprietors—a race, happily for themselves, nearly extinct, as there are few, if any, even of their descendants now in possession of the soil—now occupied by the overseers, many of them very excellent and intelligent men, others neither one nor the other; and, strange to add, not a few, descendants of those very African slaves whose sinews and whose blood reared these stately edifices. Here we have a fulfilment of the commandment—"I will visit the sins of the fathers unto the second and third generation!" Whether, so far as the West Indians are implicated, this tremendous sentence will ever be reversed, is hidden in the inscrutable Book of the Future, and is known only to the Great Judge himself, who pronounced the sentence. So far, however, as human foresight may predict, the days of West India prosperity are past, never to return!

This opinion, however, must be received with some reservation, as it applies only to sugar manufacture; the price of labour precluding that necessary of life being made in the West Indies so cheap as in other parts of the world. But there are numerous other tropical products

which may be cultivated with success, so far as pecuniary profits are involved. These are so numerous, that even to attempt a detail would swell this paper to an insupportable length.*

There is one, however, not mentioned or noticed in that paper, whether from accident or design we know not, to which we beg to call attention. This is a species of the *Fevillea foliis cordatis angulatis* of Linnæus (Sp. Plant.) In Jamaica we know it by the name of Cacoon. No use whatever is made of it with which I am acquainted, except that occasionally you see a negro woman with one of them sliced at the top, the aperture closed with a cork, and the shell or pericarp itself used for a purse: whereas were this valuable legumen turned to the advantage it ought to be, it would be a source of considerable profit to the proprietors of waste lands, and those who possess property the soil of which is not adapted for the usual tropical productions. Long informs us that a very excellent oil was formerly extracted from it, and was much used in lamps. Any one may satisfy himself of this fact by cutting a piece of the kernel and holding it to a lighted candle, when it will burn with a clear, bright flame, like that of an almond. It is possible to conceive that it may be advantageously employed in the manufacture of candles, mixed with wax, or even beef and mutton suet. Of this, however, I am certain, that it would command a ready sale in London, where the manufacturers of the composite candle would be glad of so valuable an auxiliary. These remarks apply also to the Horse-eye, another species of *Fevillea*, and the Nickar, so common along the beach from Lucca to Barbary Hill.

Speaking of oil reminds me of the Maranga or Morinda Tree, called also the Horse-radish Tree. From the seeds, a clear, limpid, and extremely pure oil is easily expressed, said to be the Oil of Ben, so celebrated among the Orientals, and from which, I have heard, the far-famed Rowland & Son manufacture their "Incomparable Macassar." This tree grows readily and luxuriantly everywhere, but more especially on the North side. It is easily propagated, either by cuttings from the tree (the branches) or by the seeds, and bears the second year: I have not actually made the experiment, but I estimate the produce of a single tree at not much less than from one gallon of oil to two gallons. The Oil of Ben is expensive, I know, and not often to be procured pure: consequently, the oil from the Maranga would be a very profitable export. From the flowers, also, a very pleasant perfume, I think, may be easily distilled.

And, again, why may not the flowers of the Seville Orange be turned to some account, instead of allowing them, as well as the fruit, to "waste their sweetness on the desert air"? In some places I have counted thirty trees, bearing flowers, green oranges, and bright golden fruit, all together—in short, realising the fable of the "golden fruit" of the Hesperides.

Another plant which is now employed only for fences, is the Pen-

* Consult SIMMONDS'S COL. MAG. vol. i. p. 267, for a paper, by Dr. Binns, "On the Available Resources of the West Indies."

guin, the *Bromelia* of Brown. The leaves, when beaten with a blunt mallet and macerated in water, produce beautiful threads, as fine or finer than flax. These fibres can be manufactured into a beautiful fabric. The fruit, an excellent vermifuge, when properly prepared and allowed to ferment, makes a pleasant drink, little inferior to champagne.

The Mahoe (*Hibiscus*) is also another plant which may be turned to account, but which is only partially so. The bark makes excellent cordage, and with very little labour.

Cocoa-nut husks (the pericarp of the nut), from which the noted coir, the strongest cordage made, is manufactured, are lying on all sides strewn on the ground, and only occasionally used as fuel.

Any man of enterprise and small capital, I feel convinced, were he to turn his attention to the manufacture of any one of the articles enumerated above, would speedily realise a large fortune.

But there is a source of wealth perhaps inexhaustible, and to which I have not alluded. I mean the Bee. It is almost incredible the product of a single hive, even in the midst of the town in which I reside, and at the same time the ease with which that product is obtained. One must see it to be convinced of the truth.

Tanning leather is another source of wealth to which but partial attention has been paid. There is, or was, a tannery in the neighbourhood of Kingston, for the establishing of which the House of Assembly voted the projector a large sum of money. I do not know if the tannery is still carried on, not having visited Kingston lately; but why should so useful a manufactory be confined to the neighbourhood of Kingston? The Mangrove Tree, the bark and leaves of which contain nearly as much tannin as those of the Oak, grows luxuriantly on the North side; and though there may not be as many cattle, sheep, and goats killed in any one town in that part as there are in Kingston, still the aggregate number must be considerable. The hides are for the most part exported to England to be tanned; but sheep's and goats' skins are positively thrown away.

I could enumerate many other articles, but it would encroach too much on your pages.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

PEREGRINE.

Lucea, Jamaica, Feb. 1846.

A NEW EXPORT FOR THE COLONIES.

WE had, the other day, the pleasure of visiting Plantation *Haagsbosch*, the property of the Messrs. Glen, and were kindly permitted to inspect the processes by which these enterprising gentlemen prepare the *Plantain Fibre*; specimens of which were recently transmitted home, in the expectation of adding a new and valuable material to the textile manufactures of Britain.

It may be known to some of our readers, that recently a beautiful fabric has been introduced from India and China into the English markets, under the name of Silk-grass, and that hitherto none of the varieties

of husk or flax have enabled the manufacturers at home to compete with this fabric, the common fibres being deficient both in uniformity of thread and silkiness of lustre. Should the plantain fibre prove to be possessed of these valuable qualities,—and, for certain botanical reasons which it would be out of place here to give in detail, we believe it to possess them,—it is satisfactory to know that this substance will arrive in England very opportunely, and will be certain to obtain a full and fair trial by parties to whom success is as important as to the plantain-growers. Should these trials succeed, the benefit to this Colony (Demerara) will be very considerable, for plantains are our great staple of vegetable food, and much may be raised irrespective of the fibre—and, again, we shall be more exempt from competition in this cultivation than in that of many other plants.

The Messrs. Glen have judiciously expended as little labour as possible on the specimens sent home. Having taken effectual means to preserve the fibre, they wisely leave the beating, heckling, bleaching, &c., to the cheaper and more effective labour of the British manufacturers.

The treatment of the plant is as follows:—When the fruit is ready for gathering, the tree is partially cut, about midway between the branch and the root, allowing the upper part to decline, and the bunch to be gathered without injury. The lower part is then cut close to the ground, and the upper and lower parts of the stem are carried to the trench side to be conveyed to the buildings in punts. On arrival there, the stems are cleft, and the hearts removed, to be treated by themselves. The outer portions are passed between rollers to express the juice: they are next steeped to dilute and extract the viscid remainder of the juice, and spread in thin uniform layers on a drogerie to be dried in the sun. When thoroughly dry, the stems are evenly laid in lengths, piled up, and compressed into bales for export. The hearts are treated in a manner slightly different, and packed by themselves.

We commend the simplicity of the process, because labour here is dear; and we are glad to learn that the cellular tissue and short fibre, separated in the dressing, are eminently fit for the purpose of the paper-makers, and will probably bear a price sufficient to pay the freight and dressing. We have seen samples of the paper made from this material, and it was remarkable for strength and toughness.

For their enterprise and public spirit in thus striking out a new path, and adding a new export to the now almost solitary one—Sugar, the Messrs. Glen deserve the thanks and commendation of all men; and as they have run the risk, and braved the odium too indiscriminately attached to failure, we trust that, should the matter succeed, they may enjoy a large portion of the profit of a new and healthy trade.

The same gentlemen are also engaged in experimenting on the preparation of Cassava Starch for exportation. From all we can learn, this scheme too, when properly worked out and arranged, is likely to prove a profitable one. But whether this should turn out so or not, it is our duty to recommend all parties, and especially the *labouring classes* possniss provision-grounds, forthwith to commence planting Cassava, or

any other rapidly-growing root crop, for provisions of all kinds must continue for some months dear, and may, in the event of continued drought, become scarce to the very verge of starvation. We are satisfied that no effectual relaxation of the *screw* can take place till the British people are assured of an abundant harvest of the crop of 1846.

Meanwhile, with scarcity existing, and a prospect of its continuance before our eyes—with land to spare, and small holders enough desirous of pursuing any easy and profitable trade—it will manifest an uncommon want of forethought if immediate attention is not given to the raising of root-crops. Sir Walter Scott used to repeat, with great *gusto*, the dying advice of a “brother laird” to his son, “Be aye stickin’ in a tree, Jock; it’ll be growin’ when ye’re sleepin’.” Ours is not the climate in which we would advise the planter of greenheart trees to dream of the profits; but such are the peculiarities and so great the fertility of our soil and climate, that there need not be a scarcity of provisions for any protracted period, particularly if what remains over supplying our markets can be advantageously sold to those who manufacture for exportation.—*Guiana Times*.

AUSTRALIAN SKETCHES.

BY THOS. M'COMBIE, ESQ.

No. VI.—THE SEA ADVENTURERS OF THE EAST.

THERE is one phase of Colonial society which especially deserves a place among the “Australian Sketches.” I allude to the Sea Adventurers of the East.

The lover of original character may find some outlines not unworthy of attention in the following sketch of the maritime adventurers of the South Seas, a class worthy of being compared with the Buccaneers of old. Pirate schooners, painted black, with raking masts—long toms astern, and concealed guns, are seldom to be met with now on old King Neptune's regions. An opium clipper skylarking about Amoy, or a slaver on the African Coast, may be met with, provided with a few guns; but, with these solitary exceptions, warlike schooners are to be found only in Marryat's novels. I shall merely introduce these adventurers to the British public: the three-volume novelists of that country may work rich elements of character into many a blazing tale; the literati of all nations are welcome to use my information—it is a well free to all.

The South Sea whalers do not form a legitimate subject for a writer confined to Australian subjects, but are so closely connected with Australia as to demand a brief notice. Many of the South Sea whalers are the property of Sydney merchants, while all of them visit Sydney or some other city in the Colonies to refit. The whaler is from this a common ingredient in Australian society, and too distinguished to omit

in treating of its connexions. While I shall do justice to the character in recording their courage and persevering industry, it may be necessary to notice pravities which intermingle with virtues.

If employed in whaling, the Southern Seaman is very hard at work indeed: if not actively employed, he is wandering to and fro on the ocean without an apparent object. A good "*look-out*" is always maintained, and when a whale is observed or thought to be lurking about, boats are sent out to chase, and, if possible, secure the "monster of the deep." A single boat is never despatched; but two, and sometimes three or four, are sent out, and follow in a direct line. The first boat contains the more experienced whalers, and they undertake what is both difficult and hazardous. When the boat is manned, the person who holds the iron dart (harpoon) is in the bows, keeping a sharp look-out: he does not speak, but indicates to the coxswain by signs the direction. At the very instant the boat is all but touching a whale, there is but one person conscious of the hazard: he darts the harpoon into the shoulder of the whale, and shouts "Stern all!" and back flies the boat. Some hap-hazard whalers, who neither regard their own life, nor the lives of those under their charge, rush upon the whale and run the harpoon into its shoulder, which is a securer way than to dart it, or throw it. The huge animal lashes the waters, and not seldom the boat is swamped before it can escape from the vortex: when this happens, the seamen keep fast by their long oars, and are rescued by the next boat. The real danger is from the sharks. The moment the blood flows from the whale, clouds of sharks rush almost simultaneously to the spot; and a whaler whose boat swamped, lay for ten minutes, as he informed me, in the midst of a multitude of these voracious monsters, and by mere accident escaped. When the whale is secured by the side of the vessel, the fat or blubber is cut out in pieces, and hoisted, by means of blankets and tackle, into the proper place. The blubber *peels off* like the rind of an orange; it is cut into pieces by means of a large knife, and packed into blankets, then hoisted on board. The seamen name the process described "*cutting in*." When the blubber has been secured, the remaining portion of the carcass is allowed to float away anywhere. The next process is to cut up the blubber. The large pieces are cut into small slices and placed upon a form, upon which is a heavy knife, secured on one side of the stool or form. This engine cuts or slices the pieces, and from this it is thrown into blubber-tubs; next it finds its way into the tier-pots, where it boils down for some time; then the oil is run out into coolers, and is finally secured in casks.

In many of the whaling vessels, the common seamen are paid by a stated share of the profits. Such vessels are small democratic communities afloat, where the meanest voice assumes some authority. It all ends, however, in talk. The Master exercises the same functions as on board other vessels, and orders his copartners about, at times, in rather a discourteous manner. It is true that the seamen may proffer to assist their Captain with advice, which does not exonerate them from fulfilling the duties of their rank.

The Sydney whalers seldom make longer trips than from sixteen months to two years: the English, American, French, and other foreign whalers extend their whaling trips to two or three years. The former extent of the Colonial trade may be demonstrated by statistics. The value of the oil which was exported from New South Wales in 1840 was stated in the Custom-house returns at £224 14s. 4d.; but in 1841 it had declined to £127 4s. 7d., and the trade is gradually declining. Whales are becoming scarce: about four years ago the whole of the South Sea was covered with whales; now they are frequently to be found in the Borneo Straits, or about the Gulf of Carpentaria—formerly about Rotuhura and New Caledonia was considered the best whaling-ground. The Americans have cut up the trade; and many of the Colonial whalers have been withdrawn within the last eight years and fitted out for other purposes, and not a few have been lost.

The whaling vessels often incur the most imminent danger from natives of the South Sea Islands. I shall do justice even to barbarians, and state that before white men mixed with them, they were not cruel: since, however, they have come into contact with the straggling vagabonds who have been ejected from the Colonies, they have become blood-thirsty and ferocious pirates.

But a few words with regard to the Malay pirates, before entering into a description of the dangers of the South Seas.

The Dyaks of Borneo inhabit the north-west coast of Borneo, and carry war and rapine over sea and land. They sometimes make excursions as far as Timor, or the Buccaneer's Archipelago, on the south-west coast of Australia, from lat. 10 to 15 South. About three or four hundred proas (or prows) manned by these fierce freebooters are generally prowling about Borneo. If chased, they fly like the wind, and are soon beyond the reach of pursuit. It would be useless to describe the infinite craft of these marauders—the temerity and bravery which they so often display. They do not confine themselves to English or other vessels, but attack the Chinese and Siam junks, and the Malay villages—and have often defeated the Grand Sultans of Borneo, who in retaliation have attempted their destruction. Their stronghold is situated upon the river Serabas—a noble stream, navigable for fifty miles. About forty miles up, are the rivers Rembas and Paku, and the town of Paddy is about twenty miles above the latter, on the river Serabas; while each of the two tributary streams have strongholds situated on their banks.—Another race of pirates, named the Illanuns of Magindado, inhabit the north-east coast of Borneo: these tribes, however, possess no habitations, but cruise in their war proas from sea to sea, plundering every vessel and hamlet they approach. A similar race, the Malukas of Iillico, or Iilolo, cruise about Borneo, to the eastward. To these it may be added, that all the Malay Chiefs are pirates when favourable opportunities occur; and it must be evident to the reader, that in Borneo the whalers have stealthy, dangerous foes to contend with.

Many whaling vessels have been destroyed by the natives of the islands and coasts: they are for the most part pirates, ready to pounce

upon unprotected vessels, and barbarous enough to massacre the crews. The brig "Catherine" (Banytyne) had a narrow escape, when lying off the Isle of Pines, in the month of April 1843. The Captain and passengers had a wish to land, and a boat was lowered, and the crew were ordered to go armed. In the hurry this was neglected; for the Captain found, when too late, that the steward had omitted to bring the fire-arms up from the cabin and place them in the boat. On landing, the party found an Englishman named Joe, a person in authority, and were well treated. By and by, however, it was discovered that they had no arms, and the islanders showed every disposition to molest them and prevent their retreat. At the same time, the Captain observed a fore-topsail let loose on board the vessel. A simultaneous rush was made, and by dint of hard swimming they reached the boat. What was the consternation of every person in the boat, when it became evident that the islanders had boarded and taken the vessel! As the boat approached, the bows filled with islanders—not a white man could the sharp eye of the Captain discover, with the exception of two sailors who were perched upon the fore-topsail yard. Nothing daunted, the boat was steered direct for the vessel. When about twenty yards from the bowsprit, the islanders heaved logs of wood into the boat. Afraid of the boat being staved, the Captain kept off. He was ruminating on what he ought to do, when the "Catherine" blew up, and in another moment the sea was swarming with the islanders. The vessel had caught fire; and the Captain, leaving the islanders to find their way on shore, rowed to the ship. The very first sight which caught his eye, was Finnie, the chief mate, with his head cut open, his cheeks slashed, and blood flowing from various wounds on the body. The bodies of the seamen and islanders lay promiscuously about the decks, and the poor steward was just alive. The Captain was prompt in his measures: he first rescued the sailors who had been thrown overboard; he slipped the cable, and the vessel was at the mercy of the elements. The mate, when every other hope of saving the vessel had left, had blown her up. The cabin was demolished by the explosion, and the deck started as high as the bulwarks' rail.

The inhabitants of the islands which stud the South Seas, collectively known as Polynesia, are now proverbially ferocious. Missionaries visit these heathens; but their instructions are of little avail, or more than counterbalanced by the vagabonds who mix with them—persons whose hand is literally against every man, and who mock at religion. The exertions of these labourers in the great work have not been altogether in vain; for the natives of the Sandwich and Friendly Islands, who are of a more pliable character, have been brought within the pale of Christianity. The natives of the islands more to the east and south become every year more dangerous and piratical; the teaching of Missionaries has been hitherto attended with no good result. Not many weeks after the attack on the "Catherine," a party of Englishmen was cut off at Cloudy Bay, Cook's Straits, by a tribe of New Zealanders, under the command of two chiefs, named Rangihaiata and Rauperaha.

About the same time, the "Star of Tahiti," Capt. Ebrill, was destroyed

by the natives of the Isle of Pines. The Captain and crew were surprised and slaughtered while cutting wood on shore, and the vessel was stripped and burned. The brig "Martha," of Sydney, was also seized, and the Captain and crew roasted alive and devoured. The particulars of the massacre appeared in the British Journals.

A more recent attack upon the "Sarah and Elizabeth" (whaler), Captain Billingham, of London, may be noticed. The vessel had anchored in Coffin's Bay to take in wood. On the 23d of May, 1843, the second and third mate were sent on shore at daylight to cut wood. A number of canoes hovered about, but did not display any warlike intention until the whole had landed; but the moment the last man had left the boat, the natives attacked the party, and killed many. The Captain and the remainder of the crew went on shore, and were able to rescue a few of their companions. By the time they returned, the vessel was in the hands of the natives, and the forlorn mariners were compelled to put out to sea, and fortunately were observed and saved by the "Woodlark," of Sydney. Before the latter vessel arrived in Coffin's Bay, the "Sarah and Elizabeth" had been burned.

We remember one more adventure. The "Harriet Scott" was in the Straits of Borneo with fourteen Malay convicts on board. On the 18th October, these convicts attacked the crew, and killed the Captain and knocked down the chief mate. By chance, however, the latter person escaped into the cabin, and having barricaded the door, commenced a destructive fire upon the piratical convicts: one was shot, and three mortally wounded by the single arm of the mate, whose name was M'Fee. At length the Malays escaped in a boat, and put out to sea. They were picked up by the "Harsinger," the master of which vessel gave them into custody.

This digression, it is hoped, will not be deemed without some interest; and I now proceed with my rapid sketch.

Whalers are often to be distinguished from the other members of the maritime calling by their tawny features and intractable air. When a whaler rolls past, a perceptible tremor disturbs the equanimity of a stranger, for he apparently contemplates his annihilation; and it would almost seem that the idea of being civil never entered into the mind of the genuine whaler. At times, the profit of even a common sailor is considerable, and when they have money they scatter it profusely about: if unsuccessful, they become desperate, and not unfrequently turn Bush-rangers against their inclination—for the life of a sea-pirate is, in their eyes, before the brief career of a land marauder.

It must not, however, be taken for granted that all the sailors who pursue this life are of the class thus described, because it is attempted here merely to portray the character which is most congenial to the life. These are the irresistible of the South Seas, whose eccentricities are to them almost the same as a reputation to an author. There are in every whaling vessel many everyday, humdrum sailors, in no way remarkable from those of their calling engaged in the coasting or foreign trade; moreover, in every whaling vessel are to be found some young men of good birth, who go to the South Seas on adventure:

for as in the "olden time" an English gentleman sent any wild member of his family to seek his fortune in India—(where, strange to think upon, although the least industrious and without talent, he not unfrequently scraped together more gold than his family ever owned, and which was to the possessor useless, for the nabob very often returned with his constitution enfeebled and his mind enervated, and, with the possession of countless thousands, found himself an exile in his native land—nay, he even envied the poorest man he met!)—to Australia the South Seas are an India; for as the youth of Australia often wish to go in quest of fortune, so a whaling trip is always the first adventure they attempt: the next is commonly a voyage to India or England. Few of the Australian youths have a desire to undertake a second whaling trip; but all of these young rosmers have, if their accounts can be depended on, encountered more adventures than Robinson Crusoe or Sinbad the Sailor. The thirst for whaling is far from being so eager among Australian young men at the present day as it was some years ago; but a respectable number of cadets still sail in whaling vessels.

The captains and sailors in the trade are rather uncivilised—or, to give it a more appropriate term, uncouth; but no person ought to be surprised at this, when a whaling trip may extend over a period of from two to five years. No wonder that the seamen look dirty, or that the captains have the appearance of verdigris bravos. In the life of a whaler there is much to compensate for numberless hardships; for the excitement of the manner of life might be set forth to advantage:—the anxiety to accumulate gold from the profits upon the trip—the exciting chase—the hourly danger from the barbarians who inhabit the islands, who possess both physical and mental powers which render them no contemptible enemies. The bait which the savages present, is to offer the seamen the charms of female society; and if they obtain a firm footing in this manner, the fate of the vessel is determined. In the same way as with larger communities, when no external foe demands attention, party ebullitions will occur on board a whaler, requiring all the determination of the captain to quell; and in several instances whaling crews have mutinied and fought with the captain, who in nearly every case has vanquished the belligerents by inflexible determination, and compelled the majority to return to their duty.

The crews of whaling vessels have long been notorious for their barbarous mode of life. The details of the trade engender slovenliness: the seamen are frequently painted with blubber; the decks are often impassable, and as anything oily smeared upon wood renders the footing insecure, so the decks of a whaler are at all times dangerous. Many reports prejudicial to those in the whaling trade are doubtless without foundation; but the truth cannot be denied, that the whalers, when actively at work, do exhibit their persons in a filthy state, and that order and cleanliness are neglected on board their vessels. This is the case with some: other vessels, again, are better kept than an Indiaman.

The profits some years ago were very considerable, and vessels occasionally returned with cargoes of great value. The trade has retro-

graded at the present time; for the opposition and the scarcity of large whales in the South Seas have rendered the profits precarious. The high minimum price of Crown land is ruining Australia, by gradually ruining every branch of Colonial trade, and in this manner undermining every order of Colonial society. When the Government reduces the minimum value of land, an independent order of landed gentry will spring up, and every branch of Colonial industry will receive a new impetus; and the whaling trade, among others, may then improve, or it may decay and ultimately become extinct.

ON THE PLANTAIN (*MUSA PARADISAICA*),

ITS GROWTH, BLIGHT, ETC.

BY ABRAHAM GARNETT, ESQ.

Read before the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British Guiana.

DURING the existence of a different social system to that which now prevails in this Province, the production of large crops of the *Musa*, especially the Plantain, was regarded of so much importance by the Government to the safety and welfare of the mass of the population,—to which it imparted the principal supply of farinaceous food,—that it was rendered by local ordinance compulsory on each proprietor of a *plantation* to cultivate an extent of land with Plantains equivalent at least to the probable wants of the people located upon his property; a law apparently fraught with protective wisdom, but which the transformation of the social condition of one, and the most numerous, class of our population has annihilated.

The abundance and excellence of the nutritive food furnished by the Plantain, and the valuable purposes to which its leaves can be applied, are so well understood as to render description here unnecessary. Its foliage affords food and bedding, and thatch; and from its *petioles* is obtained a fine and durable thread. That eminent naturalist and elegant writer, the Baron Von Humboldt, states, in his Political Essay on New Spain, vol. ii., that an acre of land planted with Plantains produces nearly *twenty times* as much food as the like space sown with Corn in Europe. We will admit that he refers to a place in Venezuela, where the most careful tillage was rendered to a piece of land, yielding produce supporting a humble population, residing in huts, each placed in the centre of an enclosure, growing the Sugar-cane, Indian Corn, the Papau Tree, and the *Musa*—a tropical garden! upon the elaborate culture of which a whole family relied for subsistence.

Although, from the extensive Plantain walks in this country—which are seldom cultivated with a *garden-'ike* care—so large an average proportion may not be obtained as twenty times the production of wheat in Europe, yet we are sensible of the prodigious quantity of farinaceous matter obtainable from an acre of tolerably well cultivated

Plantains, and no esculent plant requires less labour in its culture, upon land suitable for its production.

A great diminution in the cultivation of the Plantain has been occasioned by a *blight* or *disease*, which first made its destructive appearance in Essequibo upwards of twenty-five years ago, where its ravages increased with such fatal intensity as to render the profitable growth of the plant apparently hopeless; and up to this hour no one has been able to discover the immediate or remote cause of this extraordinary vegetable *endemic*;—whether arising from the action of *insects* among the sheaths of the *petioles* of the leaves, or in the soil, or from organic decay of the plant, remains without solution. The last-named cause seems to be rejected, by the fact that the fructification of the plant is as healthy and abundant in parts of the Colony where the blight does not prevail, both in number and size of the fruit upon the spike, as at any former period. On the East Coast of Demerary, the *Musa*, both *paradisaica* and *sapientum*, has been grown for more than *twenty years* upon the same land without any attack of the disease, and without any extraneous manure or even lime having been applied, and the plants now exhibit great luxuriance and produce their former weight of fruit. During the same period, I have witnessed the most healthy and prolific Plantains in Essequibo wholly destroyed by the blight; and the disease was so fatal, that the formation of new plantations with healthy stools removed from the County of Demerary availed but little. Upon one estate sixty acres were planted, one half by the stools obtained from a diseased walk upon the property,—the other half by roots removed from the east coast of Demerary, where the blight had not been known. The former yielded totally to the disease the second year,—the latter showed a healthy vegetation during the first and second year, yielding very large returns; but with the third year it ceased to be productive, and also perished. This circumstance would rather favour the opinion that insects caused the blight. At the same period, and upon the same estate, however, one hundred acres of land growing Coffee and Plantains was converted into Cane cultivation, the Plantains having all died of the disease. The young Canes vegetated extremely well, and they were accompanied by a most profuse spring of young Plantains from the diseased roots buried in the Cane banks; on the first weeding of the fields the young Plantains were reduced to one at about every three rods (36 feet) each way,—the canes yielded more than three thousand pounds of sugar per acre the first crop, and the Plantains an abundance of fine and large bunches. This method of cultivation upon that space of land was continued for three years, and during that period the Plantains so treated had no return of the blight. This would hardly support the theory of *insectile* influence—unless, indeed, the more complete tillage of the soil had destroyed their nests, or the ordinary places of their reproduction.

Several highly-intelligent planters have suggested the practicability of regenerating the Plantain by the introduction of a *male specimen* from a distant country. To Botanical members it would be supererogatory to allude to the natural barrier presented to such an experiment by the

sexual organisation of the plant. None of the *genera* of the *Musaceæ* are *diœcious*; all the species of the *Musa* are furnished with six stamens and one style in each flower (*Hexandria Monogynia*), and are also *Polygamia Monœcia*; the fertile flowers bearing a perfect pistil and one or more perfect *stamens*, whilst the abortive flowers contain five *perfect* stamens and one imperfect style, and the ovary abortive; therefore, one of the filaments of the abortive and generally five of the fertile flowers are imperfect. The whorls of fertile flowers upon the stem extending upon the peduncle become matured to large bunches of fruit, the abortive flowers extend along the remainder of the stem towards its apex, and in the Plantain remain permanent, but on the *Musa sapientum* they are deciduous and leave a space of naked pendulous stem. The sexual organs, and indeed the whole structure of the *inflorescence* of the Plantain, develop a healthy and vigorous system in situations destitute of the blight, which generally is first observed amidst the sheaths of the *petioles* of the leaves, indicated by rapid decay, which soon extends to the whole plant. Two other species of *Musa* have been introduced into this Colony,—one a tall-growing white-fruited Banana of very inferior quality, the other the *Musa Cavendishii*;* also a *Banana*, curious on account of its *dwarf* growth and large bunches of insipid fruit, suitable for the feeding of pigs and other farm-stock,—the abortive flowers terminating the fruit-spike are fewer than those found in the *inflorescence* of the other species.—The renewal of plants from the seed is in every clime regarded as advantageous. It would, no doubt, then, prove highly desirable to obtain the seed of the Plantain either on the spot or from another country for that object. The seeds are described as numerous, and enveloped in a hairy or crustaceous integument. The soil best suited to the growth of the Plantain is found in the virgin land most recently taken in from the forest, having a formation of clay and decomposed vegetable substances. A large portion of organic matter is required, as well as clay or other ponderous *strata*, to afford the greatest production of fruit. I have known good Plantains produced upon land considerably exhausted by the culture of Cotton, but which was enriched by the application of a quantity of the decomposed seed of that shrub near the roots of the young Plantains.

I would recommend a method of cultivating the Plantain which has for its object, and, I hope, would result in, the prevention of the blight. The walk or plantation is to be formed into beds thirty-six feet wide, divided by open drains thirty inches deep; *two* rows only of Plantains to be planted upon each bed at *eighteen* feet distance both between and along the rows, to afford a clear ventilation to the enlarging plants, and so soon as the plantation has been established, the space of land between each row to be shovel-ploughed twelve inches deep; the same to be repeated annually, and upon such space may be planted Maize, Yams, Sugar-cane, or Eddoes, (*Arum esculentum*), and the whole kept clear at all times. Thus, with the conjoined principles of good tillage, free venti-

* Not the *M. Cavendishii*, but apparently a dwarf variety of *M. sapientum*.

lation, and mixed crops, I entertain no doubt of the blight or disease being yet successfully combated.

The extensive production of this *staff of life* for the support of the present and rapidly-increasing population of the Province is so vitally important to its peace and happiness, that it is devoutly to be hoped that all proprietors of estates, although no longer compelled by the laws, will under the impulse of a higher principle of action, the elevated and dignified spirit of *patriotism*, appropriate a part of their estates to the regular growth of the Plantain. Those who have large tracts of primitive bush land, have only to throw down the "giants of the forest," the *Fig-tree*, *Cecropia*, and the like, and after cutting the drains to insert the stools on the land covered by the ligneous wreck thus produced. Those who possess three or four hundred acres of probably much exhausted land may easily grow thirty acres of Plantains, and the organic influence necessary to a vigorous vegetation may be supplied by filling large holes with *Cane trash*, the leaves and stems of the *Arum*, Grasses, and so forth, as a preparation in which to place the roots of the plant.

By thus restoring an extensive cultivation of this useful plant, due provision will be made against the effect of events of probable occurrence deserving of our reflection. Should we be at a more or less distant period involved in the miseries and crimes of war, and our coasts menaced, by hostile cruisers, intercepting our external supplies, were we even at peace with that nation whence such supplies are usually obtained, or should hostilities be opened with that country, where then could we look for an adequate and immediate substitute for these foreign supplies of farinaceous food? To our abandoned Plantain walks! The contemplation of such an event pictures to us the spread of that clamour inseparable from deficient supplies of food, of the more humble classes against the more affluent, always so appalling, and often so destructive, and, at all times, so important to provide against.

Any measure or any improvement which should revive an extensive production of farinaceous food would prove a vast means of security and comfort to the country, and in the face of the blight, and high wages, and often contracted means, the proprietors of estates would manifest their acknowledged enduring perseverance, coupled with a wise and laudable foresight, by a general and extensive renewed cultivation of the Plantain.

ABRAHAM GARNETT.

Cuming Lodge, 7th Oct. 1845. •

[We append the following Report on two letters concerning the introduction into British Guiana of Male Plantain Trees, and on the disease of the Plantain, by G. R. Bonyun, M. D.]

To the Secretary of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society of British Guiana:

SIR,—I have to acknowledge the receipt of two letters concerning the Plantain Tree, which the Committee of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society have directed to be handed to me for report.

The first letter dated St. John's, Porto Rico, July 9th, 1845, states, "All the country people in my neighbourhood know the Male Plan-

tain; it does not produce, is permitted to grow large, and is then cut down. The young plants from its roots produce abundantly."—I beg to observe on this quotation, that it is a matter of certainty that there is no *Male Plantain*. Not only the species and varieties of the species known under the names of the Plantain, Banana, &c., but the whole Plantain tribe are what are called *polygamous monœcious* plants, each individual tree bearing the male and female organs of reproduction. The Plantain and its varieties invariably bear male, female, and hermaphrodite flowers within the same spathe, all of them being imperfect, and consequently unproductive of seed. An individual may even, from excess of culture, moisture &c., be entirely incapable even of flowering. The supposed *Male Plantains* must be individuals in the last-mentioned predicament, and such are not unfrequently seen in Plantain walks in this Colony. To import such plants would therefore be quite useless, as their supposed masculine properties are founded on a mere popular error.

The second letter, dated Matanzas, 11th July, 1845, states—"The plant you are in search of, the *Male Plantain*, is well known in our neighbourhood: as soon as they shall begin to bear, by which only we can distinguish them, we shall be happy to procure you some of the roots and forward them. They are expected to bear fruit next month."

The plant alluded to in this letter is quite clearly not the unproducing Plantain Tree mentioned above, and is as clearly not a *Male Plantain*—supposing even that there was such a thing—for no male tree produces fruit, but only flowers with the male sexual organs. These supposed *Male Plantains* may, however, be individuals which bear perfect flowers, maturing their fruit, and producing fertile seed; or supposing the word fruit be used instead of flower, they may be plants which, from excess of vegetation, or some other cause, produce merely flowers, without any fruit. I should however, be inclined to think, from reasons which will presently be stated, that such is not the case, but that the distinguishing name is derived from some unimportant peculiarity either of the flower or the fruit.

If the object of importing these supposed *Male Plantains* into the Colony be to improve the present stock, I would beg to point out the impossibility of obtaining such a result.

The varieties of the edible Plantain, which are known and cultivated throughout the West Indies, Africa, and in the East, are all of them reducible to two species, viz., the Plantain and the Banana (*Musa paradisaica* and *Musa sapientum*). The difference between these two plants is even so slight as to be scarcely specific; it is, therefore, most probable that there was originally but one stock, from which they have by cultivation and change of locality been derived. It is therefore necessary to determine with exactness, if possible, whether the Plantain or Banana (whichever be the parent stock) exists anywhere at present, or has been known to have existed as a perfect plant, that is, bearing fertile seeds; or whether it has always been in the imperfect state, that is, incapable of being procreated by seed, the only state in which it exists in this Colony.

In the oldest botanical descriptions of the Plantain, Bakova, Pisang,

Banana, Bihai, or by whatever name it is known, it is invariably described as an anomalous plant not perfecting its seeds, nor is there any traveller who has described a plant which could be considered to be the Plantain in its uncultivated state.

In Gerard's "Herbal," printed in 1636, page 1464, there is an excellent drawing of a bunch of Plantains, and it is described as seedless. Plumier, in his "Nova Plantarum Americanarum Genera," printed in 1703, gives a like description of the Plantain. Linnæus, in his "Species Plantarum," anno 1763, describes four species—*Musa paradisica*, *sapientum*, *bihai*, and *trogodytarum*, which latter, on the authority of Rumphius, he says, bears many seeds (*hec gerit semina multa*)—he supposes the two former to be hybrids produced by impregnating the Bihai with some congeners unknown to him. Since Linnæus's time the Bihai has been found to belong to a different genus than *Musa*; it is now called *Heliconia humilis*, is a native of South America, and produces fertile seeds. Whether Linnæus be right in his conjecture that the Bihai is the stock plant of the Plantain, it is almost impossible to ascertain; but the absence of any description of a wild seed-bearing Plantain, renders it highly probable that the cultivated species are hybrids produced long ago. The Banana from time immemorial has been the food of the philosophers and sages of the East, and almost all travellers throughout the tropics have described these plants exactly as they are known to us, either a sweet fruit eaten raw, or a farinaceous vegetable roasted or boiled. It is remarkable that the Plantain and Banana should be indigenous, or at all events cultivated for ages, both in the Old and New World. Numerous South American travellers describe some one of these plants as being indigenous articles of food among the natives, thus showing (if the Plantain and its variety be hybrids) a communication between the tropics of America, Asia, and Africa, long before the time of Columbus. The older writers on this Colony consider the Plantain to be a native. Thus Hartsinck, in his "History of Guiana," vol. i. p. 71, describes, under the head of "Description of wild trees," the fruit of the Plantain or wild Banana tree as being eaten by the Indians roasted or ripe, &c., while the Banana is under the description of cultivated trees. Belin—Description Géographique de la Guyane, p. 49—in like manner describes the Plantaine, or Plantin, as being a food used by the Indians, &c. It is remarkable that Sir Robert Schomburgk likewise found a large species of edible Plantain far in the interior. It appears to me to be quite clear, therefore, that the Plantain is either a hybrid, or its power of procreation by seed has been destroyed long ago by cultivation, and that it is not known to exist anywhere in a perfect state; in which case any attempt to improve *our present stock* by the introduction of suckers from elsewhere must be totally futile. I need scarcely remark, that should the suppositions with regard to the hybridity of the Plantain be incorrect, and that in certain localities, to us at present unknown, the plant matures its seed, the seedlings would require long cultivation by repeated transplantation of suckers to deprive the fruit of its seed, or, in other words, to render it edible.

If the proposed introduction of Plantain suckers from Matanzas, Porto Rico, or other countries be with the view of entirely substituting them for our present stock, and thus getting rid of the disease, a very serious matter for consideration is presented to us, viz. :—is the disease hereditary, or owing to imperfection in the plant itself, or is it caused by unfit soil or imperfect tillage? If it be hereditary, then the only means left is totally to eradicate the present stock and to introduce a new one. If, however, the disease be one of locality, then the introduction of new plants would be merely exposing them to the same cause of destruction. The cause of the disease has been considered by some to be a species of beetle which destroys the root, or finds its way into the body of the tree. This, however, is a conjecture totally unsupported by any facts, the minutest investigation not disclosing the existence of any such animals in the diseased Plantain tree, or at least in that relation to the tree which would in any way justify the supposition that they were the cause of the disease. Another supposition has been that the disease is similar to the smut in wheat, but is equally as unfounded as the beetle theory, no fungi being discovered in the diseased parts, even by the aid of a very powerful achromatic telescope.

Dr. Amzorg's theory is, that there is a deficiency of certain chemical substances in the soil, and his experiments appear to render his supposition very probable: on the other hand, several planters declare that the youngest suckers from a diseased stock grow up for the most part diseased, wherever planted. These conflicting opinions must be cleared up by experiment. In the mean time, I believe that I can point out the "seat of the disease," which is at all events the first step towards the discovery of its cure. If a Plantain tree be stripped of its leaves from the root upwards, it will be found to consist of a number of joints, the bunch of Plantains being a continuation of the upper joint, and the spire being the upper leaf rolled up, exactly similar to a Cane and its arrow, the bunch being the organic apex of the Plantain tree, in the same manner as the Cane arrow is the organic apex of the Cane plant.

Of the various vessels and tissues which are necessary to vegetable life, the Plantain tribe abounds in what are called spiral vessels or tracheas; and if a healthy Plantain tree be examined from the root upwards as far as the fruit, these vessels will be found in continuous lines; and even in the farina of the Plantain they are detected in an extreme state of tenuity. On further examination, these spirals (as has been known to botanists for some time) are found to be composed of numerous fasciculi, and are contained in tubes from whence they can be drawn forth, having a translucent appearance, and being perfectly free from any adherent matter. From the large number of these vessels in the Plantain tribe, it is evident that their functions must be important, and that any impediment to their healthy action must be attended with an imperfect development in some part of the plant. Now if a Plantain tree bearing a bunch of Plantains in a more or less diseased state be examined carefully, a certain number of these tubes, containing spirals from the roots up, through the culm or body of the tree into the bunch, will be found to be filled with a ferruginous-looking fluid of a more or less dark colour; and if the spiral vessels be drawn forth from their

tubes, this matter will be seen to collect upon them in minute drops—the spirals will also be of the same colour as the substance contained in the tubes. A bunch of Plantains in the extreme state of disease, containing no farina, but merely the dissepiments of the cells, will have a large number of the spiral tubes, particularly in the circumference of the culm, filled with a dark ochreous-coloured fluid, while the number of diseased tubes will be fewer and the colour of the fluid contained more of a yellowish colour in less diseased plants.

In the stock of a small poor bunch of Plantains, but still containing farina and edible, only a trace here and there of the abnormal matter was found. This peculiar state is not confined to the full-grown plant, but the youngest suckers show the disease in a greater or less degree. All the other tissues and vessels of diseased trees I have found, after the most careful investigation, to be quite sound. The decay of the leaves, and subsequent rottenness and destruction of the plant, is owing to its diminishing vitality, and has nothing to do with the specific disease. Any mechanical injury sufficiently violent to diminish the vigour of the plant, would be followed by similar decay and rottenness. I am therefore fully convinced that whatever may be the cause of the disease, the seat of it is in the tubes containing the spiral vessels, which are invaded by an abnormal fluid, which is inimical to the formation of the pulp in the fruit, or impedes the spirals in the due performance of their functions. The chimerical composition of this fluid, and whether it be absorbed directly from the soil, or eliminated within the plant in consequence of functional disease of its organs, will form the subject of future investigation; and I will venture to augur, the Colony having now the assistance of a gentleman of high scientific acquirements, that not only the cause, but the cure of this destructive disease will be very shortly discovered.

NOTES ON THE SANDWICH, OR HAWAIIAN ISLANDS.

BY ROBERT CRICHTON WYLLIE, ESQ.

MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

(Continued from vol. vii. p. 217.)

Salting Provisions.—This business has already been tried, and the beef and pork are found to take the salt well. A new mode of salting, on the principle of placing the meat in a vacuum, and letting in the brine or pickle, has been patented in London, under the auspices of my friend Dr. Elmore. The apparatus is simple and cheap, and the process more certain and quick in its operation than the old mode commonly known.

The annual concourse of vessels at these islands ought to afford a demand for salted provisions, if they can be produced at a cheap price

and of good quality. As cattle are already abundant and fast multiplying, while salt and casks can be procured in any desired quantity, I see no reason why such provisions should not be well and cheaply prepared here.

Tannery and Curriery.—The abundance of hides, sheep skins, goat skins, calf skins, &c. affords facilities for the establishment of such useful trades in these islands. In the Island of Hawaii, I am informed, bark is found, which has been applied with great success to the purpose of tanning. It is probable that the same or other barks may be found in the other islands, were a demand for them to arise.

Weaving and Spinning.—In all communities there are women, children of a certain age, old people, and infirm, not able to work in the fields, but of sufficient strength to engage in weaving, spinning, or other light in-door occupations.

Where cotton and wool are articles of natural growth, and materials for dyeing can be found, it could be matter of no great difficulty to teach the natives to prepare the wool, dye it, spin it, and weave it up into coarse shirts, blankets, caps, stockings, cloaks, girths, suspenders, mantles, and other little articles that might be useful to the natives, and even bought, to some extent, by the crews of whalers.

A Fancy Fair for the sale of these articles might be held twice a year, when the whale ships crowd the Port. On such occasions, mats, baskets, and other curiosities, made or collected by the natives, might be offered for sale.

It is impossible to overrate the importance to the Sandwich Islands of a system of general industry to its inhabitants of all classes. It would lead not only to the benefit of the whole, but of every individual; it would beget feelings of self-respect and independence, establish order and morality, promote health and vigour—unite the members of families, villages, and districts together—engender patriotism, and powerfully counteract the progress of depopulation.

Port of Lahaina, Island of Maui.—I now proceed to hand you a table of the whalers that have touched at the Port of Lahaina since 1836, adding some remarks relating to whalers generally, and particularly to that port.

YEARLY ARRIVALS of Whale Ships for seven years, from 1837 to 1843, inclusive, at the Port of Lahaina, Maui, Sandwich Islands, according to accounts kindly furnished by Messrs. Peck & Co., and Rev. Dr. Baldwin.

Vessels.	1837	1838	1839	1840	1841	1842	1843
American whalers.....	55	66	50	39	70	84	232
British „	7	5	1	..	2	8	4
French „ ....	..	1	1	..	1	5	2
St. John, N. B. „ ....	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
Bremen „ ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Sydney „ ....	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

The increased afflux of vessels in 1843 is very remarkable; and I am not sure that there may not have been more arrivals during that year, for the data before me commence only on the 16th February, and extend no farther than the 7th November.

The present year (1844) is not yet completed; but it is far enough advanced to prove that the number of ships at Lahaina will greatly exceed even that of 1843. From the 7th January to the 14th May, 136 ships had arrived, and 115 from the 1st July to the 8th of October; in all, 251. Excepting 8 Bremen vessels, 10 French, and 1 Danish, all were Americans.

In this Port of Honolulu, in 1843, there were only 135 arrivals of whale ships; and so far as this year has yet run, I fear there will be fewer in 1844; thus justifying the remarks which I have made in a previous number. If the inhabitants of Honolulu wish to preserve the trade, and see their property, whether in land or houses, increase yearly in value, it becomes them seriously to consider why the whalers prefer Lahaina to this port, and to remove any disadvantages they may here labour under that can be removed.

In my Notes I have already shown the vast importance of the course of whalers that yearly frequent these islands, and that the annual expenditure of each has been calculated at from 800 to 1300 dollars. But supposing that each vessel on an average should only spend 400 dollars during each visit, that amount on 251 vessels would leave for Lahaina 100,400 dollars annually.

Monterey, Upper California.—The importance of holding out every possible inducement to whalers to continue the preference they have hitherto given to these islands is so much the greater, that Mexico—the last nation to adopt anything wise or liberal concerning trade or shipping—has at last opened its eyes to the policy of attracting them to the Ports of California. It appears that in the Port of Monterey, the authorities have reduced the port charges on whalers to but 4 dollars, and the *farmers* are making great efforts to supply everything they want at cheap rates. As the Ports of California are so conveniently situated for whalers that fish on the North-west coast—which of late are by far the greatest number,—their competition with these islands is so much the more to be dreaded.

The following statement relative to the *sperm fishery* I take from the accounts furnished by Messrs. Peck & Co. :—

Years.	Number of Ships.	Average take of Sperm Oil.
1833	24	524 barrels
1834	45	504
1835	38	555 "
1836	44	561½ "
1837	44	438 "
1838	51	388½ "
1839	32	409 "
1840	29	285 "
1841	34	444½ "
1842	36	406 "

Latterly the attention of the American whalers has been directed to the sperm fishery less than in former years, and the success of those who do fish for sperm has not been what it was seven and ten years ago, as by the foregoing statement appears.

During the year 1842, there were 16 of the arrivals from the North-west coast, where the average take of black oil was 1750 barrels. During the year 1844 the success of whalers in that quarter was great and general beyond any former example: it was also great on the coast of Japan, with those who fish for sperm.

The question whether, with all the fishing during the last 164 years, the number of whales throughout the ocean has become diminished, or only so in particular seas, or quarters of those seas, is one upon which the most experienced whaling captains give very contradictory opinions. Some light upon this important point will be thrown by the following tables relating to the Greenland Whale Fishery, and the Whale Fishery in general, as it has been conducted and is still pursued by British vessels.

GREENLAND WHALE FISHERY.

Return of Six Years, showing the three largest and three smallest Importations of Thirty Years, in the early period of the Fishery.			Return of Eight Years, showing the four largest and four smallest Importations of the last Twenty Years.		
Year.	Number of Ships Employed.	Average Quantity of Oil Imported for each Ship.	Year.	Number of Ships Employed.	Average Quantity of Oil Imported for each Ship.
		Tuns.			Tuns.
1680	148	117	1822	121	71
1688	214	19	1823	117	146
1696	100	48	1828	93	150
1701	207	130	1830	91	24
1705	157	137	1832	81	155
1710	137	6	1836	59	13
			1838	39	103
			1840	31	15

The erroneous impression that the falling off of the fishery of late years is attributable to the scarcity of whales is manifested by the foregoing table, whereby it is shown that in the *earlier* periods of the fishery the produce of oil varied more than in later years.

The following table shows a falling off in twenty years of 237 ships and 9780 men employed in the British fisheries, being equal to 73-100; which is attributable to the withdrawal of bounties from *British* fisheries, and the abatement of duties on vegetable oils the produce of *Foreign* countries, the increased importation of the latter being shown in the second succeeding table.

SHIPS and SEAMEN employed in the respective Years 1821 and 1841.

1821.			1841.	
Fisheries.	No. of Ships.	No. of Men.	No. of Ships.	No. of Men.
Northern or Greenland	158	7900	16	800
Spermaceti Whale	95	3040	68	2176
Common Oil (Whale and Sea Elephant)	33	1056	1	32
Fur, Seal Skin	36	792	..	..
	322	12788	85	3008

VEGETABLE OILS Imported in the respective Years 1821 and 1841.

1821.			1841.		
Description of Oil.	Quantity Imported.	Duty pertun.	Quantity Imported.	Duty per tun.	
	Tuns.	£ s. d.	Tuns.	£	s. d.
Olive Oil	1900	15 13 0	5315	4	4 0
Cocoa Nut .....	....	2 10 0	1264	1	5 0
Palm Oil	3200	2 10 0	14215	1	5 0
Rape Seed Oil	800	12 0 0	6610	0	12 0
Linseed Oil	10500	17 0 0	20325	0	17 0
	16400		47729		
Increase 31629 Tuns.					

TABLE of the respective Importations of British South Sea and Greenland Oil, as compared with the Importations of British Colonial Oil, in the Years 1821 and 1841.

South Sea and Greenland.	1821.	1841.	Colonial.	1821.	1841.
	Tuns.	Tuns.		Tuns.	Tuns.
Greenland Oil	16500	500	Cod and Seal Oil ..	7500	10000
Spermaceti Oil	3606	3310	Spermaceti Oil ....	....	1964
Common Oil	4750	101	Common Oil .....	....	5433
	24676	3911		7500	17397
Decrease .....	....	20765	Increase .....	....	9896

By the preceding table, it will be seen that while the produce of the South Sea and Greenland Whale Fisheries has, between 1821 and 1841, fallen off 20,765 tons, the increase of the British Colonial Fisheries has been only 9,887 tons; and these Fisheries seem, by the Importation of 1838, as compared with 1841, (see the following table,) to be on the decline.

BRITISH COLONIAL OILS Imported 1838:

Cod and Seal Oils	.. .	..	..	9,800
Spermaceti Whale	..	..	..	2,434
Common Oil	..	..	..	7,904

20,138

LONDON PRICES of Spermaceti and Common Oils, from 1800 to 1842.

Year.	Spermaceti per Tun.	Common Oil per Tun.	Year.	Spermaceti per Tun.	Common Oil per Tun.
1800	£84	£36	1822	£65	£26
1801	101	48	1823	54	25
1802	96	35	1824	48	26
1803	96	42	1825	57	36
1804	93	38	1826	55	34
1805	90	36	1827	70	27
1806	84	31	1828	79	25
1807	93	29	1829	74	27
1808	111	41	1830	72	43
1809	120	48	1831	75	43
1810	121	50	1832	61	28
1811	120	44	1833	62	25
1812	108	50	1834	65	23
1813	96	60	1835	75	28
1814	79	48	1836	80	32
1815	79	43	1837	84	35
1816	64	33	1838	84	25
1817	78	36	1839	95	25
1818	90	43	1840	104	25
1819	102	39	1841	98	31
1820	85	30	1842	75	30
1821	72	23			

Average Price of Spermaceti £84 | Average Price of Common £35

AVERAGE DURATION of Voyages in the Spermaceti Whale Fishery.

	Yrs. M.		Yrs. M.
From 1800 to 1810	2 3	From 1825 to 1835	3 0
„ 1810 to 1820	2 6	„ 1835 to 1842	3 3
„ 1820 to 1825	2 9		

Upon one point, I have heard the most experienced of American captains generally agree, and it is this—that the British vessels do not

make such good voyages as the Americans do, chiefly from the use of ardent spirits allowed in the former. If this be the case, it behoves the owners of British whalers to lose not a day in excluding ardent spirits for ever from all their ships, except for medical purposes.

Intoxication on board ships, where human life and property are constantly exposed to all the dangers by earth, water, fire, and air, is something like going into a powder-magazine with a lighted candle. Underwriters, life-insurers, ship-owners, ship-masters, and philanthropists of all classes ought to unite to prevent the possibility of such an evil.

Regulations of the Port of Lahaina.—1. Every vessel, on arrival, has to be visited by the harbour-master.—2. Every captain requiring refreshments has to pay 10 dollars for the harbour-dues, for which he is allowed five barrels of potatoes and the privilege of purchasing supplies for his ship. He is also entitled to the protection of the laws, while he and his crew obey those laws.—3. No captain is to allow any of his men to spend the night on shore without the leave of the Governor, without which any sailor found on shore one hour after sunset is liable to be confined, and can be liberated only on payment of a fine of 2 dollars.—4. In cases of sickness or other good reasons, a captain can obtain permission for his men to remain on shore by applying to the Governor, but they must reside within the limits assigned by him.—5. Every ship, on arriving and making purchases, has to pay 1 dollar for the support of two lights kept burning to mark the place where boats can land.—6. Every vessel before leaving must take out a certificate from the harbour-master, that the port regulations have been complied with, under the penalty of 100 dollars. For such certificate the harbour-master charges a fee of 1 dollar.—7. Every vessel engaged in the whale fishery, in order to pay for the refreshments she may require, is allowed to barter or sell goods to the amount of 200 dollars, as per original invoice; but if she sell goods beyond that amount, on the value of the excess she has to pay the customary duty. This duty is at present 3 per cent. *ad valorem*; but the Government have given notice that they intend to raise the duty to 5 per cent. upon all goods of licit introduction.

Information respecting the Islands of Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui (chiefly from data collected by Major Low, of the Army of British India).—It afforded me much pleasure, in these remote islands, to make the personal acquaintance of Major Low, a constituent of my, in years gone by, respected partners, Messrs. Lyall, Brothers, & Co. (formerly Lyall, Wyllie, & Co.) of London, and Messrs. Lyall, Matheson, & Co. of Calcutta. A common acquaintance with the same friends is a strong bond of attraction to those who meet far from home. To this recommendation the Major added manners easy and gentlemanly, with remarkable powers of conversation, and a certain congeniality with me in interest in the aboriginal races of the human family, that recommended him in a special manner to my esteem. I may add, that he left the same favourable impression on all who knew him here; nor could it be otherwise, from his enlarged and liberal views of men and things, and

his happy talent in adapting himself to all people and all circumstances. In this respect he reminded me much of my late lamented friend Sir Alexander Burnes, of Bokhara celebrity.

During the Major's short sojourn in these islands, he found time to make the tour of this island, and to visit the islands of Hawaii, Maui, and Kauai. I regret that he left before he had leisure to arrange and copy out all his notes, and to amplify them with his own remarks.

Island of Hawaii.—*District of Hilo and Puna.*—In this district the Major was hospitably entertained by the Rev. Mr. Coan and his lady, of whose kindness he speaks in terms of warm praise. He considers that the whole district contains about 11,000 souls, and the Port of Hilo or Byron's Bay itself about 1,000 living in a scattered village.

Altogether, the Major considers Hilo the best situation that could have been chosen for the capital of these islands, on account of the excellence of its port, the facility of watering and obtaining supplies, its situation to windward and in the largest island of the group, its susceptibility of improvement, and other advantages. In this view Capt. Tucker of H.B.M. frigate "Dublin," and Capt. Armstrong of the U.S. frigate "Savannah," fully concur.

The climate is mild and salubrious, though rather damp from frequent rains. There is perhaps a greater extent of available land in its neighbourhood than anywhere else in that or any of the other islands, and, from the frequent rains, it is of surpassing fertility.

There are three resident Missionaries, with their families; one boarding-school for boys, with 65 scholars; one for girls, with 26; and 54 native schools, with about 2,500 scholars.

The current wages are from 12½ to 37½ cents per day, or 2 to 5 dols. per month.

The arrivals of vessels at this port have been as follows, viz. :—

YEAR.	Ships of war.	Mercht. vessels.	Whalers.
1841.....	....	1	7
1842.....	....	1	2
1843.....	6	1	14
1844 from Jan. to March..	....	1	8

Besides, the Port is visited by native vessels from ten to twenty times annually.

The export of arrow-root for the last four years has been 55,375 lbs.

The export of sugar was increasing.

In 1840 it was 15,000 pounds.

1841 „ 23,000 „

1842 „ 30,000 „

1843 „ 24,000 „

1844 „ 83,000 lbs. were expected to be exported.

In 1843, 1,600 gallons of molasses were exported.

Of coffee, 2,000 pounds were exported in 1843, and in all 1844 they expected to export 6,000 pounds.

The average export of shingles for four years had been 100,000 feet; in 1843, 20,000 feet of boards, plank, and scantling, were exported; while koa and ohia, with numerous other varieties of woods fit for ship-building, abound.

In the vicinity, there is a large extent of land peculiarly well adapted for grazing; yet cattle, particularly tame, do not abound.

Beef	sells from 6 to 7 cents.	per pound.
Pork	" " at 6	" "
Hogs on the hoof	at 3	dollars each. "
Cock Turkeys	1	" "
Hen do.	50 cents.	" "
Fowls	25	" "
Sweet Potatoes	at 1 doll. 50 cents.	per barrel.

Onions, cocoa-nuts, bread-fruit, melons, and oranges abound; but vegetables are scarce, and of little variety.

The whole metallic circulation was calculated at only a few hundred dollars; yet the trade of the place is thought to amount to little less than 12,000 dollars a-year, chiefly, of course, by barter.

The harbour-dues for whale-ships are, 6 dollars for anchorage, and 6 dollars for pilotage.

Hamakua, Waimea, and Kawaihai.—The population of this district is about 5,500 souls, and their yearly decrease is calculated at 200—at which rate, in less than twenty-four years the natives will be extinct.

It contains one resident Missionary family, and 20 native schools.

The population of Kohala is about 6,500 souls.

Kailua.—The population of the Northern District is about 4,500 souls. It is usual for the inhabitants to migrate to the Leeward Islands; and hence their numbers do not increase, though it is believed the births exceed the deaths.

About 2,000 or 3,000 lbs. of coffee were gathered during the preceding twelve months, and the soil is well adapted for cotton.

The chief town is Kailua, where His Excellency the Governor, John Adams, or Kuakini, resides. It contains about 500 inhabitants.

Kaelehuluhulu may contain 400, and Keauha about 350 inhabitants.

There are two Missionary families, and 16 schools, with about 850 scholars, at Kailua. It is here where the Rev. Mr. Thurston labours so successfully.

Kealakekua.—The Major estimates the population from the south point of Hawaii to this place at about 4,400 souls. The annual decrease for many years has been found to be two and three per cent. of their numbers.

The chief towns, or villages, are Kealakekua and Kawaloa, of which the former affords the only harbour frequented by ships.

In 1843, 22 ships, mostly whalers, touched at this port; and, during last spring, 21.

The dues are 6 dollars for anchorage, and 6 dollars for pilotage.

There are two Missionaries and 23 schools in the district.

The current wages for labourers are from 12½ to 25 cents. per day. Carpenters earn from 1 dollar 25 cents. to 1 dollar 50 cents. per day, and blacksmiths 2 dollars.

The circulation is not over 1000 dollars in coin, but the yearly consumption of goods is supposed to amount to about 4000 dollars.

Amongst the products are the following, viz. :

Sugar Cane, which grows luxuriantly, though from the scarcity of water no sugar is made. Arrow Root abounds, though little is prepared for market. Kukui Oil: none made, though there are large groves of the tree which yields it. Castor Oil: the shrub or plant abounds, but no oil is made. The Mustard plant grows wild.

Coffee: produced in small quantities, but likely to increase, as several plantations have been commenced.

On a mountain road between Kealakekua and Kailua, Mr. Hall, an American, has a plantation of 800 coffee trees, producing about 1,000 lbs. of coffee. Next year he expects to have 2,000 trees in bearing, and to gather 6,500 lbs.

His Excellency Governor Adams cultivates coffee to about the same extent. Labourers who dig up the soil (ploughs are scarcely known) are paid about 4 dollars per month, finding themselves.

Cotton might be cultivated to a considerable extent, though only a small quantity is raised. It sells at 12 dollars 12 cents cash, or 20 cents per lb. in trade.

Cabbages, Pine Apples, Pumpkins, Melons, Oranges, Figs and Grapes, also Onions, abound.

Maize, or Indian Corn, is produced in small quantities. Sweet Potatoes are sold at 1 dollar per barrel; Irish, 3 dollars; Yams, at 1 dollar 50 cents; Taro, 1 dollar 50 cents per barrel, and Firewood at 10 dollars per cubic fathom.

About 100,000 feet of boards and 400,000 shingles are produced for exportation.

Hogs alive fetch 3 cents per lb; beef sells at 6 cents per lb.; goats sell at 1 dollar each; turkeys sell at 50 to 75 cents each; fowls sell at 12½ to 25 cents each; horses, from 40 to 100 dollars; mules and asses sell at 30 dollars each; oxen sell at 20 to 25 dollars each.

The above prices are mostly those given in trade or barter; for cash they are much lower.

The climate is the most mild and equable in the island. The thermometer along the shore ranges from 75 to 85 degrees. There is a sea-breeze by day and land-breeze by night. It rains during eight months in the year: during the remaining four months, it is too dry to plant.

The Major obtained these particulars chiefly through the kindness of the Rev. Mr. Forbes, who is stationed at Kealakekua.

That gentleman informs me that since the visit of Major Low, he had employed a native to go through the district, from the south point of the island to the village of Hokukano, three miles north of the Bay of Kealakekua, and found only 1649 children to 2930 adults, the whole population being 4579. The comparative scarcity of children is a striking and alarming fact in these islands.

Kāu.—The population of this district amounts nearly to 5000 souls, of whom about one-third are Catholics.

There are two Missionary families, twenty schools, and twenty teachers.

The climate is cold, salubrious, and invigorating. The thermometer ranges from 47. to 75. in the shade.

The great volcano of Kilanea is in the neighbourhood, whose crater is nine miles in circumference, and in constant activity.

The soil is good for vegetables and fruits of all kinds.

Oranges, figs, grapes, mangoes, custard apples, &c. are now being extensively cultivated; but the chief products are taro and sweet potatoes.

There are few cattle, only about 80 or 100, and 30 to 40 horses; but there are plenty of goats and pigs; and turkeys and common poultry abound.

The common wages for labourers are $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per day.

The natives manufacture a kind of cloth called kapa or mamaki kapa, as an article of trade.

Sugar, coffee, and castor and kukui oils might be raised to a great extent.

The chief, or, I may say, only available ports of Hawaii, (Anglicè, Owhyhee,) are Kealakekua, Kailua, Kawaihai, and Hilo, or Byron's Bay; and the port charges, in all, I understand, are six dollars for anchorage, and six for pilotage, where a pilot is used.

As a specimen of the Missionary schools generally, the Major quotes the twenty-five schools of Kealakekua, under the same number of teachers. These were attended by 467 boys and 450 girls, making 1917 enrolled scholars, of whom the average attendance was 463.

Of the scholars, 410 were readers, 119 writers; 159 were studying geography, 297 mental arithmetic, and 32 written ditto.

This was the state of these schools in January and February 1844.

Island of Maui.—Major Low estimates the population of Maui, and the adjacent island of Lanai, taken together, at from 24,000 to 25,000 souls. For Lanai he allows 600.

The climate along the southern and western shores is hot and sultry, but tempered with land and sea breezes. Along the northern and eastern shores the trade-winds prevail, and there is more rain. Rain is at all times frequent on the mountains at the height of 3,000 feet and upwards.

The prevailing diseases are those arising from disorder of the alimentary canal, created by excess or improper food.

Coughs and rheumatic pains are common, from exposure to the night air. The gonorrhœa and ulcers of a foul character are often met with, but syphilitic cases are greatly diminished. Amongst infantile complaints those of dentition and croup are the most fatal.

The common wages throughout the country is twelve and a half cents per day; but in Lahaina twenty-five cents are paid, and fifty if the labourer works on board ship.

The largest town and most frequented port is Lahaina. It contains about 2,800 souls, and promises rapidly to increase with the increased afflux of whalers. Of these, the Major says 250 touched for refreshments in 1843, besides numerous arrivals and departures of native vessels.

Irish potatoes, yams, sweet potatoes, pumpkins, bananas, melons,

cucumbers, Indian corn, and taro, are amongst the vegetables easily procured.

The prices of the Lahaina market are given as follows:—beef, 6 cents per lb. ; hogs, from 2 dolrs. to 10 dolrs. each ; turkeys, 50 cents each, 10 for 30 yards of coarse cotton ; ducks, 50 cents each ; fowls, 12½ to 25 cents ; goats, 1 dolr. each, or 7 for 30 yards of coarse cotton ; Irish potatoes, 2 dolrs. to 3 dolrs. per barrel, or 14 yards cotton ; yams, 7 barrels for 30 yards ditto ; sweet potatoes, ditto ditto, or 1 dolr. per barrel ; onions, a barrel for 15 yards ditto ; pumpkins, 100 for 30 yards ditto ; bananas, 30 bunches for 30 yards ditto ; melons, 6 to 12½ cents each ; cucumbers, 50 cents per bushel ; beans, 3 dolrs. per barrel, or 15 yards cotton ; Indian corn, ditto ditto.

There are two considerable establishments for making sugar and molasses, and several small ones.

Of cotton little is raised, though it might be extensively cultivated.

The same remark applies to coffee, of which the Major says there is only one plantation, with about 1,000 trees.

Tobacco is only grown for domestic use, though it also might be easily and successfully cultivated.

A small quantity of rice is grown at Wailuku.

The indigo plant grows wild in many places, but no indigo is made.

Arrow-root abounds, and is prepared in considerable quantity.

The mustard plant grows wild, but ships afford the only demand.

Large quantities of castor and kukui oil might be prepared, were attention given to these articles.

In East Maui, good wheat is raised, and might be extensively cultivated in elevated situations.

No proper estimate can be formed of the yearly consumption of goods, or of the amount of coin in circulation : both depend materially upon the crews of ships which visit Lahaina for supplies.

There are nine Missionaries on Maui, and two on Molokai.

On Maui there are one hundred and ten common schools, and four on Lanai.

At Lahaina-luna there is a seminary for boys, with three teachers and one hundred and thirty-four pupils ; and at Wailuku, one for girls, under one teacher and one assistant.

Island of Kauai.—Major Low, with regard to Kauai, concurs in the opinion expressed by all who have made the tour of the islands, that it is by far the most beautiful and valuable of the group, relatively to its size. But his time was so short there, that his notes upon it are but few and meagre.

From all he could learn, it appears that the island furnishes annually about 200 tons of sugar, and 20,000 gallons of molasses. Almost the whole, if not entirely so, of that produce is from the establishment of the enterprising firm of Messrs. Ladd & Co. hereinbefore often alluded to in these Notes.

About twenty-four ships touch annually for refreshments, and the coasting trade is considerable.

There is a good port at Hanalai, on the north side of the island, near which Mr. Bernard has an extensive coffee plantation.

The climate is delightful, and diseases almost unknown.

There are about 1,200 head of oxen on the island, worth there about 10 dolrs. per head.

Four Missionaries reside on the island, with their families.

The consumption of goods amounts to about 20,000 dolrs. yearly, and it is calculated that the monetary circulation is about 5,000 dolrs.

Beef sells at 6 cents per lb.; pork at 4; sweet potatoes at about 1 dolr. 50 cents per barrel, and yams at 2 dolrs.

The current wages for labourers are $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per day, they being found in provisions, but the amount is generally paid in goods on which the master has a large profit.

Major Low also rode round the island of Oahu, but in haste and without time to make any particular remarks.

In allowing me to make use of his memoranda, the Major requested me particularly not to withhold his testimony in favour of the Missionaries, whom he so frequently met in the course of his route. That testimony has the greater weight that it comes from a British officer, of no common powers of observation, who went among them with the sympathies peculiar to his profession and to his own church, and under the full knowledge of all the gross misrepresentations that had been made to their prejudice. He was fully cognisant that they had been represented as political emissaries of the United States under the garb of religious professors, seeking only their own temporal interests, and instilling into the native mind a love for their own country and a dislike to all others. So far from this being the case, the Major gave it as his decided opinion that no men could be more diligent, disinterested, zealous and sincere in their sacred calling, or more estranged from all political influences, unconnected with the safety and well-being of their church and disciples, than the American Missionaries resident in these islands. Nor was this opinion hastily formed, or founded on the reports given by the Missionaries of one another. In the course of his travels, the Major often found foreigners who had resided long on the islands, amongst whom many were of habits anything but clerical; yet he was particularly struck with the fact that not one of them, in answer to his inquiries, accused the Missionaries of devoting themselves to worldly pursuits, of exerting any undue or improper influence over the chiefs, of betraying any feeling hostile to the natives of countries not their own, or of immoral practices.

The Major was most favourably impressed with the simple yet extremely kind, frank, and unostentatious hospitality that he experienced at all the stations. To use his own words, the Missionaries everywhere received him as one of their own countrymen, and of their own body, and, in fact, of their own families. It would be invidious to single out names where all received and entertained "the stranger within their gates" in a manner and with a cordiality proving that the obligation of the moral law came home to willing hearts.

(To be continued.)

THE IMPORT AND EXPORT TRADE OF HONDURAS, FOR 1844-45.

FROM the *Honduras Observer* we publish a condensed statement of the Import and Export Trade of that settlement for the past two years.

A distinction is made between the shipments through the Belize Custom-house, and those made through Truxillo and Omôa, although the exported articles are alike the property of the Belize merchants, and have been shipped in British vessels.

The total exports of Mahogany for the year 1844 amounted to 8,328,222 superficial feet, and in 1845 to 9,919,507; giving the latter year a surplus of 1,591,285 superficial feet over the former.

REPORT of the Number of Vessels arrived in the Port of Belize, from the
1st of January to the 31st December, in the Years 1844, 1845.

	1844.			1845.	
	Vessels.	Tonnage.		Vessels.	Tonnage.
British	66	20,115	..	72	23,670
American	33	4,856	..	38	5,267
Foreign	2	210	..	20	849
West Indies	12	473	..	6	510
Total	113	25,654	..	136	30,296

VALUE of Imports in Sterling Money.

	1844.		1845.
British.....	£204,655	.....	£188,829
American	29,332	.....	62,081
Foreign	972	.....	15,541
West Indies	690	.....	1,322
Total	£235,649	.....	£266,773

EXPORTS to Great Britain, United States, Foreign and West Indies,
during the years 1844, 1845.

SHIPPED WITHIN SETTLEMENT LIMITS.

	1844.		1845.
Mahogany, sup. feet	6,237,203	..	7,945,210
Cedar, " "	27,037	..	15,000
Logwood, tons	5,047	..	55,790
Fustic, tons	2	..	34
Brazilletto, tons .....	..	..	10
Rosewood, tons	516	..	311
Preserved Turtle, cases	90	..	123
Indigo, seroons	1,247	..	1,052
Cochineal, seroons	4,827	..	2,327
Sarsaparilla, pounds	182,088	..	111,775
Cocoa-nuts	371,170	..	254,000
Hides.....	5,345	..	590
Lancewood Spars	828	..	734
Tortoiseshell, boxes .....	..	..	6
Spec. Nat. History, cases	10	..	13
Plants, cases.....	..	..	12

SHIPPED OUT OF THE LIMITS.

Mahogany, sup. feet	2,091,019	..	1,974,297
Logwood, tons	354	..	480
Sarsaparilla, pounds	2,660	..	3,475
Cocoa-nuts	4,600	..	..
Hides.....	23	..	..

VALUE of Exports in Sterling Money.

	1844.				1845. .		
	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
British	268,272	0	8	..	239,336	13	0
American	48,169	17	6		37,177	4	4
Foreign	6,867	16	0		4,976	4	0
West Indies	510	0	0		360	0	0
Out of the Limits ..	34,351	12	6		34,380	4	8
Total	£358,171	6	8	..	£316,230	6	0

Notwithstanding the large increase in the export of Mahogany, there was a decrease in the value of the Exports of 1845, of over £40,000 sterling, when compared with 1844. This was occasioned by the great falling off in the export of cochineal, and also in the far less quantity of "returned goods," reshipped to England. The value of the Imports has increased almost £30,000—caused by the American (which has nearly trebled) and Foreign trade.

The quantity of unshipped Mahogany of last season's cutting at present in this settlement is said to be less than at the same period last year, whilst the average demand in England is greater, and the stock on hand less than in the month of December, 1844.

These facts induce us to inquire into the prospects of the present season, and ascertain, as far as practicable, what results may be produced. At no former period have so many gangs (120 to 122) been engaged; but we doubt their proving as effective as when larger gangs, composed of these same men, were employed. The high rate of wages (21 to 24 dollars a month) may have induced some few additional hands to join the mahogany works this season; yet there is no denying the fact, that the great majority of the gangs are but scantily manned. As an offset to this disadvantage, however, it is said that the gangs are well supplied with good-conditioned cattle, and that, in consequence, the deficiency of hands will not be of material importance. We are of the opinion, founded on information derived from various sources, that the cuttings of the present season will not exceed those of the past—say 10,000,000 superficial feet.

EDITOR'S NOTE-BOOK.

DISCOVERY IN AFRICA.—A new expedition has recently left Liverpool, for the interior of Western Africa, under the direction of Mr. G. W. Daniell, a surgeon, with the view of following up the discoveries in that region. And to this paragraph we may add that a French expedition, composed of the Phogue steamer, and Alcyon and Comete steamers, has sailed to complete the observations made on the river Senegal, contract treaties with the native princes, and organise the gum trade. It is intended to advance as far as the Cataracts of Govin, the extreme navigable point of the river, at the junction with the Kakoro, the Bafneg, and the Falène—which latter was recently ascended by the exploring mission of the Bambouck.

The object of the expedition is to complete the *reconnaissances* made by the last Governor, and to conclude treaties with several sovereigns in that country, and particularly with the King of Tambo, and the chiefs of the islands Bilbos and Morfil, who have frequently requested to be allowed to enter into commercial relations with France.

POPULATION OF ALGERIA.—The *Moniteur* publishes returns of the population of Algeria, from which it appears that the Europeans settled in that country, on the 31st of December, 1843, amounted to 59,186, viz., in the Province of Algeria 39,966, in that of Constantine 9,135, and in that of Oran 10,085. Of these 28,163 were French, 5,306 English and Anglo-Maltese, 17,270 Spanish and Portuguese, 4,994 Italians; 2,797 Germans, Swiss, and Belgians; 147 Russians, Poles, and Greeks. Total, 59,186—25,393 men, 14,585 women, and 18,708 children. On the 1st of January, 1845, the civil population of Algeria had increased to 75,867 inhabitants, viz., 38,646 French, and 37,221 foreigners. The native population residing in the cities and towns, on the 31st of December, 1843, was divided as follows:—Province of Algiers, 34,553 Mussulmans, 1,340 Negroes, 6,664 Israelites; total, 42,559. Province of Constantine, 18,781 Mussulmans, 314 Negroes, 3,687 Israelites; total, 22,782. Province of Oran, 9,766 Mussulmans, 402 Negroes, 6,814 Israelites; total, 16,782. In all, 63,102 Mussulmans, 2,356 Negroes, 16,965 Israelites; total general, 82,423. The negro slaves, throughout the Regency, are computed at about 10,000; and that of free blacks is supposed to exceed that number. The births in 1843 were 2,012, 363 of whom only were illegitimate; and the deaths 2,604. The marriages among Europeans amounted to 541. Divorce being recognised by the religious laws of the Mussulmans and the Jews, is still in vigour among them. In 1843, 353 were pronounced at Algiers—namely, 323 between Mussulmans, by the Kadhis Maleki and Hanefi, and 30 between Jews, by the Great Rabbi. The census of the tribes, ordered by the Minister of War, on the 15th of December, 1843, presenting innumerable difficulties, had not yet been completed.

CALIFORNIA: ITS CAPABILITIES AND DESTINY.—There appear to be some extensive movements on foot for the occupation of California by American settlers. A letter in the *Arkansas State Journal* from a Mr. Leavitt speaks of an expedition in which he has engaged to start next spring. It is to consist of about one thousand persons. Another party is to start from St. Louis. An expedition to consist of twelve hundred is said to be in progress of organisation in Illinois.

The Arkansas letter says—"We intend sending our families and freight round by sea, and our young men and those with families, that prefer it, overland *via* Fort Smith and Santa Fé, to the coast at or near the bay of San Fernando, in latitude 34 degrees north; there to be met by our vessel with our families. From this point we intend sending parties up and down the coast to ascertain the most eligible site for a permanent settlement, combining the advantages of a good harbour and back country to support our town."

The writer depicts a captivating country, and seems to consider it a fair prize to the first occupants. He speaks of a region as large in extent as one-half of Europe, or fifteen times as large as the State of Ohio, with a soil equal in fertility to that of the alluvial bottoms of the Mississippi; a delightful climate where winter is unknown, and where the heat of summer is moderated by the healthful sea-breeze coming continually from the Pacific—a country rising boldly from the sea to the tall land of Mexico, without the marshes of the Atlantic coast or the swamps of the Mississippi country. With the Gulf of California extending into the interior, with the fine harbours on the coast, its advantages for commerce are declared to be great. It is said to be as well adapted to the culture of the sugar cane as Louisiana, and superior to Mississippi for cotton; for tobacco, equal to Kentucky in weight and quantity, and to Virginia in fineness. With the fruits and produce of the tropics, it will yield the roots and grains of the temperate zone. Indian corn, oats, and wheat are produced abundantly; and as a grazing country, it is equalled only by the Pampas of South America.

Such are the attractive features ascribed to this new land of promise. Soon the caravans will be in motion. The opening of the next spring will behold a moving crowd wending their way to that remote region. The Arkansas pioneer talks of the great South-Western Republic of North America, as destined soon to be established in the lovely country which he so graphically describes. If that is the idea—if an independent government is to be formed there—the geography of that region will become an interesting subject of study.

AUSTRALIAN SOUP.—Since the public notice that has been given of the importation of the Australian concentrated soup, several noblemen and other philanthropic individuals have been desirous of securing a quantity for distribution amongst the poor, which intention is partly frustrated by the enormous duty levied by the Customs, namely an *ad valorem* one of 20 per cent. as a manufactured article, which is disproportionate to its value; and when we find that poultry and game of all kinds are brought in from foreign countries at a nominal *ad valorem* duty of 5 per cent., and principally consumed by the affluent, and the article in question is exclusively intended for distribution amongst the poor, surely this anomaly should not exist. It is useless appealing to the Customs authorities, for they have no alternative but to levy the duty according to Act of Parliament; but an article of importation that serves the interest of two parties—our Colonies and the poor at home—ought to be placed on the more favourable footing by a mere nominal duty being levied. And a still greater inconsistency may be stated, that the tin cases in which it is contained, which are sent out from this "country," become chargeable with a duty on their return, and it is high time the Colonies should bestir themselves. We have tried the concentrated soup which we have found to be excellent.

REVIEWS.

Contributions to the Botany and Topography of Gibraltar and its Neighbourhood. By Dr. Kelaart (Army Medical Staff). London: Van Voorst, 1846. pp. 220.

There are few subjects which possess more interest for a cultivated and well-informed mind than the science of botany, particularly when the researches are pursued in a comparatively unexplored field. During the period of his location on the Rock, the Doctor, to relieve the dull monotony of a garrison life, and in accordance with the suggestions of many valued friends, undertook the formation of a catalogue of plants growing about Gibraltar and its vicinity.

All local Floras (observes the author) possess that interest which is inseparable from the beauty and order observed in the works of the Creator, and the Flora of Gibraltar may be ranked among the first of those showing the natural links observed in the geographical distribution of plants, especially as the botany of the South of Spain is not generally known.

In the "Synopsis of Plants," Dr. Kelaart enumerates 456 species of flowering plants and ferns indigenous to Gibraltar, and 44 species which are cultivated or introduced. There appears to be only one plant peculiar to the Rock, viz. *Iberis Gibraltarica*, although several others derive their specific names from the locality.

The first two chapters of the work are devoted to a description of the topography of Gibraltar, in which the author does not profess to offer anything new, after the more extensive works of Dr. Henner, Drinkwater, and Martin; but he touches very ably on the geology and climate of the place, and does not speak very favourably of the latter.

The following extract shows the average fall of rain:—

The quantity of rain which falls during different seasons varies considerably, as the following formula will show:—

Rainy season of 1837 and 1838, there fell 50·53 inches

"	"	1840 and 1841	"	21·10	"
"	"	1841 and 1842	"	22·20	"
"	"	1843 and 1844	"	17·60	"
"	"	1844 and 1845	"	45·13	"

I may safely say, that on an average, Gibraltar is visited by such heavy falls of rain as in 1838 and 1845, only once in seven or eight years. The average fall of rain each rainy season, commencing from the September of one year, and terminating in the May of the following year, may be estimated at twenty-eight inches. The following table exhibits the average fall of rain in each month for a period of twenty-five years.

Table showing the average quantity of rain in each month, and the average number of days in which rain fell in twenty-five years, from 1812 to 1836:—

Months.	Average quantity of Rain. Inches.	Average number of Rainy Days.
January	6	10·5
February	2·5	7·5
March	2	7
April	3	9
May	1·5	5
June	0·5	1·5
July	none	none
August	0·5	0·5
September	1	3
October	2·5	7
November	5	9·5
December	4	9
Average total	28·5	6·95

From the foregoing table it appears, that the average quantity of rain which falls in Gibraltar during one year is twenty-eight inches and five-tenths, and the average number of days in which rain falls during the same period is sixty-nine and a half, and that in July, for twenty-five years, there fell no rain at all; however, there have been a few instances, within later years, of slight drizzling rain having fallen in the month of July.

The following is given as the population in 1840:—

British Subjects	11,313	Protestants	1,343
Aliens	4,241	Catholics	12,577
		Hebrews	1,620
		Mahomedans	14
Total	15,554		

Married	4,029	Total	15,554
Single	10,275		

At School . . . { 1,141 Boys
824 Girls

The census for 1844 gives an increase of nearly three hundred over that of 1840, and it is with considerable difficulty that the increase is kept within certain limits, for as it is, Gibraltar is over-populated.

The town of Gibraltar is situated on the north-west portion of the rock. It is nearly five thousand eight hundred and twenty feet long, and about one thousand feet broad, defended on all exposed sides by fortifications of the highest order; perhaps there is no garrison in the world better equipped in warlike appointments than Gibraltar. The new works which are now being constructed at an enormous expense will render this little rock still more impregnable. The excavated galleries, which are mounted with heavy metal, are wonderful works of human art, and are considered as master-pieces of skilful engineering; they are objects of interest, as well as of curiosity, to every stranger who may be so fortunate as to procure admission into these subterranean batteries.

The number of houses in the town was estimated, a few years ago, at one thousand three hundred and eighty-four, not including Government quarters, of which there are nearly four hundred, besides three hundred and thirty private houses in the southern part of the rock. The town is composed of only a few wide streets, running nearly parallel with each other, and others intersecting these at right angles. The generality of the streets are irregularly laid out, and from the nature of the rock, little or no uniformity has been observed in the building of the houses. Most are built in Spanish, or, rather, Moorish style, with open courts, or *patios*, in the centre. A few modern ones are, however, built more in conformity with English taste.

There are some neat sketches of this great fortress and bay, which convey an excellent idea of its geological configuration to those who have not visited it, and the publisher has not been niggard of his embellishments.

Whether to the general reader or to the scientific man, this *Flora Calpensis* will be alike interesting from the pleasant style of description, the absence of all erudite assumption, and the candour and simplicity of the arguments and observations. Would that every one of our Colonies had its Dr. Kelaart to observe and chronicle its beauties, natural and artificial! for it is alike surprising and disgraceful how little we know of the vegetation, geology, or climate of most of our Dependencies, and how few are the records of scientific research which are given to the public concerning them. In this respect, to our disgrace be it said, the French far surpass us.

COLONIAL INTELLIGENCE.

INDIA.

Our intelligence from the Presidencies by the last Overland Mail is from Calcutta to the 13th March, Madras to the 14th, and Bombay to the 14th.

The war on our North-Western frontier may now, we believe, be considered as at an end; and the Punjaub is still, nominally at least, an independent State under the government of the Maharajah Duleep Singh. The result of the four battles of Moodkee, Ferozeshuhur, Aliwal, and Sohraon, and of the subsequent advance of our army on Lahore, was to place the country entirely at the mercy of the British Indian Government, which might justly have annexed it to the British Indian Empire as a conquered province. But, for reasons which will no doubt in due time appear, the Governor-General has contented himself with a smaller measure of retribution than that which was strictly due; he has condescended to admit the *Seikh Durbar* to treaty, and to ransom their forfeited kingdom for a sum of money and a slice of land.

The forfeiture of the whole territory is undetermined, and contingent upon the conduct of the Lahore Durbar. The territories are to be at all events retained. Private letters from the army state the forfeited lands to produce full a third of the whole revenues of the Punjaub, and that they are to extend to the River Ravee, which would include Lahore, the capital itself, Umritser, and some other considerable towns.

On the 10th Feb., another great battle was fought on the banks of the Sutlej; the result of which has been the expulsion of the *Seikhs* from our territories with great slaughter, and the capture of their strongly-entrenched camp, with all their guns and equipage.

The victory, gained, as usual, by the indomitable courage of our troops, European and Native, was most complete, and the loss on our side smaller than might have been expected under the circumstances.

On the 11th Feb. part of our army crossed the Sutlej; on the 13th, the Commander-in-Chief was at Kusoor; on the 14th, the Governor-General crossed the river, and issued a proclamation from the Punjaub; on the 15th, Rajah Goolab Singh the Wuzeer came into camp to sue for peace; on the 17th, the seal of the Lahore Government was affixed to the outlines of a treaty embracing the terms which had been imposed by the Governor-General; on the 18th, the young Maharajah Duleep Singh was brought into the British camp at Lulleana, one march from Lahore; and on the 20th, the Governor-General entered the capital of the Punjaub.

Rajah Goolab Singh was, it appears, somewhat coolly received by the Governor-General, who referred him to Major Lawrence the Political Agent, and Mr. Currie the Secretary, for the terms to be granted. The principal of these were the cession of the country betwixt the Beas and the Sutlej, and the payment of a crore and a half of rupees, half a crore down and the remainder by instalments in two years.

A part at least of our force will remain in the Punjaub until all the terms of the agreement are fulfilled, and it is believed that this army of occupation will be commanded by Sir Charles Napier, who under instructions from the Governor-General has left his force at Sukkur, and hastened to join the army of the Sutlej.

Maharajah Duleep Singh, who, according to the Governor-General's proclamation, has been selected by the chiefs of the Punjaub as their sovereign, having submitted himself and his

country to the power of the British Government, has been formally recognised by it, and been escorted to his palace by British troops, receiving from British batteries the salutes due to his exalted rank. The wreck of the Sikh army is said to be encamped betwixt Lahore and Umritsir, much dispirited and only half-armed, and is not likely to give much further trouble. The Governor-General has issued a notification announcing the termination of the war, and promising a donation of twelve months' batta to the Army of the Sutlej; and it is believed the bulk of our force will be withdrawn from the Punjab forthwith.

Whatever arrangements are made, we sincerely hope they will be such as to secure a permanent peace for India; for unless our Governors have more leisure for cultivating the arts of peace than has fallen to their share during the last seven years, this country must remain stationary, if it do not retrograde. The absence of the Governor-General in this short and sharp campaign has put a complete stop to many important affairs which require his consideration and decision. If it be thought advisable at any future time to appoint a military Governor-General, it would be desirable to make a provision for the due execution of the less brilliant, though not less important, duties of civil government, while his honour or ambition leads him to the scene of military operations.

There has latterly, since the appearance of the Northern and Eastern (Enthoven and Aylwin's) Railway, been considerable stir in the share-market, and sales have been made of the above at Co. Rs. 25 premium, which we are inclined to think, will advance, as the undertaking, both in size, the nature of the ground to be traversed, and the amount of traffic both in goods and passengers that may be expected, is most promising. Until parties however are aware of the number of shares to be allowed them, they are cautious—as it must be borne in mind, that in India railways are regarded more as an investment for capital than as a medium of speculation:

Mr. D. C. Aylwin, of the firm of Aylwin & Co. of this city, the originator of the Northern and Eastern Railway of Calcutta, returns to England by the present steamer, and we have not only to congratulate him on the carrying out of the above, but also to wish him every success in the completion thereof.

Of local matters we have little to report; the only one of any public interest being the annual distribution of scholarships and prizes to the students of the various Government Educational Institutions here, at which Sir Herbert Maddock, the Deputy Governor, presided. His Honour delivered an eloquent address on the occasion.

We understand that H. H. Maharajah Mahtaubchund, the Rajah of Burdwan, has associated himself with Sir Henry Pottinger, as President of the Northern and Eastern of Calcutta Railway Company.—*Calcutta Englishman.*

CEYLON.—We understand from private information—and while we are glad for the sake of our own Colonists we cannot but sympathise with the sufferers—that the growth of coffee in India, and especially in the Mysore district, is a wretched failure. A person who has lately traversed the whole of the coffee district describes handsome bungalows with a wilderness around them; many estates of large extent have only a native superintendent and a few coolies living on them, with no wages but what they can get by picking a little scanty fruit from the tree and selling it; that in rather better places a good shrub is seen here and there with a miserable crowd of bare and stunted plants around it, but that even on the best estates irrigation is so absolutely necessary and difficult to perform, as to give little hope for the result; and in many cases where the land is good irrigation is impossible. From this account by an eye-witness it is evident that Ceylon has nothing to fear in that quarter. We understand, however, that the China market is much better for English goods than was anticipated; there is a great probability of the duty on tea in particular being

very much lowered. Tea at present from its price is out of the reach of the lower classes in England, and coffee in a great measure supplies its place. What may be the effect on coffee of a reduction of the duty on tea, it is hard to foresee, but deserves careful attention. We are told, however, that the sugar estates in India are as remarkable for their great success as the coffee estates for their total failure, and great quantities of beautiful land under the native Rajahs of Travancore, &c. are only kept out of cultivation because these districts, being under native government, it is feared that the sugar would have to pay duty as foreign produce. We hope no such narrow-minded policy will debar the English speculators from such a field of enterprise. The exaction of a higher duty in this case is a mere catch-penny measure, unworthy of a great nation. We shall be glad to hear that all idea of such an imposition is disowned by the Home Government.

CHINA.

Our advices from Hong-kong are up to the 28th Feb., and although disturbances of an exciting nature had occurred amongst the people of Canton, occasioned by the declaration of an intention on the part of the Chinese authorities to admit foreigners into the city, yet from the latest accounts Canton had resumed its usual tranquillity.

The total expenditure of Hong-kong for the year is £65,726 19s. 5d. From this sum deduct £27,232 6s. 8d. for public works, and there is £39,494 12s. 9d., which is the annual expense of the government establishments. The revenue being £22,242 8s. 1d., there is a deficiency of £17,252 4s. 8d. to be paid by the Home Government, which, considering that this is a military Colony for the protection of a branch of commerce from which they derive a direct revenue of upwards of four millions sterling, cannot be looked upon as an excessive burden to be borne by the British Government.

That the expenses are capable of being reduced, without injury to the

efficiency of the Government establishments, is, we think, undeniable. We doubt, however, whether the revenue can be much increased. The injudicious system of licenses has driven away many of the native shopkeepers, and the almost entire lack of trade induces some of the foreign merchants to break up their establishments. The only true way to benefit the revenue is by the encouragement of commerce; and the first measure required, is the discontinuance of the licensing system and the removal of every restriction upon native shipping. If Hong-kong ever becomes a place of trade, there will be no difficulty in raising an ample revenue. With a large influx of Chinese and foreign merchants there would be a demand for land, and the rent would not be nominally but actually upwards of £18,000. In the present aspect of affairs, there is no prospect of an increase to the land revenue—that can only be brought about by a sacrifice of the licensing system, and the adoption of such other liberal measures as would readily occur to clear-headed practical men, had we such at the Council Boards.

Hong-kong, as a Colony, is essentially different from all others, and in legislating for it this distinctive character has been overlooked. It is not like our other tropical possessions, valuable for its productions, or as a commercial entrepot. Neither is it of importance to the mother-country, as a place to which immigration relieves her of a superabundant population. Hong-kong is not, nor has it ever been, a place of much trade; nor is there any inducements for merchants to support establishments there, other than the expectation that, by good management, a share of the trade of China might be drawn to the port. That the Colony is of immense value to Great Britain is undeniable. She draws, at the most moderate calculation, a ninth part of her enormous revenue from the trade of China; and for the protection of her revenue, a naval station nearer than Singapore was a desideratum.

— Silk, manufactured on the island, would be admitted for British consumption at a differential duty of 20 per

cent. This is certainly a great inducement for the introduction of silk-weaving; but under this Government, people have not the heart to attempt anything.

Were England desirous of drawing to her new Colony nearly all the trade of the south of China, it might easily be done. A simple Act of Parliament, declaring that for ten years all teas shipped at Hong-kong would be protected in Great Britain, by a differential duty of one penny per pound upon low Congous, and twopence upon the finer classes, and the deathblow would be struck to the trade of Canton. Much might be said in favour of such an act. The insecurity of goods at the provincial city, and the indignities heaped upon foreign residents, would warrant any act which could have a tendency to place the lives and property of British subjects in security.

— AUSTRALASIA. —

NEW SOUTH WALES. — We have Sydney papers to the 2nd Jan., and those from Melbourne, Maitland, Portland, and other towns of the Colony, to corresponding dates.

The *Sydney Herald* in taking a retrospect of the past year, says—"In a commercial point of view, the past year was one of growing brightness, and, compared with any of the previous four, of high prosperity. Insolvency had run itself down, had worn itself out. The cheering advance in the price of wool had diffused universal gladness, and changed the whole aspect of the land. The only thing to fear now, is a relapse into the speculation mania. As money begins to flow into the settler's pocket, he is apt to invest it incautiously. The experience of the last ten years should teach us to beware. We have seen how prosperity, when not discretely used, first intoxicates, and then destroys. It is rumoured that there is a strong disposition to dabble in South Australia mining, and that large sums are about to be remitted from Sydney to Adelaide for this purpose."

It complains also of the refusal of the Home Government to admit her corn, and to concede to her the use of her waste lands, upon terms equally favourable with those granted in both cases to Canada.

"In 1844" (continues that journal), "the Council and the Colonists besought the Throne to avert from them an impending calamity; in 1845, they were told with insulting calmness, that they had no calamity to fear, and that their petitions had been contemptuously disregarded. And now, at the dawn of 1846, the great question of questions (that of Crown Land Occupancy and Crown Land Administration, upon which the destinies of New South Wales seems tremblingly to hang) remains as unsettled as ever. Notwithstanding all that has been written from the Colony to Downing Street, and from Downing Street to the Colony, neither the Government at home nor the Government here appear to understand their own minds. Bungling attempts to legislate in the one country, and to rule and regulate in the other, without arriving at anything like a definite conclusion, serve only to show that both minister and minister's men are bewildered in the fog of their own accumulated errors.

We append the following extracts:—

Mr. Cunningham had been appointed an envoy to proceed to England, to agitate the Separation question, and to attend to the interests of the district generally. The following gentlemen had been constituted a Corresponding Committee, viz.:—Messrs. Edward Curr, M.C., Thomas Wills, J.P., and William Westgarth. It was also resolved that Mr. Cunningham should be paid a salary of £400 per annum, for two years, and the surplus of £200 (the amount of subscription being calculated at £1,000), to be applied towards the defrayal of necessary expenses. Mr. Cunningham intends addressing his constituents through the public journals, and his departure from our shores will be without delay.

The legal changes have been finally settled, but in consequence of several cases now pending, cannot be carried

into operation until the end of the year. Mr. Plunkett will take his seat on the bench as puisne judge, Mr. Justice a'Beckett will proceed to Port Phillip as resident judge, and Mr. Therry will be appointed attorney-general.—*Sydney Herald*.

The Revs Dr. Lang and Mr. T. E. Boyd, two of our representatives, intend resigning their seats in the Legislative Council prior to the opening of the next session; and it is intimated that Thomas Wills, J.P. and E. J. Brewster, barrister-at-law, will be requested to come forward to supply these vacancies. As two better men, residents in the Province, and both having the deepest interest in its welfare, are not likely to be found, no opposition to their return may be anticipated.—*P. Herald*.

SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Our Adelaide papers, which reach to the 9th Dec., like nearly all the other Colonial journals, are filled with complaints against the Colonial Office, and the iteration of grievances under which the interests of the Province are suffering.

The principal points touched upon are the claims of the purchasers of land for the application of the land-fund to emigration, the corn question, and the reservation of minerals by the Crown future grants of land.

Besides the particular questions above mentioned, says *The South Australian*, we cannot help remarking, that a grievous hallucination seems to pervade the minds in the Colonial Office on the subject of legislation, which moves them to make one system answer for all. Why, the plan of the tyrant of old, making men indiscriminately fit one bed, by drawing out the limbs and bodies of some, and cutting off part of the limbs of others, is not more mad or cruel than legislating by one system for Colonies and countries in such different and opposite circumstances and conditions as the various Provinces of Australia and New Zealand.

On a full consideration of the whole questions between Britain and this Colony, we have been led more firmly than ever to the conviction, that legis-

lation at the distance of 16,000 miles cannot succeed. With this conviction, we hail with delight the expression of opinion by the various statesmen in and out of office, that New Zealand cannot be satisfactorily governed until she has representative institutions. We earnestly trust that they will be soon convinced, and will act upon the conviction, that South Australia can never be adequately and satisfactorily governed until *her whole laws* are made by and with the advice and consent of an Elective Assembly.

A public meeting, to consider the mineral reservation question, was convened for the 13th Dec. The Sheriff had declined to convene a meeting, on the plea of his being a Government Officer.

Progress of the Colony.—During the year 1845, this Colony has made a much greater advance, in prosperity and wealth than in any former year. Several new and important staple productions have been discovered. At the same time we have the satisfaction to state, that none of the branches of industry previously prosecuted by the Colonists have been neglected.

We were enabled to report, so far back as 1843, that we had nearly fifty manufactories of various kinds, among which were sixteen flour-mills, nine breweries, six tanneries; besides which, we had foundries, coach and machine factories, and we manufactured barilla, crockeryware, salt, snuff, soap, tobacco, candles, and starch.

We could also, even then, boast of little mining operations, and exports of ore, of small parcels of gum sent home. We exported large quantities of wool, flour, wheat, whale oil, and bark.

These were exports which yearly increased by the gradual efforts of human industry, and by the natural increase of flocks luxuriating in a fruitful and healthy climate.

Within the last half-year, however, the discovery and the excavation of enormous and unparalleled deposits of the finest copper ore have quite eclipsed, while they have given an impetus to all other sources of industry. The progress of mining operations in this Co-

lony has quite surpassed anything of the kind ever known before, as may be gathered from the subjoined facts. Within the last three months, two special surveys, containing each 20,000 acres of land known to contain minerals, have been purchased from Government, for which the sum of forty thousand pounds sterling has been paid by Colonists.

WESTERN AUSTRALIA.—Our papers and letters give intelligence up to the 29th Nov.

The Home Government have directed the Engineer Officer in command at Sydney to take steps towards selecting some part of the coast line at Fremantle, Swan River, for the construction of fortifications; and the Colonial schooner "Champion" has been despatched to Sydney to convey the officer to Swan River. This plan originated with Major Irwin, and in 1837 Sir Jas. Stirling received orders to report upon the measure; and in 1839 this report was followed by a despatch from Mr. Hutt, the present Governor, who pointed out the necessity and desirableness of the plan.

The Legislative Council was prorogued on the 18th September, when the Commandant presented a farewell address to His Excellency on his intended departure for England.

The revenue of the Colony for the quarter ending Sept. 30th amounted to £2,043 17s. 1d.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.—Papers and intelligence from Hobart Town have been received up to January 8th, from which we learn that six gentlemen, non-official members of the Legislative Council, had tendered their resignations, and which His Excellency Sir Eardley Wilmot, in the usual courteous language of official correspondence, was pleased to accept. We need not here remark the generally-expressed regret at the determination of the gentlemen, whose conduct throughout their responsible, and, as it has happened, irksome duties, has been appreciated for its firmness. Their unyielding determination to relieve the Colony, as far as their power permitted them to act, from the judicial and police ex-

penditure, necessary to coerce British offenders, has been universally admired and approved; their honesty of purpose has been no less the subject of approbation: but their retirement from the Council at the trying moment when they should have remained firm in their seats, is estimated by thinking and un-biassed men a step injudiciously taken.

The retirement of the gentlemen determined upon, and their resignations tendered to His Excellency and accepted, of course no hope remains of a reconciliation, even were it possible that the difference of opinion on the subject of the expenditure of the Colonial revenue could be removed. On that point, however, it were treason in any Colonist to agree with His Excellency; nor does His Excellency expect that any of the non-official members would or could agree with him.

The retirement of the members of the Council must occasion a momentary embarrassment to the Governor, while we foresee it will fail to effect any advantage to the governed. It is not the embarrassment occasioned to the Governor we think of so much moment to the country, as the conclusion at which His Excellency arrives in respect to the mode he attributes to the opposition members to effect it. We do not believe they ever intended or contemplated such result of their righteous resistance to the police and gaol expenditure being paid out of the revenue of the Colony—but the opinion His Excellency has expressed thereon in the Council will not be well received at home, in explaining what he means by the opposition of the members.

Mr. Day, one of the retiring members, was received, upon his returning to Launceston, by a large number of gentlemen some miles from the town, when a procession was formed, computed to consist of 3,000 persons, accompanied by bands of music, and banners with various inscriptions. A public meeting was held on the 20th December to petition for a Legislative Assembly, and which was unanimously agreed upon.

The following gentlemen have accepted appointments in the Legislative

Council :—Messrs. H. Read, Steiglitz, Bisdee, Driscoll, Leuke, and H. Hopkins.

MAURITIUS.

Papers from this island have reached us to the 8th January, only about a week later than those we were previously in receipt of.

What is most worthy of observation, is the large shipments of sugar made in the month of December, and the surplus quantity exported at the end of 1845 over former years. The quantity shipped to 31st December was—

1845 lbs.	56,705,914
1844 "	47,645,907
1843 "	32,980,494
1842 "	29,922,546
1841 "	42,008,200
1840 "	35,883,385
1839 "	26,777,175
1838 "	30,884,180
1837 "	36,899,055
1836 "	32,330,426

The vessels loading at the end of the year were seven, which would carry off 1,152,054 lbs. The quantity in store at Port Louis on the 31st October was 7,000,000 lbs.

WEST INDIES.

CUBA.—A compend of the Tariff of Cuba, to take effect 1st of March, 1846:

	Value.	Rate of	
	ton.	duty.	
	Dols.	Per ct.	
Ale, cask, arroba	1 50	33	
Ale, bottles, dozen	3	33	
Apples, bul.	3	27	
Barrels, empty, each	50	27	
Beef, bbl.	9	33	
Beef, jerked, arroba	1 75	27	
Beef, smoked, qtl.	7	33	
Beans, arroba	75	33	
Beer, cask	1 50	33	
Beer, bottles	3	33	
Biscuit, box, 4-lb.	75	33	
Boards, wht. & yelw. pine, m. ft. .	20	27	
Bricks, m.	12	32	
Butter, qtl.	14	27	
Candles, tallow	12	33	
Candles, sperm	32	27	
Cheese, American	10	27	
Coal, ton	3 75	32	
Cocoa, Caraccas, qtl.	16	27	
Cocoa, all other	6	27	
Cod Fish	3 50	27	
Cordage, tarred	12	33	
Cordage, Manila	7 50	33	
Cotton	10	37	
Cider, bottles, dozen	3	33	
Flour, bbl., fixed duty	D. 9	59	
Hams, qtl.	10	33	
Hay	50	27	

Herring, bxs. of 100 fish . . .	63	33
Hogsheads, casks, each . . .	30	27
Hoops, m.	30	27
Horses, geldings, each . . .	150	33
Lard, qtl.	12	33
Mackerel, bbl.	3	27
Nails, copper, qtl.	25	27
Nails, iron	7	27
Oars, 100 ft.	6 25	27
Oil, sperm and whale, qtl. . .	10	27
Onions	1 50	33
Paper, letter, ream	2 50	33
Paper, wrapping	50	33
Pork, bbl.	14	33
Pork, sides qtl.	9	27
Potatoes, bbl.	2 50	27
Rice, qtl.	6	33
Scantling, m. ft.	19	27
Shingles, m.	8 75	27
Shooks, sugar, box, each . . .	75	27
Shooks, hhd.	1	27
Soap, bar, qtl.	8	33
Staves, m.	25	27
Tallow, qtl.	7 50	27
Tar, bbl.	3	27
Tongues, smoked, qtl.	7	27

EXPORT DUTIES.

Coffee qtl.	20
Rum, pipes	Free
Molasses, hhd.	Free
Honey, hhd.	dis. 1 37
Sugar, box	37
Segars, m.	50
Tobacco, qtl.	dis. 1 50

This tariff is to take effect on the 1st of March next, and on same date the tonnage duty will be re-imposed upon vessels loading molasses.

In calculating the duty on imports, one per cent. on the amount of duty must be added, called *balanza*.

DEMERARA.—Our intelligence from this Colony is up to the 20th March, and we regret to find that the drought still continued. The following extract from the *Royal Gazette* regarding the advantages held out to immigrants in the cultivation of the soil is interesting.

We have had no arrivals of coolies during the fortnight, and but few of Portuguese from Madeira. Indeed, from the state of the weather, which precludes all agricultural operations, the ground being as hard as a brick, and no grinding taking place on estates, we do not at this particular moment want any additional labourers. With all its acknowledged superior fertility, as compared with the regions of the interior, this is the great disadvantage of our coast territory, that, in seasons of drought, a general inertness and stagnation of exertion in the cultivation

of the soil are, from its peculiarly adhesive nature, inevitable. The lands of the interior being lighter, though less productive, and intersected by numerous never-failing streams, might from one year's end to the other be tilled with advantage, had they only, which they have not, an industrious race of settlers located upon their bosom. We have frequently endeavoured to direct the attention of Europeans to the great advantages which many portions of this vast district, in which the most valuable and varied products might with ease be raised, in which there is no winter, and in which the heats of a perpetual summer are tempered by the flow of cool waters, and the shades of gigantic woods, hold forth to emigrants. We are glad to see that the *Colonial Gazette* in a late number has taken up the subject with much more effect than we have been able to do. The project of German immigration, which our contemporary views with approbation, might, we are convinced, in no part of the West Indies be more successfully tried than in the interior lands of British Guiana. The Lutheran and the Roman Catholic churches are both supported by the State, and there prevails the utmost toleration in religious respects.

The number of immigrants that arrived in the Colony during the previous year is stated to have been 3,647, and the increase of the population by births within the same period probably exceeded that amount.

The Agricultural and Commercial Society held a meeting on the 17th March, when Mr. Gladstone, the Colonial Minister, and Mr. Catherwood, the Railway Engineer, were unanimously elected honorary members. An interesting design, with sectional and other drawings, for a building on the society's land to be used as a Mercantile Exchange, was exhibited by the latter gentleman, and it is hoped the plan will be carried into execution.

A report was in circulation that a new fort is to be erected to add to the military defences at the entrance of the Demary River, the materials for

which are to be from the quarries now worked by the convicts on the Mataroony River. Additional fortifications appear to be absolutely necessary, as the Colony, with its present limited defences, might, in case of a war, be easily captured by an enemy.

DOMINICA.—We are sorry to observe, that the Classical Seminary of this island is not succeeding so well as was anticipated by its promoters, who calculated on having 25 or 30 native pupils, and a good many from the neighbouring islands. This institution has been in operation about twelve months, and the greatest number of scholars that have been admitted is only 13, which has dwindled down to eight, with little prospect of an increase. The master receives a salary of £300 sterling per annum, has a house and seminary provided for him by the Colony at £80 per annum, which, with incidental expenses, has cost within the twelve months about £500; and there is now a resolution before the Board of Council to provide a salary for a *Secretary*. Our readers may think from this, that Dominica is one of the most prosperous and flourishing Colonies in the West Indies. We wish we could say it was so; for, from the accounts we receive, we fear that the planters are not doing so well as we could wish; indeed, from the reported speeches of Members of the Assembly, "there is not an estate paying its expenses," whilst squatting and trespassing is going on at an alarming rate. In one district of the country, there are from 1,200 to 1,500 squatters, and wages enormously high all over the island.

The Lord Bishop of the Diocese has been on a visit to this island since the 4th instant. He arrived in the return Royal Mail Steamer, and will take his departure by the outward steamer, now due here. He held a confirmation on Sunday last, when twenty persons were admitted to this holy rite.

The weather is unusually warm and dry for this season of the year, which has put a stop, for the present, to planting, supplying, and hoeploughing; but rapid progress is being made with the sugar crop, and tonnage is much want-

ed to relieve the curing and store-houses.

GRENADA.—Return of produce exported from this Colony for the years ending 5th Jan. 1845, 46 :

Year ending 5th Jan., 1845.	Year ending 5th Jan., 1846.
Sugar, hhds. ....4683	Sugar, hhds. ....4037
" trs. 820	" trs. 925
" brls. ....1771	" brls. ....1859
" ½ brls. 0	" ½ brls. 1
Rum, puns. 911	Rum, puns. 795
" hhds. 86	" hhds. 68
" brls. 3	" brls. 13
" ½ casks 24	" ½ casks 10
" dmjns. 0	" dmjns. 3
" cases 0	" cases 1
Molasses, puns. ... 314	Molasses, puns. ... 342
" hhds. 9	" hhds. 5
" brls. 22	" brls. 46
" casks 18	" casks 46
" tanks 4	" tanks 4
Cocoa, brls. 160	Cocoa, brls. 132
" bags ....1898	" bags ....3278
Cotton, bales 124	Cotton, bales 108
Shrub, casks 2	Shrub, casks 6
" ½ casks 3	" ½ casks 2
" dmjns. 18	" dmjns. 4
" cases 0	" cases 1

ST. VINCENT.—Our news from this island is up to the 216h March, from which we glean that two despatches of great importance, from His Excellency Sir John Campbell, had been received, one intimating the resignation of two Assistant Judges, the Hons. Geo. C. Grant and Hay M. Grant; the latter leaving the Colony for England on private affairs, and the former resigning on the plea of a want of confidence in the Chief Justice, in consequence of the age and infirmities of His Honour, and a disinclination to sustain the duties and responsibilities of the office unaided by his colleague, Mr. Hay M. Grant. The other despatch intimated, that arms, accoutrements, and ammunition for the New Militia, to the value of £3448 sterling, are to be sent out forthwith by the Board of Ordnance, in accordance with the provisions of the Militia Act.

TRINIDAD.—In compliance with the suggestion of the Governor, a Stipendiary Magistrate, who has resided in India, and can speak their language, has been appointed for this Colony, in the person of Major Fagan, formerly of the Bengal Staff. Major Fagan is an officer of high character, well acquainted with the habits and dispositions of the natives of India, and, there-

fore, well adapted to an office which will bring him into frequent contact with the coolies imported into Trinidad for labour in the plantations. Government will, we hope, follow up this appointment by others of a like nature at Demerara, Guiana, Jamaica, Mauritius, and all other Colonies whither native Indians may be shipped. No one can *readily* acquire a knowledge of the characters of these poor people; and it is, therefore, only just to them, that they should enjoy the protection of those who have lived long among them, and acquired an interest and sympathy in all their affairs.

The following is a return of the produce shipped in the past year :—

Sugar.			
	Hhds.	Trs.	Brls.
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1845.....	23,649	1,820	3,538
From 1st Jan. 1846, to date 1,487	195	359	
Molasses.			
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1845	10,185	hhds.	402 trs.
From 1st Jan. 1846, to date 607	"	"	23 "
Rum.			
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1845 22 puncheons.			
From 1st Jan. 1846, to date ... 1	"		"
Cocoa.			
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1845 4,021,189 lbs.			
From 1st Jan. 1846, to date ... 591,166	"		"
Coffee.			
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1845 128,836 lbs.			
From 1st Jan. 1846, to date ... 22,780	"		"
1845—Cotton...777 seroons. Indigo...6 seroons.			
1846— " ...234 " ...0 "			

NUMBER OF IMMIGRANTS ARRIVED.

	Men and Women.	Children.
From 1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1845	1,734	169
From 1st Jan. 1846, to date ...	538	37

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

CANADA.—The proceedings of the Canadian Parliament, newly assembled for the session, comprise some points of considerable interest. Lord Cathcart, the Governor-General, began his first speech to the Provincial Legislature by announcing that his appointment was "permanent;" it had been supposed to be only *ad interim*. His conduct in office must now vindicate the selection of a military officer, unknown to political life, for a civil post so very important. It is surmised, indeed, that he was chosen on account of his military rank, to be fully prepared in the case of war with the United States. According to his report, the

Colony is quite prepared. The Republicans, whenever they are at issue with this country, blurt out threats that Canada shall be taken, as it was by Wolfe. Wolfe had not to encounter British arms. On the contrary, should violence be used, it seems that Canada would be ready and willing to take the aggressive, and that the threateners might be put upon the defensive.

Among the formal documents laid before the Parliament at Montreal, were despatches by Mr. Gladstone, the new Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Colonists cannot but feel a salutary difference in the style of these missives, since Lord Stanley has made room for an able statesman and a more amiable politician. Mr. Gladstone reasons with the Canadians on the subject of the Corn Laws and the differential duties, which they regret to lose; of the Navigation Laws, which they would extend to the inland waters of Canada; and of some cognate matters. He urges upon them liberal doctrines. In matter his productions might come under the head of "didactic despatches," but they altogether differ in tone. He does not seem to be writing for effect, but for a mutual understanding on affairs of substantial interest: his urgency is tempered by candour and a courteous deference for the interests and feelings of the Colonists. Such a manner alone is one easy and just means of retaining the friendly relations between the Colony and the Mother-Country.

A friend at *Sault de Ste. Marie* has sent us a few rich specimens of copper ore, from the Canadian shore of Lake Superior. We intimated some time ago, that Col. Prince, M.P.P. for Essex, had been applying to the Government, on the part of a Joint-Stock Company, for a lease of lands upon Lake Superior, for mining purposes, and it appears that the application has been complied with; for our correspondent informs us that Col. Prince's party have returned from their survey on the shores of Lake Superior, and that they have been very successful in their search, having discovered some valuable veins. We learn further from

our correspondent, that another Company, composed of enterprising individuals in Montreal, have been exploring the country at Lake Superior, and have been even more successful than Colonel Prince's party, in discovering some very rich veins, nearer to the *Sault de Ste. Marie*, say fifty or sixty miles distant. The agent of this company, Mr. William Keating, has returned from his exploring expedition, and from the preparations now in progress, it is reasonable to look forward to an active business in spring in the Canadian copper regions, to be carried on by both companies. The specimens of copper ore can be seen at our office. One of them is so rich as to yield seventy per cent of copper.--*Toronto Paper.*

Under Sir R. Peel's new system, the protection enjoyed by Canada in relation to the exportation of bread corn will not be sufficient to pay the difference on the price of transit to the Atlantic between wheat sent to New York and that sent to Montreal. It is therefore absolutely as necessary as it is just, that the Home Government should make compensation to Canada for the immediate loss of a market for her wheat, or restore it to its former state.

Glorying, as a great portion of the inhabitants of the British American Provinces do, in being descendants of those who sacrificed all for loyalty, they do not see in the changes contemplated by Sir Robert Peel in the fiscal arrangements of the Mother-Country, anything that can benefit Colonial interests. They look forward to a return to those protective measures which have made the empire what it is; but whatever may be the decision of Parliament in this respect, they are confident that no regulations in trade will affect the warmth of their attachment and loyalty as members of the great British family.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—The Railway Committee have reported in the Legislature a bill incorporating the New Brunswick Railway Company; the committee also recommended that so soon as that part of the contemplated line which lies between Fredericton and the Grand Falls shall be completed, and be in efficient operation, an annual grant

of seven thousand five hundred pounds should be made to the said Company for a period of seven years from such completion.

NOVA SCOTIA.—The Legislature was prorogued on the 20th March. Lord Falkland, in his speech on the occasion, expresses his satisfaction at the general result of their labours, and the unanimity with which they had been carried on, and with the means they have adopted to ensure the efficiency of the militia force, and for amending and consolidating the acts relative to the finances of the country, but regrets that the Assembly had not decided to accept the control of the Casual and Territorial Revenues on the terms offered by Her Majesty, as he was convinced that they would have proved highly advantageous to the Province.

On the day of adjournment, an address to the Crown to abolish the state oath of adjuration and supremacy was adopted, on motion of Mr. Doyle; and another on the subject of the Coal Mines, introduced by Mr. G. R. Young.

Rumours of the promotion of Attorney-General Johnston to be Master of the Rolls, in the room of the late Mr. Archibald, and Alexander Stewart, Esq., to be Attorney-General, are published in some of the Halifax papers.

In addition to other warlike preparations on a large scale, it is stated that

7000 stand of arms are to be sent from England to Halifax for the use of the Militia of Nova Scotia.

The cargo of the ship *Rose*, recently returned from a whaling voyage, was sold by auction in Halifax, as follows: 77 tons at £18; 10 tons at £18 10s.; 45 tons Head Matter at £86; 68 tons Sperm Oil at £84; 65 cwt. Whalebone at £9 7s. 6d.—making a total amount of £9502 7s. 6d.

NEWFOUNDLAND.—We have dates from this island to the 6th of March, from which we find, that the principle of Representative Government, after a prolonged debate of 3 days, was affirmed by the General Assembly, being put and carried by a majority of *One*. The division was hailed by an overflowing audience with cheers, which the Sergeant at Arms could not suppress. Thus has responsible Government been recognised by the House and the people; and it is predicted, that the principle will be conceded in the New Constitution. The resolutions on this subject embodied Sir Charles Metcalfe's reply to the men of Gore, and the Canadian Resolutions of Sept. 1841.

Seal Fishery.—The Newfoundland Seal Fishermen were ready to proceed to sea, waiting only for a fair wind. The vessels were about 150 in number, the crews about 4000 men.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

At Belize, Honduras, in February, the lady of W. E. Fitzgibbon, Esq., of a daughter.

At Adelaide (S. A.), Oct. 30, 1845, the wife of Mr. John Stephens, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 11th March, at St. Michael's Chapel, Swanswick, Jamaica, the Rev. Joseph Williams, the Rev. Howell Prichard, Curate of the Good Hope Chapel, to Mary Harriett, youngest daughter of Capt. Joseph Marrett, R.N.

At the Cathedral, Bombay, by the Venerable the Archdeacon, on the 28th Feb., Capt. Henry Rodney Phillott, 25th M.N.I., only son of the late Major-Gen. Phillott, C.B., Royal Artillery, to Catherine Sophia, second daughter of Major-

General Sir James Sutherland, Bombay Army, of Cumberland Street, Bryanston Square.

On the 17th Jan., at St. John's Church, Honduras, the Hon. Henry A. Gray, Esq., Public Treasurer of that Settlement, to Amelia Catherine, only daughter of the Hon. James Macdonald.

DEATHS.

At his residence, Plantation Ecoles, Demerara, on the 25th Feb., Alex. Glen, Esq.

At Taylor's Estate, St. Kitts, on the 3rd March, the Hon. Thos. Tyson, aged 61 years, a Member of Her Majesty's Council in that Island, and many years a Justice of the Peace.

At his residence, Caradoc, London District, Canada, on the 26th Feb., aged 46, Thomas Ellis, Esq., late Lieut. and Quartermaster of H. M.'s Reg. of Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

SIMMONDS'S COLONIAL MAGAZINE

AND

Foreign Miscellany.

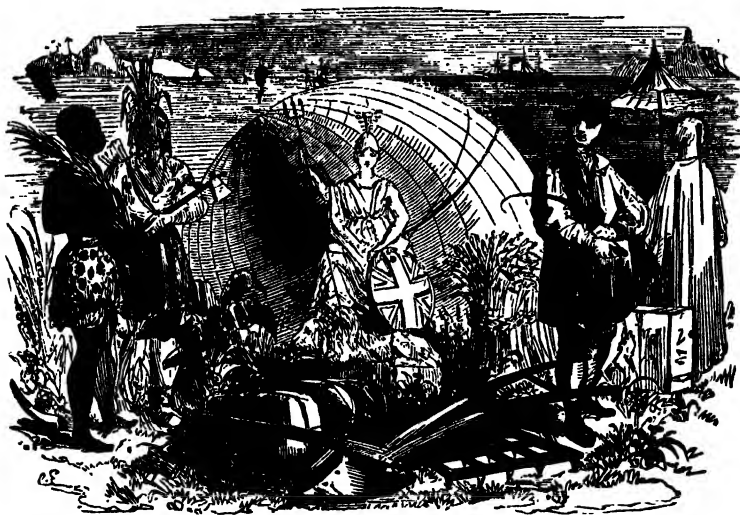
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JANUARY—APRIL, 1846.

VOL. VII.



“The Chart of our Colonies is a Chart of the World in outline; for we sweep the Globe, and touch every shore.”

LONDON:
SIMMONDS & WARD, FOREIGN & COLONIAL OFFICE,
6, BARGE YARD, BUCKLESBURY.

P R E F A C E

IN bringing a Seventh Volume to a close, we have little new to notice as regards our Magazine, which increases steadily in public favour; but we continue to add new Correspondents to our pages, and consequently to vary the subjects treated of. Courtesy, however, requires that we should not omit making our acknowledgments to our several Contributors; though, having been so frequently repeated, it is unnecessary that we should again reiterate our grateful thanks for their valued services.

Never, perhaps, was England more critically situated with regard to her Colonies than at the present moment. Apathy and supineness on the one hand, and gross ignorance and misrule on the other, are the prevailing features respecting them. While the Imperial Legislature is occupied with Coercion Bills—while the people are smarting under the baneful results of rash speculation, the Colonies are overlooked alike by the one and by the other. It is most unaccountable and distressing, that Possessions so important to the Mother-Country in a political, commercial, and general point of view, should be thus neglected and despised. Although it is acknowledged on all hands—by the M.P. in the House of Commons, by the Bishop at public meetings—that thousands are annually driven forth to seek an honest, independent livelihood in the Dependencies of the Crown, it is surprising that so little care should be taken to protect them, or to give to the Emigrants some, at least, of those advantages they have left behind them. Notwithstanding that occurrences have taken place which have clearly exhibited to public scorn and criticism the inevitable result of our wretched system of Colonial government and policy; even at the present moment, when

“Coming events cast their shadows before,”

the same listlessness is manifested, as if a sacrifice of the Colonies were what the Empire desired and could well afford to make. The continual cry for redress from *all* the British Colonies is not enough to arouse the slumber of men in power, or to call forth the assistance so urgently demanded.

We warn the Government,—and we do it earnestly,—that unless speedy measures are taken to place the management of the Colonies under more comprehensive and efficient control, the consequences will shortly become apparent. In our wide-spread Possessions the best interests of the Crown are at stake; they had better be looked to, therefore, in time. It is absolutely necessary that the affairs of the

Colonies should henceforward be directed by a Colonial Board; their growing importance, and rising value to the commerce of Great Britain, imperatively demand it. This must of necessity be the first change that takes place; and the sooner it is accomplished, the better.

Furthermore, a systematic scheme of Emigration is urgently required, both for the advantage of the Mother-Country and for that of the Colonies. We urged this topic at the close of last year, and we earnestly repeat it. The Government must take the subject up speedily, and carry out a plan that will ensure to the Colonies a regular supply of labour. Hitherto all attempts to secure to them the advantage of such a plan have proved abortive, although large public meetings have been held, and petitions without end addressed to Parliament. Government has probably been fearful of encountering a subject so important, and perhaps difficult of satisfactory execution; but delays invariably prove dangerous—an honest and energetic attempt had therefore better be made at once to remedy past neglect. In a word, active and efficient measures are loudly called for; further procrastination will only render bad worse; partial and incomplete measures will satisfy but for a time.

We again call earnestly on the British Government to look to our Colonies, and to give them what has so long been denied—full consideration, a thorough reform of abuses, and the peaceful enjoyment of those political, commercial, and social advantages to which they are justly entitled.

In conclusion, we are happy to advert to the glorious success which has attended our arms in repelling the aggressive invasion of our Indian Territories by the Sikhs: the whole management of affairs, under many disadvantageous circumstances, has proved singularly successful. Another addition has thus been made to our already enormous Anglo-Indian Empire, in the territory on the Sutlej ceded to us by the conquered Sikhs. We may at this moment be repelling similar aggressions in New Zealand and the Cape; but the chances of equal success there are not so clearly on our side. Let us, however, hope for the best.

London, April 28, 1846.

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MESSRS. SIMMONDS & WARD,
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